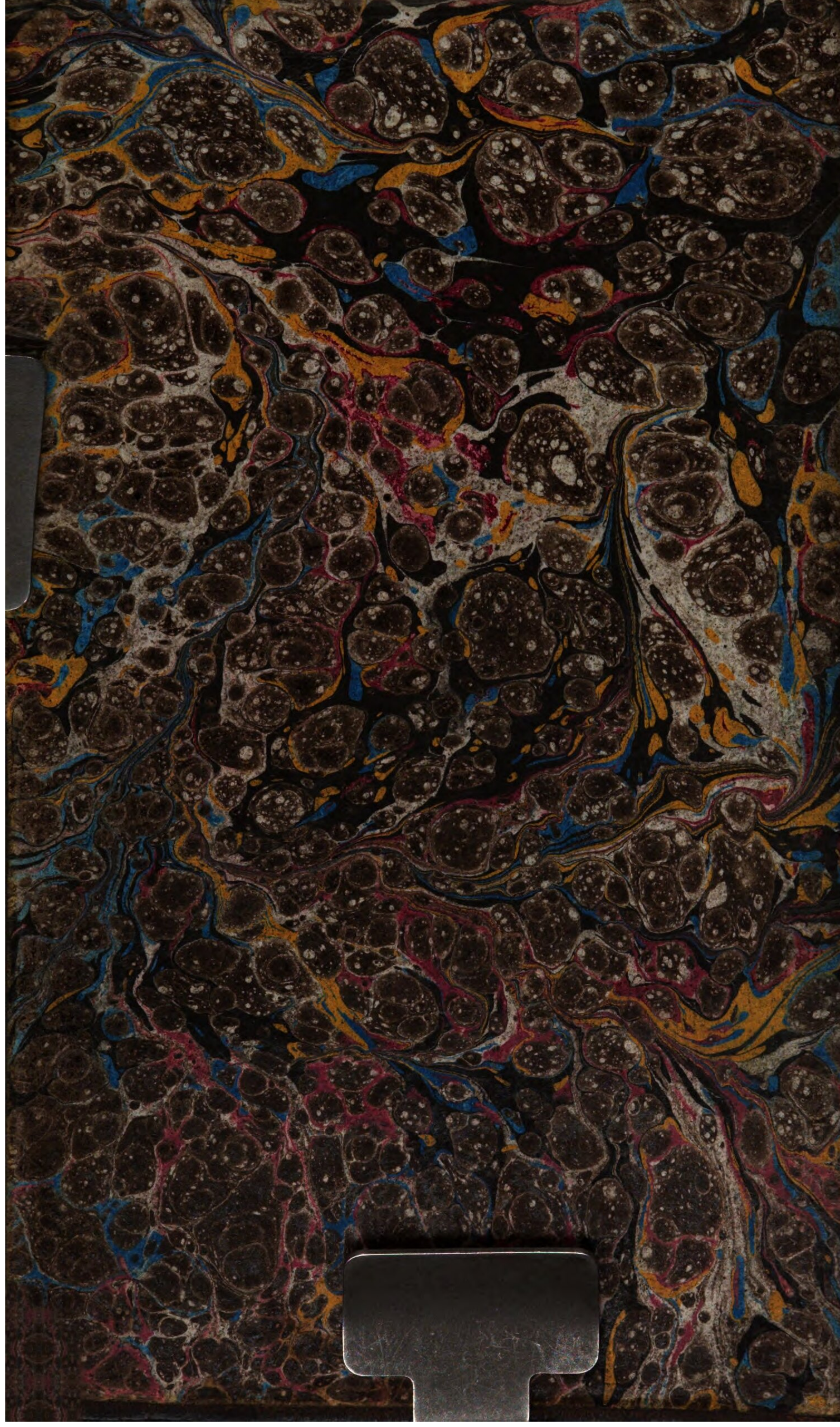
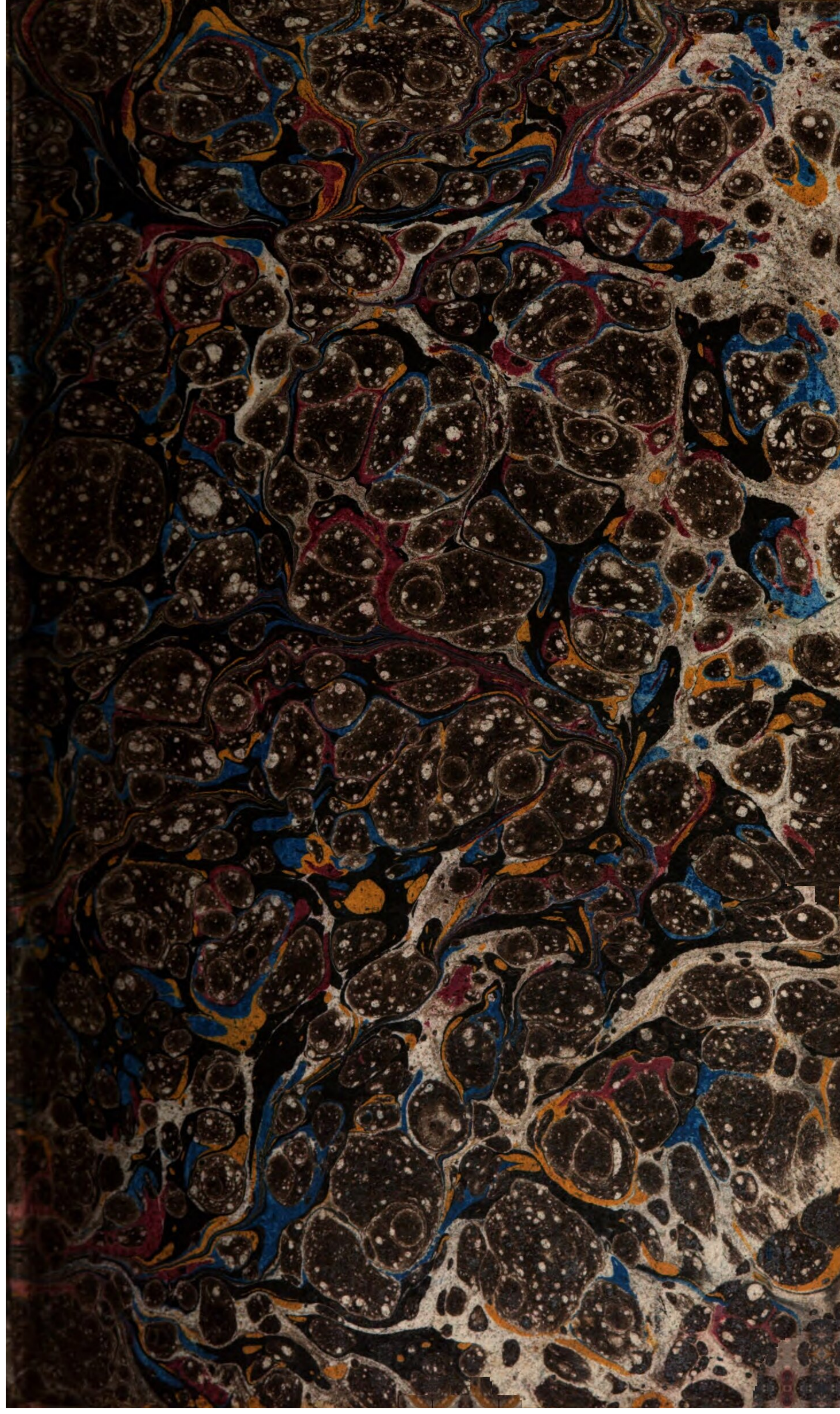






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A
COLLECTION
OF
STATE PAPERS;

RELATIVE TO THE

WAR against FRANCE,

NOW CARRYING ON BY GREAT BRITAIN AND THE SEVERAL
OTHER EUROPEAN POWERS.

Containing Authentic Accounts of

TREATIES,
CONVENTIONS,
PROCLAMATIONS AND MANIFESTOS,
DECLARATIONS,
MEMORIALS,

REMONSTRANCES,
OFFICIAL LETTERS,
PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS,
AND
GAZETTE ACCOUNTS OF
THE WAR, &c.

MANY OF WHICH HAVE NEVER BEFORE BEEN PUBLISHED
IN ENGLAND.

VOL. I.

SECOND EDITION.

London:

RE-PRINTED BY ASSIGNMENT FROM THE ASSIGNEES OF
JOHN DE BRETT;
FOR JOHN STOCKDALE, PICCADILLY.

1802.

COLLECTION
OF
STATE PAPERS;

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OTHER EUROPEAN POWERS.

Bayerische
Staatsbibliothek
München

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IN ENGLAND.

VOL. I.

PRINTERS.---W. M'Dowall, Pemberton Row, and
T. Burton, Little Queen-street.

REPRINTED BY PERMISSION FROM THE ASSOCIATES OF
THE PRINTING OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR 1801

INTRODUCTION.

THE object of the Editor of this Work has been to collect all State Papers illustrative of the sentiments, actions, and views, of the European Powers, in the present War against France, and also of the United States of America, who, though situated in another quarter of the globe, are, notwithstanding, by Language, customs, and connections, so intimately interwoven with the European system, that their conduct is more important to it than that of many European States themselves. It must therefore be particularly understood, that these Papers relate *only* to the FRENCH WAR, and the dispositions of the different Powers on that subject.

At a time when so many various opinions are formed and maintained respecting the motives of Princes and States for commencing hostilities or remaining neuter, it seems proper to lay before the Public authentic Documents by which those motives may be investigated and ascertained, as far as possible, on the Declarations of the Parties themselves. It is presumed that the utility of this volume therefore must be evident. The want of some perfect collection of this kind has of late been regretted not only by Members of both Houses of Parliament, but by many other eminent characters, to whom the deficiency was obvious; and it was a knowledge of the embarrassment occasioned by such a want, that first induced the Editor to collect the following Papers, to class them under their respective heads, to arrange them in chronological order, and to accompany them by an ample Index, by means of which any one may be referred to in an instant.

It has been thought most eligible to place these Papers under the following Heads:—1. Treaties;—2. Proclamations and Manifestoes;—3. Official State Correspondence;—4. Papers relative to Neutral Powers;—5. Parliamentary Papers.—6. An Appendix, made up solely from the London Gazettes, containing all the Accounts of the War which have been published in that Official Paper.

The Treaties are copies of those recently laid before both Houses of Parliament, the Partition Treaty and the Convention at Pelnitz alone excepted. Those with Spain, Naples, &c. would have been first published in this Work, had it made its appearance, as was intended, before the meeting of Parliament. The lateness of the time in which the Editor's attention was first called to it, and the extent to which it has gone, has, however, delayed its publication; and, taking advantage of the Treaties lately laid before the Houses of Lords and Commons, those first printed have been cancelled, purposely to give them in the very words of the Official Translations.

The Proclamations and Manifestoes have been selected with great care. It is almost unnecessary to observe, that the largest part of those published by the French, relative to their own internal concerns, are excluded: But such as are of importance in explaining the conduct of other Powers are preserved, and a few material Decrees placed among them.

The Official Correspondence commences with the Answers of the European Powers to the French King's Notification of his acceptance of the Constitution in September, 1791, which is thought the proper æra from whence to trace and disclose the conduct and dispositions of the different States:—It is particularly full and complete at the very interesting periods immediately preceding the rupture with Austria, and the rupture with Britain. Many of the Papers which passed on the eve of those events never were before published in England; and others of them have hitherto been but imperfectly laid before the Public.

It has been thought necessary to the completeness of the
Work,

Work, to insert the Parliamentary Papers also:—These consist of the King's Speeches and Messages; and the Addresses, Amendments, and Motions, concerning the War, which last Session were moved either in the House of Lords or in the House of Commons.

The Appendix, containing the History of the War, is taken wholly from the London Gazettes: No article is omitted, nor is any inserted which has not appeared in that State Record. The different Accounts are classed under the heads of Operations at Sea; Operations in the Netherlands; on the Rhine; on the side of Italy; on the side of Spain; at Toulon; in the West Indies and America; and in the East Indies.

The whole, as well Proclamations, Correspondence, &c. as Gazettes, is brought up to the conclusion of 1793; and the English and Foreign Newspapers of the three last years have been carefully searched, in order to complete the Collection. Many of the Papers have been perfected, and their dates affixed; but even where dates could not be precisely found, the time at which they first appeared is ascertained and mentioned.

The Continuations of this Work will always be brought forward on the eve of every Session of Parliament. But the Editor will not impose on the Public by printing Papers of little value, merely because they may swell to an expensive size.

At a time like the present, when the heat of Parties renders every Political Publication odious to the one side or the other, or perhaps suspected by both, it is peculiarly fortunate for this Work, that it must be equally interesting to men of all descriptions, and equally approved by them. Hints for its improvement will be thankfully received by the Publisher; as it is the Editor's most ardent wish to make it, what such a Work ought to be, an authentic, impartial, and complete Repository.

Monday, Feb. 24, 1794.

It is to be regretted that the present volume is not
as complete as it might have been, and that the
editor has been obliged to omit some of the most
valuable papers which were submitted to him. The
selection of papers for this volume has been made
with great care, and it is hoped that the
public will find it to be a most interesting and
valuable collection. The papers are arranged in
three parts: the first part contains the papers
relating to the general principles of the subject;
the second part contains the papers relating to
the practical application of the principles;
and the third part contains the papers relating
to the history of the subject. The first part
contains the papers of the most distinguished
statesmen and philosophers of the age, and
the second part contains the papers of the most
distinguished practical writers. The third part
contains the papers of the most distinguished
historians. The papers are all of the highest
quality, and they will be found to be of great
value to the student of the subject. The editor
has endeavored to select the most interesting
and valuable papers, and he trusts that the
public will find them to be of great interest
and value.

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STATE PAPERS.

TREATIES.

Substance of the Partition Treaty between the Courts in Concert, concluded and signed at Pavia, in the Month of July, 1791.

“ **H**IS Majesty, the Emperor, will retake all that Louis XIV. conquered in the Austrian Netherlands; and uniting these provinces to the said Netherlands, will give them to his Serene Highness, the Elector Palatine, so that these new possessions, added to the Palatinate, may hereafter have the name of Austrasia.

“ His Majesty, the Emperor, will preserve, for ever, the property and possession of Bavaria, to make in future an indivisible mass with the domains and hereditary possessions of the house of Austria.

“ Her Serene Highness, the Archduchess Maria-Christina, shall be, conjointly with his Serene Highness, her nephew, the Archduke Charles, put into hereditary possession of the duchy of Lorraine.

“ Alsace shall be restored to the Empire, and the Bishop of Strasburgh, as well as the chapter, shall recover their ancient privileges, and the ecclesiastical sovereigns of Germany shall do the same.

“ If the Swiss Cantons consent and accede to the coalition, it may be proposed to them to annex to the Helvetic league the Bishopric of Porentrui, the defiles of Franche-Comté, and even those of Tyrol, with the neighbouring bailiwicks, as well as the territory of Verfoy, which intersects the Pays de Vaud.

“ Should his Majesty, the King of Sardinia, subscribe to the coalition, la Bresse, la Bugey, and the Pays de Gex, usurped by France from Savoy, shall be restored to him.

“ In case his Sardinian Majesty can make a grand diversion, he shall be suffered to take Dauphiny to belong to him for ever, as the nearest descendant of the ancient Dauphins.

“ His Majesty, the King of Spain, shall have Roussillon and Bearn, with the island of Corsica, and he shall take possession of the French part of Saint Domingo.

“ Her Majesty, the Empress of all the Russias, shall take upon
B herself

herself the invasion of Poland, and at the same time retain Kami-nieck, with that part of Padolia which borders on Moldavia.

“ His Majesty, the Emperor, shall oblige the Porte to give up Choczim, as well as the small forts of Servia, and those on the river Lurna.

“ His Majesty, the King of Prussia, by means of the above-men-tioned invasion of the Empress of all the Russias into Poland, shall make an acquisition of Thorn and Dantzic, and there unite the Palatinate on the east to the confines of Silesia.

“ His majesty, the King of Prussia, shall besides acquire Lusace, and his Serene Highness, the Elector of Saxony, shall, in exchange, receive the rest of Poland, and occupy the throne as hereditary sovereign.

“ His Majesty, the present King of Poland, shall abdicate the throne, on receiving a suitable annuity.

“ His Royal Highness, the Elector of Saxony, shall give his daughter in marriage to his Serene Highness, the youngest son of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of all the Russias, who will be the father of the race of the hereditary Kings of Poland and Lithuania.

(Signed)

“ LEOPOLD,

“ PRINCE NASSAU,

“ COUNT FLORIDA BLANCA,

“ BISCHOFFSWERDER.”

Observations. The King of England acceded to this treaty in March, 1792. And Holland acceded afterwards, provided the arrangements respecting their limits with his Imperial Majesty should be made according to the desire of the Republic, before the partition.

Spain renounced it when Count d'Aranda came into office as minister, giving as-surances however of the strictest neutrality.

Substance of the Convention between the Emperor and the King of Prussia.

HIS Majesty the Emperor, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, having heard the wishes and representations of Monsieur (the French King's brother) and the Count d'Artois, do jointly declare, that they look upon the actual situation of his Majesty the King of France as an object of common concern to all the Sovereigns of Europe. They hope that this concern will, doubt-
less, be acknowledged by all the powers, from whom assistance is required; and that, in consequence, they will not refuse em-
ploying in conjunction with their said Majesties, the most effi-
cacious means, relative to their forces, in order to enable the
King of France to consolidate, in the most perfect liberty, the
basis of a monarchical government, suitable both to the rights
of Sovereigns, and the welfare of the French Nation—Then,
and in this case, their said Majesties, the Emperor and the King
of

of Prussia are determined to act speedily, with mutual concord and with necessary forces, to obtain the proposed end in common.

Mean-while they will give to their troops necessary orders that they may be ready for putting themselves in a state of activity.

A Pilnitz, le 27 Aout, 1791.

Signes,

LEOPOLD-&-FREDERIC-GUILLAUME,

Convention between his Britannic Majesty and the Empress of Russia. Signed at London, the 25th of March, 1793.

THE persons who have exercised the power of Government in France, after having plunged their own country into the most dreadful miseries, having adopted towards the other powers of Europe measures equally unjust and offensive, conducting themselves in that respect by principles incompatible with the security and tranquillity of all independent states, and even with the existence of all social order; and having actually rendered themselves guilty of the most unjust and injurious aggression, by laying an embargo on all the British and Russian ships which were in the ports of France: an aggression followed by a declaration of war against his Britannic Majesty, and his ally the republic of the United Provinces; their Majesties the King of Great Britain, and the Empress of all the Russias, have thought proper to concert together upon the means of opposing a barrier to the dangers which threaten all Europe, in consequence of such principles, views, and conduct.

Their Majesties have therefore authorised their respective Ministers, to wit, the King of Great Britain, the most illustrious and most excellent Lord William Wyndham, Baron Grenville of Wotton, one of his Majesty's Privy Council, and his principal Secretary of State for the department of foreign affairs; and her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias, the most illustrious and most excellent Lord Count Simon de Woronzow, Lieutenant-general of her Imperial Majesty's armies, her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Great Britain, and Knight of the orders of St. Alexander Newsky, of the military order of St. George of the third class, and of St. Vladimir, grand Cross of the first class; who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed to the following articles.

Article I. Their Majesties, in conformity to the ancient ties of
B 2 friendship

friendship by which they and their august predecessors have been united, and which they are desirous of cultivating and extending as much as possible, will exert all their endeavours, and will concert together ultimately for assisting and succouring each other mutually, in the course of the present war, in order to procure for themselves, at the peace, that satisfaction and security which they have a right to expect, and to guarantee for the future the public tranquillity and security of Europe.

II. For this end, their Majesties engage to employ their respective forces, as far as the circumstances in which they may find themselves shall permit, in carrying on the just and necessary war in which they are engaged against France; and they reciprocally promise not to lay down their arms, but by common consent, without having obtained restitution of all the conquests which France may have made upon either of their said Majesties, or upon such other of the powers, friends, or allies of their said Majesties, to whom they shall judge proper to extend this guarantee, by common consent.

III. Their said Majesties reciprocally engage to shut all their ports against French ships, not to permit the exportation, in any case, from their said ports for France, of any military or naval stores, or corn, grain, salt meat, or other provisions; and to take all other measures in their power for injuring the commerce of France, and for bringing her, by such means, to just conditions of peace.

IV. Their Majesties engage to unite all their efforts to prevent other powers, not implicated in this war, from giving, on this occasion of common concern to every civilized state, any protection whatever, directly or indirectly, in consequence of their neutrality, to the commerce or property of the French, on the sea, or in the ports of France.

V. Their Majesties, desiring mutually and ardently to confirm and consolidate, as much as possible, the friendship and union now subsisting between them, and to protect and extend the commerce between their respective subjects, will authorise their Ministers to proceed, without delay, to the formation of a definitive arrangement for the treaty of alliance and commerce. In the mean time, and until that happy work can be effected, they have agreed to renew, provisionally, the treaty of 1766, by a preliminary agreement of the same date with this Convention, and exchanged in like manner between the above-mentioned Ministers.

VI. His Britannic Majesty, and her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, engage to ratify the present convention; and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in the space of three months, or sooner if it can be done, to be computed from the day of the signature.

In

In witness whereof we, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of their Majesties the King of Great Britain and the Empress of all the Russias, have signed the present Convention, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at London, the 25th day of March, 1793.

GRENVILLE, (L. S.)
S. COMTE WORONZOW, (L. S.)

Treaty between his Britannic Majesty and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. Signed at Cassel the 10th of April, 1793.

BE it known to those whom it may concern, that his Majesty the King of Great Britain, and his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in consideration of the strict ties which unite the interest of their respective Houses, and having judged that, in the present situation of affairs, it would contribute to the reciprocal welfare of Great Britain and of Hesse, to cement and strengthen, by a new treaty of alliance, the connection which subsists between them, his Britannic Majesty, in order to regulate the objects relative to this alliance, has thought proper to send to Cassel the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Elgin and of Kinkardine, Baron Bruce of Kinross, his Minister Plenipotentiary; and his Serene Highness has nominated, on his part, for the same purpose, the Baron Maurice Frederick, of Munchausen, his actual Minister of State, Privy Counsellor, and Knight of the Order of the Golden Lion, and his Director of the College and Treasury of War; and John Francis Kunckell, Privy Counsellor of War: who, being furnished with the necessary full powers, have agreed to take for basis of the present treaty, the treaties which were formerly concluded between Great Britain and Hesse, to adopt such parts of them as may be applicable to the present circumstances, or to settle by new articles those points which it may be necessary to regulate otherwise. Every thing, which shall not otherwise be settled, shall be deemed subsisting in full force, in the manner expressed in the above-mentioned treaties; and as it is not possible to specify each particular case, every thing which shall not appear to be determined in a precise manner, either in the present treaty, or in the former treaties, shall be settled with equity and good faith, in conformity to the same principles, which it is agreed on both sides to adopt, for the regulation of such cases, whether during the course of the war, or after its conclusion.

Article. I. There shall be therefore, in virtue of this treaty between his Majesty the King of Great Britain and his Serene High-

ness the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, their successors and heirs, a strict friendship, and a sincere, firm, and constant union, so that the one shall consider the interests of the other as his own, and shall strive to promote them with good faith, as much as possible, and mutually to prevent and remove all disturbance and injury.

II. With this view, it is agreed, that all the former treaties, especially those of guarantee, shall be deemed to be renewed and confirmed by the present treaty, in all their points, articles, and clauses, and shall have the same force, as if they were herein inserted word for word, in as much as the same is not derogated from by the present treaty.

III. His Majesty the King of Great Britain, desiring to secure for his service in Europe, a body of the troops of the Serene Landgrave, and his Serene Highness, wishing for nothing more than to give his Majesty real proofs of his strong attachment for him, engages, by virtue of this article, to keep in readiness for this purpose, during the space of three successive years, reckoning from the day of the signature of the present treaty, a body of eight thousand men, as well infantry as cavalry, or chasseurs, including officers. This corps shall be completely equipped, furnished with tents, and all necessary equipage, in a word, shall be put upon the best possible footing, and nobody shall be admitted into it but men capable of serving, acknowledged as such by the Commissary of his Britannic Majesty. This corps shall march in two divisions: the first, consisting of four thousand men, shall be composed of a corps of infantry with the artillery-men, and of a regiment of cavalry. Formerly, the signature of treaties preceded, for some time, the period of the requisition for the march of the troops; but as, in the present circumstances, there is no time to be lost, the day of the signature of the present treaty is deemed to be also the period of the requisition, and the first division of four thousand men shall be in readiness to pass in review before the Commissary of his Britannic Majesty on the 8th of next month, and to begin its march the following day for the place of its destination. The second division, consisting also of four thousand men, and composed of a corps of infantry, of a battalion of chasseurs, and of two regiments of cavalry, shall be in readiness to pass in review the 5th of June, and shall be ready to march in eight weeks from the day of the conclusion of the present treaty, or even sooner, if it is possible. These troops shall not be separated, unless the cause of war should require it, but shall continue under the orders of their Hessian Chief, under the command, however, of the General, to whom his Britannic Majesty shall intrust that of his whole army; and the second division shall only be conducted to those places where the first shall be, unless it should be contrary to the plan of operations.

IV. Each

IV. Each battalion of infantry, of this corps of troops shall be provided with two field pieces, and the officers, cannoniers, and other men and equipage attached to them.

V. In order to defray the expenses to which the Serene Landgrave shall be put, by equipping the above-mentioned corps of eight thousand men, his Majesty the King of Great Britain promises to pay to his Serene Highness, for each horseman or dragoon properly armed and mounted, eighty crowns banco, and for each foot soldier thirty crowns banco. This levy-money for the first division shall be paid fifteen days after the signature of the present treaty. With regard to the levy-money for the second division, one half thereof shall be paid on the 8th of next month, and the other half on the day on which the second division shall begin its march. The levy-money shall be paid for the same description of persons for whom it was given in the former alliances.

VI. Besides what is stipulated in the preceding article, his Majesty the King of Great Britain engages to cause to be paid annually, during the three years that this treaty shall last, a subsidy and an half, fixing the sum according to the custom established for the subsidies in the former treaties. This subsidy shall commence from the day of the signature of this treaty, and it shall be paid at the rate of two hundred and twenty-five thousand crowns banco *per annum*, the crown being reckoned at fifty-three sols of Holland, or at four shillings and nine-pence three farthing English money.

When the said troops shall be sent back by his Britannic Majesty, from the day of the return into the territories of his Serene Highness, till the expiration of the treaty, the subsidy shall be continued upon the same footing of two hundred and twenty-five thousand crowns banco *per annum*. The payment of this subsidy shall be regularly made without any deduction, and quarterly, in the town of Cassel, into the military treasury of the Serene Landgrave authorised to receive it; and in case, on either side, it should be judged expedient that the number of the corps of troops should exceed eight thousand, the subsidy shall be proportionably augmented, unless it shall be otherwise agreed upon. His Majesty shall continue equally to this corps the pay and other emoluments during the remainder of the month in which it shall repass the frontiers of Hesse, and arrive in the territories of his Serene Highness, that is to say, Hesse properly so called.

VII. With regard to what relates to the pay and allowances, both ordinary and extraordinary, of the said troops, during the time that they shall be actually in the pay of Great Britain, it is agreed, that, as long as they shall serve in the empire, they shall enjoy the same advantages and emoluments which his Majesty grants to his German troops, according to the effective establishment of the said corps of troops at the time of their being delivered,

vered, which shall be verified by a list signed by the respective Ministers of the high contracting parties, which shall have the same force as if it were inserted word for word in the present treaty. During the time that they shall be employed in the Low Countries, they shall be treated in the above-mentioned respect, upon the footing of Dutch troops; it being understood that in both cases, that is to say, in that of the German pay, as well as in that of the Dutch, the allowances shall not be inferior to what was granted in former wars; and, if the nature of the war should require that those troops should serve in different countries upon the continent of Europe from those above-mentioned, they shall, in that case, be put in every respect on the same footing with the most favoured of his Majesty's auxiliary troops.

If it shall happen that they should be employed in Great Britain, or in Ireland, as soon as the notification in such case shall be made to the Serene Landgrave, they shall be put on the same footing, in every respect, as the national British troops.

All these allowances for those troops shall be paid into the military treasury of his Serene Highness, without any abatement or diminution, in order to be distributed.

VIII. If it should unfortunately happen that some regiments or companies of the corps above-mentioned should, by any accidents, be wholly or partially ruined or destroyed, or that the pieces of artillery or other effects, with which it may be provided, should be taken by the enemy, his Majesty the King of Great Britain will pay the expenses of the necessary recruits and remounting, as also the value of the said field artillery and effects, in order speedily to restore the artillery, regiments or companies to their former state; and those recruits shall likewise be put upon the same footing as those which were furnished to the Hessian officers, in virtue of the fifth article of the treaty of 1702, in order that the corps may be always preserved and sent back hereafter in as good state as that in which it was delivered; and the recruits annually necessary shall be delivered to the English Commissary disciplined and completely equipped, at the place of their destination, at the time which his Britannic Majesty shall appoint.

IX. It will depend upon his Britannic Majesty to retain this corps of troops in his service all the time of the duration of this treaty, to make use of them in any part of Europe where he may have occasion for them, provided it be not on board the fleet, from the time of its quitting the territories of the Serene Landgrave; and when his Majesty the King of Great Britain shall think proper to send back the said troops, he shall give three months previous notice to his Serene Highness, and shall make him an allowance of a month's pay for their return, furnishing them also with the necessary means of transport *gratis*.

X. His Britannic Majesty promises to attend, as much as possible,

fible, to the safety of the dominions and possessions of his Serene Highness, and to direct the military operations, as much as circumstances may permit, in such manner that the country of his Serene Highness may be covered and spared as much as possible. If, however, notwithstanding the precautions which shall be taken with that view, the country of his Serene Highness should be invaded by the enemy, on account of this alliance, and the present treaty, his Britannic Majesty shall endeavour to procure to the country of his Highness the Landgrave an indemnification proportionable to the loss occasioned thereby, according to what has been formerly done on similar occasions.

XI. The sick of the Hessian corps shall remain under the care of their own physicians, surgeons, and other persons appointed for that purpose, under the command of the General commanding the corps of those troops, and every thing shall be granted to them which is granted to his Majesty's own troops.

XII. All Hessian deserters shall be faithfully restored, as often as they shall be discovered in places dependant upon his Britannic Majesty.

XIII. In consideration that the article of recruiting becomes daily more expensive in Germany, on account of the numerous armies which are there kept on foot, and that the vacant pay is regarded as the principal fund to defray that expense, it is agreed, that at the review to be made in spring, at the beginning of the campaign, by the Commissary of his Britannic Majesty, the corps ought to be complete, or the pay of those wanting to complete shall be retained; on the other hand, the pay of those who may be wanting from one spring review to the next shall not be retained, but shall be allowed without abatement, as if they were complete; and, instead of what was formerly paid for recruiting, in the room of one killed or three wounded, it is agreed that, without distinction, each man furnished shall be supplied at the rate of twelve crowns banco a head, under the express condition, however, that what is here agreed on shall only regard the recruiting, which is the object in this article.

XIV. All the expenses of transport for the troops, as well for the men as for their effects, shall be defrayed by his Britannic Majesty.

XV. The situation of affairs having entirely changed its aspect since the commencement of this negotiation, it is stipulated, that if his Britannic Majesty should find that he has not, in the present moment, occasion for the above-mentioned corps of troops, and that his Majesty should countermand their march before the term fixed for the review of the first division; in that case, his Majesty shall be bound to pay to his Serene Highness the levy-money for the whole corps of eight thousand men, and a double subsidy, for one year only; that is to say, three hundred thousand crowns banco, which

which shall be instead of the different stipulations contained in the above fourteen articles. The payment of the levy-money shall, in such case, be made on the 8th of next month, and that of the subsidy in quarterly payments, in one year, reckoning from the date of the signature of the present treaty. But it is expressly agreed, that, in the mean time, this article shall in no degree suspend either the preparations or the payments, which it has been agreed on each side to make.

XVI. This treaty shall be ratified by the high contracting parties, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged as soon as possible. In witness whereof we, the undersigned, authorised by the full power of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, on one side, and of his Serene Highness the reigning Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, on the other, have signed the present treaty, and have thereto put the seals of our arms

Done at Cassel, the 10th of April, 1793.

ELGIN, (L. S.)

MAURITZ FRED. B. DE MUNCHAUSEN, (L. S.)

JEAN FRANÇOIS KUNCKELL, (L. S.)

Treaty between his Britannic Majesty and the King of Sardinia.

Signed at London, the 25th of April, 1793.

THEIR Majesties, the King of Great Britain and the King of Sardinia, finding themselves engaged in a war against France, in consequence of the most injurious acts of violence and aggression which they have respectively experienced from that country, their above-mentioned Majesties have agreed to make a common cause in this war, and to concert together on the means of providing for their mutual defence and safety, as well as for the general interests of Europe.

Their above-mentioned Majesties, in consequence, have named and constituted for this purpose, to wit, his Britannic Majesty, the most illustrious and most excellent Lord William Wyndham, Baron Grenville of Wotton, Privy Counsellor of his before-named Majesty, and his principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department; and his Sardinian Majesty, the most illustrious and most excellent Lord Philip de St. Martin, Count de Front, Gentleman of the Chamber to his said Majesty, Colonel of cavalry and dragoons, and his Envoy Extraordinary to his Britannic Majesty; who, after having duly communicated their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I. His Sardinian Majesty engages to keep on foot, during the whole course of the present war, an army of fifty thousand men, to be employed for the defence of his dominions, as well

well as to act against the common enemy: his Britannic Majesty engaging, on his side, to send into the Mediterranean a respectable fleet of ships of war, to be employed, accordingly as circumstances shall permit, against the naval forces which the enemy may have in that part of the world. Their before-named Majesties will ultimately concert as to the destination and employment of the respective forces above-mentioned.

II. His Britannic Majesty engages to furnish to his Sardinian Majesty, during the whole course of the war, a subsidy of two hundred thousand pounds sterling *per annum*, to be reckoned from the day of the signature of the present treaty; which subsidy shall be paid to him punctually every three months in advance, to be reckoned from the above day.

III. His Britannic Majesty engages not to conclude a peace with the enemy, without comprehending in it the entire restitution to his Sardinian Majesty, of all the parts of his dominions which belonged to him at the commencement of the war, and of which the aforesaid enemy has obtained possession, or of which it may hereafter obtain possession during the course of hostilities. In return, his Sardinian Majesty will continue firmly and inseparably united and attached to the common cause, and to the interests of his Britannic Majesty in this war, not only for so long a time as the war may last in Italy, or in the southern parts of Europe, but until the conclusion of peace between Great Britain and France.

IV. If one or other of the two high contracting parties shall happen to be attacked, molested, or disturbed, in any of his estates, rights, possessions, or interests, at any time, or in whatever manner it may be, by sea or by land, in consequence or in resentment of the articles or stipulations contained in the present treaty, or of the measures to be taken by the said contracting parties by virtue of this treaty, the other contracting party engages to succour him, and to make common cause with him, in the manner which is stipulated by the above articles.

V. The present treaty shall be ratified by both parties, and the exchange of the ratifications shall take place in the space of two months, or sooner if possible.

In faith of which, we, the undersigned Ministers Plenipotentiary of their Majesties the King of Great Britain and the King of Sardinia, have signed this present treaty, and have caused to be affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at London, this 25th day of April, 1793.

GRENVILLE, (L. S.)
S. MARTIN DE FRONT, (L. S.)

Second Convention between his Britannic Majesty and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. Signed at Maykammer, the 23d Day of August, 1793.

HIS Majesty the King of Great Britain, and his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, having judged it mutually advantageous to strengthen and consolidate the ancient bonds of friendship which so happily unite the two Sovereigns, by a Treaty of Subsidy, concluded at Cassel the 10th day of the month of April, 1793; and his Britannic Majesty having thought fit, in the present situation of affairs, farther to augment the corps of troops employed against the common enemy, has charged, on his part, the Earl of Yarmouth, one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, to negotiate and conclude, with Baron Frederic Sigismund Waitz de Eschen, President of the College of Trade, and Privy Counsellor, and with the Director of the Treasury of War, John Francis Kunckell, Privy Counsellor of War, in the name and on the part of his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, an Additional Article to the Treaty of Subsidy, concluded the 10th of the month of April, 1793: which Ministers Plenipotentiary, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed as follows:

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

His Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in order to give to his Britannic Majesty a new proof of his eagerness to comply with his desires, engages to furnish, in the space of three weeks, at the disposal of Great Britain, a new corps of his troops of four thousand men, viz. one regiment of dragoons, one regiment of grenadiers, and two regiments of infantry: which corps of troops, whether for the duration of the engagement, or the subsidy, or pay, is ceded to his Britannic Majesty by his Serene Highness absolutely upon the same conditions which have been stipulated for the corps of eight thousand Hessians, which are already in the service and pay of Great Britain, in virtue of the treaty of subsidy of the 10th of April, 1793. This article being only to be considered as an extension of the stipulations of the treaty of subsidy above mentioned, it is to be regarded as if it made a part of it, and as if it was therein inserted word for word.

The ratifications of this additional article to the treaty of subsidy, given by the two contracting Sovereigns in good and due form, shall be exchanged at Mannheim, by their respective Ministers, in the space of three weeks, computing from the day of the signature, or sooner, if it can be done.

In witness whereof, we, Plenipotentiaries, furnished with full powers from his Britannic Majesty, and from his Serene Highness

Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, have signed the present additional article, and have thereto set the seals of our arms.

Done at Maykammer, near Edinghofen, the Head Quarters of his Majesty the King of Prussia, the 23d of the month of August, in the year 1793.

YARMOUTH,	(L. S.)
FREDERIC SIGISMOND B. WAITZ D'ESCHIN,	(L. S.)
JEAN FRANÇOIS KUNCKELL,	(L. S.)

Treaty between his Britannic Majesty and the King of Spain. Signed at Aranjuez [in English and Spanish] the 25th of May, 1793.

THEIR Britannic and Catholic Majesties having resolved, on consideration of the present circumstances of Europe, to substantiate their mutual confidence, friendship, and good correspondence, by means of a provisional convention, in the interim of their entirely completing the solid system of alliance and commerce, which they are so desirous of establishing between themselves and their respective subjects, have named and authorized for that purpose, viz. on the part of his Britannic Majesty, the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Lord Alleyne, Baron St. Helen's, Member of his said Majesty's Privy Council, and his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty; and, on the part of his Catholic Majesty, the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Lord Don Manuel de Godoy and Alvarez, de Faria, Rios, Sanchez, Zarrosa, Duke de la Alcudia, Grandee of Spain of the First Class, Perpetual Regidor of the city of Santiago, Knight of the Illustrious Order of the Golden Fleece, and of the Royal and Distinguished Spanish Order of Charles III. Commander of Valencia del Ventoso, in that of Santiago, Counsellor of State, First Secretary of State and Despacho, Secretary to the Queen, Superintendant-General of the Ports and Highways, Gentleman of the King's Chamber in Employment, Captain-General of his Armies, Inspector and Major of the Royal Corps of Body Guards: who, after having communicated to each other their full powers in due form, have agreed upon the following Articles.

Article I. The two Most Serene Kings will employ their utmost attention, and all the means which are in their power, to re-establish the public tranquillity, and to maintain their common interests; and they promise and engage to act in perfect concert, and in the most intimate confidence, for the accomplishment of those salutary ends.

II. Their said Majesties, having perceived just grounds of jealousy, and of uneasiness, for the safety of their respective dominions,

nions, and for the maintenance of the general system of Europe; in the measures which have been for some time past adopted in France, they had already agreed to establish between them an intimate and entire concert upon the means of opposing a sufficient barrier to those dangerous views of aggression and aggrandizement; and France having declared an unjust and aggressive war, as well against his Britannic Majesty as against his Catholic Majesty, their said Majesties engage to make common cause in the said war. The said high contracting parties will mutually concert together every thing that may be relative to the succours to be afforded by the one to the other, as also to the employment of their forces, for their respective safety and defence, and for the good of the common cause.

III. In consequence of what is stipulated in the preceding article, and in order that the British and Spanish vessels may be mutually protected and succoured during the present war, as well in their navigation as in the ports of the two high contracting parties, their Britannic and Catholic Majesties have agreed, and agree that their squadrons and ships of war shall convoy, without distinction, the trading vessels of the two nations in the same manner that each convoys its own, as far as circumstances may permit; and that both their ships of war and trading vessels shall be admitted into their respective ports and protected, and shall be furnished with the succours of which they may stand in need, at the current prices.

IV. Their said Majesties engage reciprocally to shut their ports against French vessels; not to permit that there shall in any case be exported from their ports from France either warlike or naval stores, or wheat or other grains, salted meat or other provisions; and to take every other measure in their power to distress the trade of France, and reduce her by that means to just conditions of peace.

V. Their said Majesties also engage, the present war being generally interesting to every civilized State, to unite all their efforts in order to prevent those powers, which do not take part in the said war, from affording, in consequence of their neutrality, any protection, direct or indirect, on the seas or in the ports of France, to the commerce and property of the French.

VI. Their Britannic and Catholic Majesties promise reciprocally not to lay down their arms (unless it should be by common agreement) without having obtained the restitution of all the dominions, territories, cities, or places, which may have belonged to either of them before the commencement of the war, and of which the enemy may have taken possession during the course of hostilities.

VII. If either of the two high contracting parties should be attacked, molested or disturbed in any of his dominions, rights, possessions,

possessions or interests, at whatever time or in whatever manner it might be, by sea or by land, in consequence and in hatred of the articles or stipulations contained in the present Treaty, or of the measures to be taken by the said high contracting parties, in virtue of this Treaty, the other contracting party engages to succour and to make common cause with him, in the manner stipulated in the foregoing Articles.

VIII. The present Treaty shall be ratified by both parties, and the exchange of the ratifications shall be made in the space of six weeks, or sooner if it can be done.

In witness whereof we, the Plenipotentiaries of their Britannic and Catholic Majesties, have signed, in their name, and in virtue of our respective full powers, the present Treaty, and have sealed it with the seals of our arms.

Done at Aranjuez, the twenty-fifth of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

ST. HELEN'S, (L. S.)
EL DUQUE DE LA ALCUDIA, (L. S.)

*Convention between his Britannic Majesty and his Sicilian-Majesty.
Signed at Naples, the 12th July, 1793.*

THEIR Britannic and Sicilian Majesties being convinced of the danger which threatens Europe, in consequence of the conduct of those who now exercise the powers of government in France, of the views which they have manifested, and of the principles which they strive to propagate in all parts; and the said persons having actually declared against his Britannic Majesty, as well as against several other Powers, an unjust and unprovoked war, their said Majesties have judged proper to concert together upon the means of opposing a barrier to the dangers above mentioned, and to provide for the future security and tranquillity of their dominions, as well as for the general interests of Europe.

Their Majesties have therefore authorised their respective Plenipotentiaries, to wit, his Britannic Majesty, the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Lord, William Hamilton, one of his Majesty's Privy Council, Knight of his Order of the Bath, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his said Sicilian Majesty; and his Sicilian Majesty, the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Lord, John Acton, his Counsellor and Secretary of State for the Departments of Foreign Affairs, of War, of the Marine, and of Commerce, Lieutenant-General of his Armies, Knight of his Order of St. Januarius, and Commander of the Order of St. Stephen; the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Lord

Lord, Marquis Charles de Marco, his Counsellor and Secretary of State for the Department of the Royal Household, and Knight of his Order of St. Januarius: the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Lord, Thomas de Somme, of the Princes del Colle, Marquis of Circello, his Gentleman of the Chamber, Brigadier of his Armies, and Knight of his Order of St. Januarius: who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed to the following Articles:

Article I. Their Britannic and Sicilian Majesties, from the motives above explained, will make common cause in the present war against France, and will concert together upon the military and naval operations, especially in the Mediterranean sea.

II. The high contracting parties reciprocally guarantee to each other, their dominions against the common enemy, and engage not to lay down their arms, unless by common consent, without having obtained the entire and full restitution of all places, towns, and territories, which respectively belonged to them before the commencement of the present war, and which the enemy may have taken during the course of the war.

III. His Sicilian Majesty promises to unite to the forces of his Britannic Majesty, in order that he may employ them in the Mediterranean, either conjointly or in concert with his own military and naval forces, a body of six thousand land troops, as well as four ships of the line, four frigates, and four small ships of war. His Majesty, the King of the Two Sicilies, offers to contribute the contingent above specified from the present time, and to augment it hereafter, if circumstances will permit him.—His Britannic Majesty will defray the expense of the vessels for transporting the said body of troops to the places where it shall be required to serve; and as soon as the said corps shall have quitted the dominions of his Sicilian Majesty for that purpose, his Britannic Majesty shall be obliged to provide it with the subsistence and forage which may be necessary.

IV. His Britannic Majesty shall keep a respectable fleet of ships of the line in the Mediterranean, as long as the danger of the Two Sicilies, and the operations which they shall undertake against the common enemy, shall require; and his said Majesty engages to take such arrangements as shall be most proper for maintaining, either by his own forces, or in concert with the other maritime powers engaged in this war, a decisive superiority in that sea, and to provide by this means for the security of his Sicilian Majesty's dominions.

V. His Sicilian Majesty will prohibit his subjects from all commerce with France, of what nature soever; and will not even permit the ships of other nations to export from the ports of the Two Sicilies to the ports of France, any sort of provisions, or military or naval stores.

VI. His

VI. His Sicilian Majesty promises to open the ports of the Two Sicilies, without reserve or restriction, to the English squadrons, and to furnish them with all the succour and provisions which they may be in want of, at the current prices, and in the manner practised in similar cases. His said Sicilian Majesty will shut his ports against all French vessels, whether merchantmen or ships of war.

VII. The ships of war of his Britannic Majesty, which shall be employed in the Mediterranean to serve as convoy to the merchantmen belonging to the subjects of his said Majesty, shall also take under their convoy the vessels of his Sicilian Majesty which may have the same destination. A similar conduct shall be observed on the part of his Sicilian Majesty; and to this end the necessary and proper orders shall be respectively given to those whom it may concern.

VIII. If, in the course of the events which may occur, his Sicilian Majesty shall judge that he cannot any longer, with justice and dignity, continue the war, he declares, not only that he will not make peace without stipulating, that the above-mentioned conditions, in the second Article of this Treaty, shall be at the same time offered, on the part of the enemy, to his Britannic Majesty; but also, that if his Britannic Majesty should, notwithstanding, determine to continue the war, his Sicilian Majesty shall observe a strict and exact neutrality during all its farther duration.

IX. His Britannic Majesty, at the future peace, and at the congresses which may be held for that purpose, will give all requisite attention to the welfare and security of Italy, and especially to the dignity and interests of the crown of the Two Sicilies, and to the procuring for his Sicilian Majesty, at the peace, all due satisfaction and security.

X. The present Convention shall be ratified by the high contracting Parties, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged, in due form, in the space of three months, or sooner, if it can be done, to be computed from the day of the signature.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, furnished with the full powers of our respective Sovereigns, have signed the present Convention, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Naples, the 12th day of the month of July, in the year 1793.

WILLIAM HAMILTON,	(L. S.)
JEAN ACTON,	(L. S.)
Marquis CHARLES DEMARCO,	(L. S.)
Le Marquis de CIRCELLO,	(L. S.)

*Convention between his Britannic Majesty and the King of Prussia.
Signed at the Camp before Mayence, the 14th of July, 1793.*

THEIR Majesties the King of Great Britain and the King of Prussia, in consequence of the ties of friendship and of alliance by which they are now so happily united, and animated by the desire of establishing with each other a more direct and a more confidential communication upon every thing which relates to the unjust and cruel war, which the persons who exercise the powers of government in France have commenced against several great Powers in Europe, adopting towards others measures equally unjust and offensive, and conducting themselves towards them by principles incompatible with the security and the tranquillity of all independent States, and even with the existence of all social order; their said Majesties have thought proper to concert together upon the means of opposing a sufficient barrier to the dangers which threaten all Europe, in consequence of such principles, views, and conduct. Their Majesties have therefore authorized their respective Ministers Plenipotentiary, to wit, his Majesty the King of Great Britain, the Earl of Beauchamp, one of his said Majesty's Privy Council; and his Majesty the King of Prussia, the Marquis Jerome de Lucchesini, his actual Chamberlain, Knight of the Orders of the Black Eagle and of the Red Eagle; who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

Art. I. Their Britannic and Prussian Majesties will exert all their endeavours to establish and to maintain with each other the most perfect concert, and the most intimate confidence, upon all the objects relative to the present war. The two high contracting parties, seeing in the same point of view the indispensable necessity of continuing their plans and operations for the accomplishment of the just and lawful object of a peace, in which all Europe may find tranquillity and security, will continue to employ their respective forces, as far as their circumstances will permit, in carrying on a war equally just and necessary.

II. Their Majesties the King of Great Britain and the King of Prussia reciprocally promise not to lay down their arms but by common consent, without having obtained restitution of all the conquests which France may have made upon either of the two high contracting parties, or upon such other of the Powers, friends or allies of their said Majesties, to whom they shall judge proper to extend this guarantee, by common consent.

III. The high contracting parties having already taken the resolution to shut all their ports against French ships, and not to permit the exportation, in any case, from their said ports for France, of any military or naval stores, or corn, grain, salt meat,
or

or other provisions, they reciprocally engage to continue those measures, and promise to employ all other means which shall be in their power for injuring the commerce of France, and for bringing her, by such means, to just conditions of peace.

IV. Their Majesties engage to unite all their efforts to prevent, on this occasion of common concern to every civilized State, other Powers, not implicated in this war, from giving, in consequence of their neutrality, any protection whatever, directly or indirectly, to the commerce or property of the French, on the sea, or in the ports of France.

V. Their Britannic and Prussian Majesties engage to ratify the present Convention; and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in the space of six weeks, or sooner, if it can be done, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present Convention.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the King of Great Britain and of his Majesty the King of Prussia, have signed the present Convention, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at the camp before Mayence, the 14th of July, 1793.

BEAUCHAMP, (L. S.)

JEROME, Marquis de LUCCHESINI, (L. S.)

Convention between his Majesty the Emperor and his Britannic Majesty. Signed at London, the 30th Day of August, 1793.

HIS Majesty the Emperor and his Majesty the King of Great Britain, finding themselves equally engaged in a war with France, and desiring to act conjointly and with vigour, in order to provide, by that means, for the common interests of their dominions, as well as for the general tranquillity of Europe, have determined to establish with each other a perfect and confidential concert and co-operation in every thing which may relate to that war. Their Majesties have therefore named for that purpose their respective Ministers, to wit, his Majesty the Emperor, the most illustrious and most Excellent Lord, Lewis, Count of Starhemberg, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, his actual Chamberlain, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of Great Britain; and his Majesty the King of Great Britain, the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Lord William Wyndham, Baron Grenville of Wotton, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and his Principal Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs: who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. There shall be, upon all points relative to the present war,

war, the most perfect concert and the most intimate confidence between the two high contracting parties; and they mutually engage to employ their forces, as far as circumstances shall permit, in the most efficacious manner, and to concert together upon all military operations, in order to annoy the enemy, and to contribute to the advantage of the common cause.

II. Their said Majesties reciprocally engage to shut their ports against French vessels; not to permit, in any instance, warlike or naval stores, corn, grain, salted meat, or other provisions, to be exported from their said ports for France, and to take all other means in their power to annoy the commerce of France, and thereby to reduce her to just conditions of peace.

III. Their Majesties engage to unite all their efforts to prevent other powers, who shall not take part in this war, from giving, on this occasion of common interest to every civilized state, any protection whatever, direct or indirect, in consequence of their neutrality, to the commerce or to the property of the French, at sea, or in the ports of France.

IV. Their Imperial and Britannic Majesties reciprocally promise not to lay down their arms (unless by common consent) without having obtained the restitution of all the dominions, territories, towns, or places, which may have belonged to either of them, before the commencement of the war, and which the enemy may have taken during the course of hostilities, or which may likewise have belonged to such of the powers, friends, or allies of their said Majesties, to whom they shall judge proper, by common consent, to extend this guarantee.

V. If either of the two high contracting parties should be attacked, molested, or disturbed in his dominions, rights, possessions, or interests, at any time, or in any manner whatever, by land or by sea, in consequence and in hatred of the articles or stipulations contained in the present convention, or of the measures to be taken by the said high contracting parties, in virtue of this convention, the other contracting party engages to assist him, and to make common cause with him, in the manner stipulated in the preceding articles.

VI. His Majesty the Emperor and his Majesty the King of Great Britain engage to ratify the present convention; and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in the space of six weeks, or sooner, if it can be done, to be computed from the day of the signature.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of their respective Majesties, have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at London, the 30th day of August, in the year 1793.

LOUIS, COMTE DE STARHEMBERG, (L. S.)

GRENVILLE, (L. S.)

Treaty

*Treaty between his Britannic Majesty and the Margrave of Baden.
Signed at Carlsruhe, the 21st Day of September, 1793.*

BE it known to those whom it may concern, that his Majesty the King of Great Britain, being desirous of taking into his service a corps of the troops of his Serene Highness the Margrave of Baden, to be employed in the present war against France, and his Serene Highness being disposed, as a proof of his attachment to his said Majesty, to furnish a corps of his said troops, his Britannic Majesty has thought proper to nominate, on his part, as his Minister Plenipotentiary, Francis, Earl of Yarmouth, one of his said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; and his Serene Highness has nominated, on his side, for the same purpose, the Baron of Gailing, Minister of State, and President of the Chamber of Finance; who, being furnished with the necessary full powers, have agreed to take for basis of the present treaty, the treaty concluded at Cassel, the 10th of April last, between his Britannic Majesty and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. In consequence, it is agreed, that his Highness the Margrave of Baden shall enjoy, proportionally, for his corps of troops, all the advantages granted to his Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, as well in the said treaty as in the secret articles, in case there should be any; that every thing which shall not be determined by the following articles, in a precise manner, shall be regulated, in future, according to the principles of equity and good faith, which have conducted the whole of the present negotiation; and the said Plenipotentiaries have agreed, accordingly, upon the following articles:

Art. I. There shall be therefore, in virtue of this treaty, between his Majesty the King of Great Britain, and his Serene Highness the Margrave of Baden, their successors and heirs, a strict friendship, and a sincere, firm, and constant union, so that the one shall consider the interests of the other as his own, and shall strive to promote them with good faith, as much as possible, and mutually to prevent and remove all disturbance and injury.

II. His Majesty the King of Great Britain, desiring to secure for his service a body of the troops of the Serene Margrave, and his Serene Highness, wishing for nothing more than to give the King real proofs of his strong attachment for his Majesty, and of his desire to co-operate, as much as lies in his power, towards the common object of the present war against France, engages, by virtue of this article, to keep in readiness for this purpose, during the space of three successive years, reckoning from the day to the signature of the present treaty, a body of seven hundred and fifty-four men, including officers, according to the specification hereunto annexed. This corps shall be completely equipped, furnished with tents, and all necessary equipage, and shall be put

upon the best possible footing; and none shall be admitted into it but disciplined men, and capable of serving immediately, acknowledged as such by the commissary of his Britannic Majesty. As in the present circumstances there is no time to be lost, the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have agreed that the day of the signature of the present treaty shall be deemed to be also the period of the requisition for the march of the troops abovementioned; and that the said troops shall be in readiness to pass in review before the commissary of his Britannic Majesty on the tenth of the month of October, 1793, and shall be ready to begin their march on the following day for the place of their destination. These troops shall not be separated, unless the course of the war should require it, but shall continue under the orders of their Baden chief, under the command, however, of the general to whom his Britannic Majesty shall intrust that of his whole army.

III. Each battalion of infantry of this corps of troops shall be provided with two field-pieces, and the officers, cannoniers, and other men and equipage attached to them.

IV. In order to defray the expenses to which the Serene Margrave shall be put, by equipping the above-mentioned corps of seven hundred and fifty-four men, his Majesty the King of Great Britain promises to pay to his Serene Highness for each horseman or dragoon, properly armed and mounted, eighty crowns banco, and for each foot soldier thirty crowns banco. This levy money shall be paid in fifteen days after the signature of the present treaty.

V. Besides what is stipulated in the preceding article, his majesty the King of Great Britain engages to cause to be paid to the Serene Margrave, an annual subsidy during the three years that his treaty shall last. This subsidy shall commence from the day of the signature of this treaty, and it shall be paid at the rate of twenty-one thousand two hundred and sixteen crowns banco per annum, the crown being reckoned at fifty-three sols of Holland, or at four shillings and ninepence three farthings English money.

When the said troops shall be sent back by his Britannic Majesty, from the day of their return into the Margraviate of Baden, till the expiration of the treaty, the subsidy shall be continued upon the same footing of twenty-one thousand two hundred and sixteen crowns banco per annum. The payment of this subsidy shall be regularly made without any deduction, and quarterly, in the town of Carlsruhe, into the military treasury of the Serene Margrave authorized to receive it; and in case that, on either side, it should be judged expedient that the number of the corps of troops should exceed seven hundred and fifty-four, the subsidy shall be proportionably augmented, unless it shall be otherwise agreed upon. His Majesty shall continue
equally

equally to this corps the pay and other emoluments, during the remainder of the month in which it shall repass the frontiers of the Margraviate of Baden, and arrive in the territories of his Serene Highness.

VI. With regard to what relates to the pay and allowances, both ordinary and extraordinary, of the said troops, during the time that they shall be actually in the pay of Great Britain, it is agreed, that, as long as they shall serve in the Empire, they shall enjoy the same advantages and emoluments which his Majesty grants to his German troops, according to the effective establishment of the said corps of troops at the time of their being delivered, which shall be verified by a list signed by the respective Ministers of the high contracting parties, which shall have the same force, as if it were inserted word for word in the present treaty. During the time that they shall be employed in the Low Countries, they shall be treated in the above-mentioned respect, upon the footing of Dutch troops; it being understood that in both cases, that is to say, in that of the German pay, as well as in that of the Dutch, the allowances shall not be inferior to what was granted in former wars to the Hessian troops; and, if the nature of the war should require that those troops should serve in different countries upon the Continent of Europe from those above-mentioned, they shall, in that case, be put, in every respect, on the same footing with the most favoured of his Majesty's auxiliary troops.

All these allowances for those troops shall be paid into the military treasury of his Serene Highness, without any abatement or diminution, in order to be distributed.

VII. If it should unfortunately happen that some companies of the corps abovementioned should, by any accidents, be wholly or partially ruined or destroyed, or that the pieces of artillery or other effects, with which it may be provided, should be taken by the enemy, his Majesty the King of Great Britain will pay the expenses of the necessary recruits and remounting, as also the value of the said field pieces and effects, in order speedily to restore the artillery, regiments or companies to their former state: and those recruits shall likewise be put upon the same footing as those of the troops furnished to his Majesty by his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, by the treaty of subsidy, signed at Cassel the 10th of the month of April of the present year; so that the corps of his Serene Highness the Margrave of Baden may be always preserved and sent back hereafter in as good a state as that in which it was delivered; and the recruits annually necessary shall be delivered to the English commissary, disciplined and completely equipped, at the place of their destination, at the time which his Britannic Majesty shall appoint.

VIII. It will depend upon his Britannic Majesty to retain this corps of troops in his service all the time of the duration of this treaty,

to make use of them in any part of Europe where he may have occasion for them, provided it be not on board the fleet, from the time of its quitting the territories of the Serene Margrave; and when his Majesty the King of Great Britain shall think proper to send back the said troops, he shall give three months previous notice to his Serene Highness, and shall make him an allowance of a month's pay for their return, furnishing them also with the necessary means of transport gratis.

IX. His Britannic Majesty promises to attend, as much as possible, to the safety of the dominions and possessions of his Serene Highness, and to direct the military operations as much as circumstances may permit, in such manner that the country of his Serene Highness may be covered and spared as much as possible. If, however, notwithstanding the precautions which shall be taken with that view, the country of his Serene Highness should be invaded by the enemy, on account of the present treaty, his Britannic Majesty shall endeavour to procure to the country of his Highness the Margrave an indemnification proportionable to the loss occasioned by the invasion.

X. The sick of the said Baden corps shall remain under the care of their own physicians, surgeons, and other persons appointed for that purpose, under the command of the colonel commanding the corps of troops, and every thing shall be granted to them which his Majesty grants to his own troops.

XI. All deserters from the said Baden corps shall be faithfully restored, as often as they shall be discovered, in places dependant upon his Britannic Majesty.

XII. It is agreed, that, at the review to be made in spring, at the beginning of a campaign, by the commissary of his Britannic Majesty, the corps ought to be complete, or the pay of those wanting to complete shall be retained; on the other hand, the pay of those who may be wanting from one spring review to the next shall not be retained, but shall be allowed without abatement, as if they were complete; and, instead of what was formerly paid for recruiting, in the room of one killed or three wounded, it is agreed, that each man furnished shall be paid for, without distinction, at the rate of twelve crowns banco a head, under the express condition, however, that what is here agreed on shall only regard the recruiting, which is referred to in this article.

XIII. All the expenses of transport for the troops, as well for the men as for their effects, shall be defrayed by his Britannic Majesty.

XIV. This treaty shall be ratified by the high contracting parties, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, authorised by full powers from his Majesty the King of Great Britain, on

one

one side, and of his Serene Highness the reigning Margrave of Baden, on the other, have signed the present treaty, and have thereto put the seals of our arms.

*Done at Carlsruhe, the 21st day of September,
in the year of our Lord one thousand seven
hundred and ninety-three.*

YARMOUTH. (L. S.)

BARON DE GAILING. (L. S.)

*Treaty between his Britannic Majesty and the Queen of Portugal.
Signed in London, [in English and Portuguese] the 26th of Sep-
tember, 1793.*

THEIR Britannic and Most Faithful Majesties having resolved, in consideration of the present circumstances of Europe, to substantiate, by means of a treaty adapted to those circumstances their intimate and mutual confidence, as well as the friendship and good understanding which have been so happily established between their august predecessors and which they are always desirous more and more to confirm and improve, have named for that purpose, viz. his Britannic Majesty, the most illustrious and most excellent Lord William Wyndham, Baron Grenville of Wotton, one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and his principal Secretary of State for the department of Foreign Affairs; and her Most Faithful Majesty, the most illustrious and most excellent Lord John d'Almeida de Mello e Castro, members of the Council of her Most Faithful Majesty, and Counsellor in her Council of Finances, Knight of the order of Christ, Commander of port Ancho, in the order of St. James, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from her said most Faithful Majesty to his Britannic Majesty: Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. Their Britannic and most Faithful Majesties will employ their utmost attention to re-establish the public tranquillity upon solid and permanent foundations, and to maintain their common interests and the security of their respective dominions. And their Majesties engage to act in concert, and in the most intimate confidence, for the accomplishment of these salutary ends.

II. The persons, who have exercised the powers of government in France, having declared against his Britannic Majesty an unjust and unprovoked war, her Most Faithful Majesty confirms the obligation which Portugal has contracted by former treaties for concurring in mutual defence, and engages to furnish

furnish, as an auxiliary power, and an ally of his Britannic Majesty, all the succours which shall be compatible with her own situation and security, in order that they may act at the absolute disposal of his Britannic Majesty.

III. In consequence of what is stipulated in the preceding article, and in order that the British and Portuguese vessels may be mutually protected during the present war, as well in their navigation as in the ports of the Two High Contracting parties, Their Britannic and Most Faithful Majesties have stipulated and agreed with each other, that their squadrons and ships of war shall convoy, without distinction, the trading vessels of the two nations, in the same manner as is established for those of their own nations, as far as circumstances may permit; and that both their ships of war and trading vessels shall be admitted and protected in their respective ports, and shall be furnished with all the succours of which they may stand in need, at the current prices of the country.

IV. Her Most Faithful Majesty promises to shut all her ports against the French ships of war and privateers, during all the time that France shall be at war with his Britannic Majesty; Her Most Faithful Majesty will prohibit her subjects from exporting from her said ports for those of France, or from carrying to the ports of France, or from any other port whatsoever any military or naval stores, or even corn, salted meat, or any other provisions: Her said Majesty also engages not to give, nor to permit her subjects to give, any protection whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, to the trade or property of the French, on the sea, or in the ports of France; and will take, in consequence of what is declared in this article, the most severe measures, in order to obtain the above-mentioned prohibition in its full force.

V. If either of the high contracting parties should be attacked, molested, or disturbed in any of their dominions, rights, possessions or interests, at any time or in any manner whatsoever, by sea or land in consequence or in hatred of the articles or stipulations contained in the present treaty, or of the measures to be taken by the said contracting parties in virtue of this treaty, the other contracting party engages to assist and to make common cause in the manner stipulated by the aforesaid articles.

VI. Their Majesties, in consequence of the stipulations of the treaties now subsisting between them, as well as of those contained in this treaty, mutually engage, that in case, during the present war, either for the reason above mentioned, or for any other cause, France should attack the dominions of her Most Faithful Majesty, or her ships of war, or trading vessels, or should commit any hostilities whatever, they will not only make common cause in the said war, and afford to each other all possible succours, conformably to the said treaties, but also

also that, during the said war, they will shut their ports to all French ships whatsoever; and that they will not lay down their arms (unless by common consent) without having obtained a due satisfaction, as well as restitution of all the dominions, territories, islands, or possessions, which shall have belonged to either power before the commencement of the war, and of which the enemy may have taken possession during the course of hostilities.

VII. Their Britannic and Most Faithful Majesties engage to ratify the present treaty, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in the space of six weeks, to be computed from the day of the signature, or sooner, if it can be done.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned Ministers Plenipotentiary of their Britannic and Most Faithful Majesties, have signed the present Treaty, and have caused to be affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

*Done at London, the 26th day of
September, 1793.*

GRENVILLE. (L.S.)

D. JOAO DE ALMIEDA DE
MELLO E CASTRO, (L.S.)

Treaty between His Britannic Majesty and the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt. Signed at Langen Candel, the 5th of October, 1793.

BE it known to those whom it may concern, that his Majesty the King of Great Britain, being desirous of taking into his service a corps of the troops of his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, to be employed in the present war against France: and his Serene Highness being disposed, as a proof of his attachment to his said Majesty, to furnish a corps of his said troops, his Britannic Majesty has thought proper to nominate, on his part, as his Minister Plenipotentiary, Francis Earl of Yarmouth, one of his said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; and his Serene Highness has nominated, on his side, for the same purpose, Count Francis de Jenison Walworth, Knight of Malta, Marshal of his Court, and Colonel of Cavalry, and George William Panzerbieter, his Counsellor of the Chamber: Who, being furnished with the necessary full powers, have agreed to take for basis of the present Treaty, the Treaty concluded at Cassel, the 10th of April last, between his Britannic Majesty and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel; and the said Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in consequence, upon the following Articles:

Art. 1. There shall be therefore in virtue of this Treaty, between his Majesty the King of Great Britain, and his Serene Highness

Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, their successors and heirs, a strict friendship, and a sincere, firm, and constant union, so that the one shall consider the interests of the other as his own, and shall strive to promote them with good faith, as much as possible, and mutually to prevent and remove all disturbance and injury.

II. His Majesty the King of Great Britain, desiring to secure for his service in Europe a body of the troops of the Serene Landgrave, and his Serene Highness wishing for nothing more than to give the King real proofs of his strong attachment for his Majesty, engages, by virtue of this Article, to keep in readiness for this purpose, during the space of three successive years, reckoning from the day of the signature of the present Treaty, a body of three thousand men, including officers, according to the specification hereunto annexed. This corps shall be completely equipped, furnished with tents, and all necessary equipage, and shall be put upon the best possible footing, and none shall be admitted into it but disciplined men, and capable of serving immediately acknowledged as such by the Commissary of his Britannic Majesty. As in the present circumstances there is no time to be lost, the abovementioned Plenipotentiaries have agreed that the day of the signature of the present Treaty shall be deemed to be also the period of the requisition for the march of the Troops abovementioned; and that the said Troops shall be in readiness to pass in Review before the commissary of his Britannic Majesty on the seventeenth of October of the present year, and to begin its march the following day for the place of its destination. These troops shall not be separated, unless the course of the war should require it, but shall continue under the orders of their Hessian Chief, under the command, however, of the General to whom his Britannic Majesty shall intrust that of his whole army.

III. Each battalion of infantry of this corps of troops shall be provided with two field pieces, and the officers, cannoniers, and other men and equipage attached to them.

IV. In order to defray the expenses to which the Serene Landgrave shall be put, by equipping the abovementioned corps of three thousand men, his Majesty the King of Great Britain promises to pay to his Serene Highness, for each horseman or dragoon, properly armed and mounted, eighty crowns banco, and for each foot soldier thirty crowns banco. This levy money shall be paid in fifteen days after the signature of the present Treaty.

V. Besides what is stipulated in the preceeding Article, his Majesty the King of Great Britain engages to cause to be paid to the Serene Landgrave, an annual subsidy during the three years that this Treaty shall last. This subsidy shall commence from

from the day of the signature of this Treaty, and it shall be paid at the rate of eighty-four thousand three hundred and seventy-five crowns banco per annum, the crown being reckoned at fifty-three fols of Holland, or at four shillings and ninepence three farthings English money.

When the said troops shall be sent back by his Britannic Majesty, from the day of their return into the territories of the Serene Landgrave, till the expiration of the Treaty, the subsidy shall be continued upon the same footing of eighty-four thousand three hundred and seventy crowns banco per annum. The payment of this subsidy shall be regularly made without any deduction, and quarterly, in the town of Darmstadt, into the general treasury of the Serene Landgrave authorized to receive it; and in case that on either side, it should be judged expedient that the number of the corps of troops should exceed three thousand, the subsidy shall be proportionably augmented, unless it shall be otherwise agreed upon. His Majesty shall continue to this corps, equally the pay and other emoluments, during the remainder of the month in which it shall repass the frontiers of Darmstadt, and arrive in the territories of his Serene Highness.

VI. With regard to what relates to the pay and allowances, both ordinary and extraordinary, of the said troops, during the time that they shall be actually in the pay of Great Britain, it is agreed, that, as long as they serve in the Empire, they shall enjoy the same advantages and emoluments which his Majesty grants to his German troops, according to the effective establishment of the said corps at the time of their being delivered, which shall be verified by a list signed by the respective Ministers of the high contracting parties, which shall have the same force as if it were inserted word for word in the present Treaty. During the time that they shall be employed in the Low Countries, they shall be treated in the above-mentioned respect, upon the footing of Dutch troops; it being understood that in both cases, that is to say, in that of the German pay, as well as in that of the Dutch, the allowances shall not be inferior to what was granted in former wars to the troops of Hesse Cassel; and, if the nature of the war should require that those troops should serve in different countries upon the Continent of Europe from those above-mentioned, they shall in that case, be put, in every respect, on the same footing with the most favoured of his Majesty's auxiliary troops.

If it shall happen that they should be employed in Great Britain, or in Ireland, as soon as the notification, in such case, shall be made to the Serene Landgrave, they shall be put on the same footing in every respect, as his Majesty's British troops.

All these allowances for those troops shall be paid into the general treasury of his Serene Highness, without any abatement or diminution, in order to be distributed.

VII. If it should unfortunately happen that some regiments or companies of the corps above-mentioned should, by any accidents, be wholly or partially ruined or destroyed, or that the pieces of artillery or other effects, with which it may be provided, should be taken by the enemy, his Majesty the King of Great Britain will pay the expenses of the necessary recruits and remounting, as also the value of the said field-pieces and effects, in order speedily to restore the artillery, regiments or companies, to their former state: And those recruits shall be put upon the same footing as those of the troops furnished to his Majesty by his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, by the treaty of subsidy, signed at Cassel the 10th of the month of April of the present year, in order that the corps of his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Darmstadt may be always preserved and sent back hereafter in as good a state as that in which it was delivered; and the recruits annually necessary shall be delivered to the English Commissary, disciplined and completely equipped, at the place of their destination, at the time which his Britannic Majesty shall appoint.

VIII. It will depend upon his Britannic Majesty to retain this corps of troops in his service all the time of the duration of this treaty, to make use of them in any part of Europe where he may have occasion for them, provided it be not on board the fleet, from the time of its quitting the territories of the Serene Landgrave; and when his Majesty the King of Great Britain shall think proper to send back the said troops, he shall give three months previous notice to his Serene Highness, and shall make him an allowance of a month's pay for their return, furnishing them also with the necessary means of transport gratis.

IX. His Britannic Majesty promises to attend, as much as possible, to the safety of the dominions and possessions of his Serene Highness, and to direct the military operations, as much as circumstances may permit, in such manner that the country of his Serene Highness may be covered and spared as much as possible. If, however, notwithstanding the precautions which shall be taken with that view, the country of his Serene Highness should be invaded by the enemy, on account of the present treaty, his Britannic Majesty shall endeavour to procure to the country of his Highness the Landgrave an indemnification proportionable to the loss occasioned by the invasion.

X. The sick of the said Hessian corps shall remain under the care of their own physicians, surgeons, and other persons appointed for that purpose, under the command of the General commanding the corps of troops, and every thing shall be granted to them which his Majesty grants to his own troops.

XI. All deserters from the said Hessian corps shall be faithfully restored, as often as they shall be discovered, in places dependant upon his Britannic Majesty.

XII. It

XII. It is agreed, that, at the review to be made in spring, at the beginning of a campaign, by the Commissary of his Britannic Majesty, the corps ought to be complete, or the pay of those wanting to complete shall be retained; on the other hand, the pay of those who may be wanting from one spring review to the next shall not be retained, but shall be allowed without abatement, as if they were complete; and, instead of what was formerly paid in similar cases for recruiting, in the room of one killed or three wounded, it is agreed, that each man furnished shall be paid for, without distinction, at the rate of twelve crowns banco a head, under the express condition, however, that what is here agreed on shall only regard the recruiting, which is referred to in this article.

XIII. All the expenses of transport for the troops, as well for the men as for their effects, shall be defrayed by his Britannic Majesty.

XIV. This treaty shall be ratified by the high contracting parties, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, authorized by full powers from his Majesty the King of Great Britain, on one side, and of his Serene Highness the Reigning Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, on the other, have signed the present treaty, and have thereto put the seals of our arms

Done at Langen Candel, the 5th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

YARMOUTH, (L. S.)

JENISON WALWORTH, (L. S.)

GEORGE GUILLAUME PANZERBIETER, (L. S.)

Preliminary Articles between Great Britain and Hanover, relative to a Body of his Majesty's Hanoverian Forces, consisting of eight Regiments of Cavalry, of Fifteen Battalions of Infantry, and of a Detachment of Artillery (specific States of which are hereunto annexed), which are to be taken into the Pay of Great Britain, and employed upon the Continent, on such Service as the Exigency of Affairs may require.

I. **T**HESE troops are to serve and to be employed in Europe only.

II. The extent of their pay, and of all other allowances, privileges, and advantages, being dependent upon the particular country in which they may be employed, is to be governed by established precedent; and the fixed tariff, or ordonnance declared, and confirmed by his Majesty, for the use of his Electoral troops, on emergencies similar to the present; and on all occasions where they are called upon to serve out of their own country.

III. Their

III. Their said pay is to commence from the 22d day of February, 1793, being the day on which the orders for their march were given; and is to be continued to them for the space of three months after their return to their own country.

During the time they shall be employed on this service they are to perform all duties in common with the other troops with which they may occasionally serve, in proportion to their numbers; and their officers are to take rank, on all duties and commands, according to seniority of commission, in conformity to the general rules established in all armies.

IV. They are to have their own chaplains, and to be allowed the free exercise of their religion according to the rites and established modes of worship of the German church.

V. In all cases of military delinquency the offenders are to be tried, judged, and punished, by their own martial law, and articles of war; and the officers commanding the different regiments, as well as the commanding officer of the whole corps, shall be enjoined to adhere strictly to the said martial law, and articles of war; and to take care that the same be, on all occasions, duly observed by the officers and soldiers under their command.

VI. It being very remote from his Majesty's intention to suffer his Electoral military chest to reap any pecuniary profit or advantage from the circumstance of this corps of his Hanoverian troops passing upon the present emergency into the British service; it is, on the other hand, but reasonable and just, and must accordingly be understood, that Great Britain is to defray all such expenses as may be found necessary for enabling the said corps to take the field, as well as for its maintenance and support during the time it remains in the British service, upon an equal footing with the troops of any other nation with which it may be destined to serve; and, in particular, that not only a reasonable and fair allowance shall be made, for supplying the deficiencies which must necessarily be occasioned in his Majesty's Electoral army by the employment of this corps out of his own German dominions, but that due provision shall also be made for recruiting and keeping it complete, so long as it remains on that service, and for making good such losses as it may sustain in action, according to the present practice in other armies.

VII. It is stipulated farther, that such non-commissioned officers and private men as may become disabled by wounds or other casualties happening to them, while actually in the British service, shall be allowed the usual pensions, at the expense of Great Britain; which said pensions are moreover to be paid to them in their own country, upon authentic and satisfactory certificates of their existence and identity being from time to time produced by his Majesty's Hanoverian Chancery of War.

Grosvener-Square, 4th March, 1793.

ALVENSLEBEN.

Return

*Return of his Majesty's Hanoverian Forces taken into British Pay,
22d February, 1793.*

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, to have attached to his person, (besides two English Aides de Camp) one Secretary and one Surgeon

- 1 Aide de Camp with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel
 - 1 Major of Engineers
 - 1 Captain of Cavalry
 - 1 ——— of Infantry
- } in the quality of Aides de Camp

STAFF.

- 1 Commanding General, Freytag, Commander in Chief of the Electoral Forces
 - 1 Lieutenant-General of Cavalry
 - 1 ————— of Infantry
 - 2 Major-Generals of Cavalry
 - 4 ————— of Infantry
 - 1 ————— of Artillery
 - 1 Adjutant-General, and a non-commissioned Officer as Assistant to him
 - 1 First Adujutant to the General, with the rank of Major
 - 1 Aide de Camp of Cavalry
 - 1 ————— of Infantry
 - 4 ————— to the two Lieutenant-Generals
 - 6 ————— to the Major-Generals
 - 1 ————— to the Major-General of Artillery
 - 2 Majors of Brigade, one of the Cavalry, and one of the Infantry
 - 2 Adjutants of Brigade, non-commissioned Officers (Serjeants)
 - 1 Quarter-Master-General, Lieutenant-Colonel
 - 6 Engineers
 - 6 Guides
 - 1 Staff Secretary
 - 1 Clerk
 - 1 Judge-Advocate-General
 - 1 Clerk
 - 1 Chaplain to the Staff (Field Inspector)
 - 1 his Clerk
 - 1 Physician
 - 1 Surgeon
 - 1 Waggon-Master-General
 - 1 Staff Quarter-Master
 - 1 Staff Suttler
- 6 Rations per Day, and no Pay

To be added to the Staff,

- For his Royal Highness Prince Ernest,
- 2 Aides de Camp of Cavalry—Captains

D

For

For his Royal Highness Prince Adolphus,
2 Aides de Camp of Infantry—Captains

A Regiment of Horse of two Squadrons.

STAFF.

1	Commander, or Colonel	}	have no Troops
1	Lieutenant-Colonel		
1	Major		
1	Regimental Quarter-Master (Paymaster)		
1	Adjutant		
2	Squadron Surgeons, or Surgeons' Mates		
1	Staff Trumpeter		
2	Squadron Trumpeters		

—
10
—

Another of Two Squadrons.

1	Colonel	}	have no Troops
1	Lieutenant-Colonel		
1	Major		
1	Regimental Quarter-Master		
1	Adjutant		
2	Squadron Surgeons		
1	Staff Trumpeter		
2	Squadron Trumpeters		

—
10
—

Four Squadrons have between them

1	Regimental Riding-Master (Lieutenant, or Cornet)
1	Chaplain
1	Judge Advocate
1	Regimental Surgeon
1	————— Farrier
1	Waggon-Master
1	Saddler
1	Provost

—
8
—

Men, Staff of 4 Squadrons	—	—	28
Staff of 8 Squadrons	—	—	56
Four Squadrons of Light Horse have,	}	—	29
besides the above, 1 Gunner - -			

Staff of 18 Squadrons — 113

Each.

Each Squadron consists of

- 2 Captains
- 2 First Lieutenants
- 4 Second Lieutenants
- 4 Watch-Masters (Serjeants)
- 2 Quarter-Masters
- 2 Company Riding-Masters (Rank and Pay of Corporals)
- 8 Corporals
- 1 Farrier
- 2 Trumpeters
- 123 Privates

1 Regiment	—	300
7 more	—	2100
Staff	—	113

Total Cavalry 3,513

Two Divisions of Artillery, consisting of 20 Six Pounders

Artillery 8 Howitzers of 7 Pounds

4 Ditto of 30

Mounted Artillery 4 Cannons of 30 Pounds

2 Howitzers of 7 Pounds

STAFF.

- 1 Chief—The General before-mentioned in the General Staff
- 2 Majors
- 2 Regimental Adjutants
- 1 Paymaster
- 1 Chaplain
- 1 Judge Advocate
- 1 Secretary
- 1 Surgeon Major
- 4 Surgeons Mates
- 1 Drum Major
- 1 Queugschruber (Keeper of the Stores)
- 4 Quegwaiters (Clerks of the Deliveries)
- 4 Assistant Clerks
- 1 Armourer
- 2 Assistants
- 1 Master Cooper
- 1 Journeyman
- 1 Provost

Artillery continued.

Two Divisions.

4	Captains
1	Captain by Brevet
2	Captain Lieutenants
4	Lieutenants
15	Second Lieutenants and Ensigns
16	First Fireworkers
16	Second Fireworkers
7	Farriers
14	Assistants
14	Drummers
432	Bombardiers and Canoniers
569	
30	Staff
599	Total of Artillery

The Marching Artillery.

1. Mounted Artillery.

1	Train Captain ---	formerly Stall-Master	
3	Serjeants -----	Under Stall-Masters	
8	Corporals -----	Schaffers	
1	Surgeon's Mate		
1	Farrier, and his		
1	Mate		
1	Waggon-Master		
1	Harness Master		
3	Mechanics		
9	Journeyman		
110	Men & 309 Horses	} ready to march immediately	
Total	139 Men & 309 Horses		

Cavalry continued.

2. In a State of Forwardness.

1 Train Captain
 4 Officers
 2 Waggon Masters
 12 Serjeants
 34 Corporals
 3 Harnes Masters
 6 Mechanics
 18 Journeymen
 1 Train Surgeon
 2 Surgeons Mates
 2 Farriers
 2 Journeymen
 345 Men & 1005 Horses

Total 432 Men & 1005 Horses

3. Reserve for transporting the Ammunition of the Infantry and Regimental Artillery, likewise the Ammunition of the Cavalry and the Waggon belonging thereto.

1 Major, commanding the whole Train
 1 Captain by Brevet, as Paymaster
 2 Train Officers
 1 Waggon-Master
 4 Serjeants
 12 Corporals
 1 Harnes-Maker
 3 Mechanics
 9 Journeymen
 1 Surgeon's Mate
 1 Farrier
 1 Journeyman
 171 Men 492 Horses

Total 208 Men 292 Horses

4. For transporting the Ammunition of
the Reserve for the Artillery.

	1	Train Officer.		
	1	Waggon-Master		
	2	Serjeants		
	6	Corporals		
	1	Harnes-Master		
	3	Mechanics		
	9	Journeymen		
	1	Surgeon's Mate		
	1	Farrier		
	1	Journeyman		
	163	Men	—	468 Horses
	189	Men	—	468 Horses
Add No. 2.	432	—	—	1005
Total of No. 2, 3, & 4	829	Men	—	1,905 Horses

A Regiment of Foot of 2 Battalions,
of 4 Companies each.

STAFF.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|
| 1 | Corporal | } |
| 1 | Lieutenant-Colonel | |
| 2 | Majors | |

Infantry continued.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Regimental Quarter-Master (Paymaster) |
| 2 | Adjutants |
| 1 | Chaplain |
| 1 | Judge Advocate |
| 1 | Regimental Surgeon |
| 1 | Drum Major |
| 8 | Musicians or Hautbois |
| 2 | Provosts |
| 1 | Gunner |
| 1 | Waggon-Master |

Regimental Artillery.

1 Officer
 2 Serjeants
 4 Corporals
 32 Private

39
 19 Staff

58 Total

Infantry continued,**One Company.**

1 Captain
 1 First Lieutenant
 1 Second Lieutenant
 1 Ensign
 1 Feldwebell
 2 Serjeants
 2 Non-commissioned Officers
 5 Corporals
 1 Surgeon's Mate
 3 Drummers
 14 Lancepaffades
 124 Private

Total 156

One Battalion or 4 Companies — 624 Men

One Battalion more — 624

1248

Staff and Artillery 58

One Regiment 1,306

Note, One of the Surgeon's Mates, a Battalion Surgeon.

A Battalion of Grenadiers of 4 Companies.

STAFF.

- 1 Major commanding the Battalion
- 1 Adjutant
- 1 Staff Fourrier
- 1 Provost

 4

A Company of Grenadiers.

- 1 Captain
- 2 First Lieutenants
- 2 Second Lieutenants
- 1 Fieldwebell
- 2 Serjeants
- 2 Non-commissioned Officers
- 6 Corporals
- 1 Surgeon's Mate
- 2 Fifers
- 3 Drummers
- 16 Lancepassades
- 138 Grenadiers

 Total 176

Four Companies — 704
 Staff — 4

 One Battalion of Grenadiers 708

A Brigade of Grenadiers of 3 Battalions.

STAFF.

- 1 Regimental Quarter-Master (or Paymaster)
- 1 Chaplain
- 1 Judge Advocate
- 1 Surgeon Major
- 1 Gunner

 5

Artillery

Artillery of one Brigade of Grenadiers.

1	Officer	
3	Serjeants	
6	Corporals	
48	Private	
58		
5	Staff	
63	--- Add 3 Battalions, each 708 Men	
3 Battalions	2,124	
2,187	Total	

Recapitulation of the whole Infantry.

3 Battalions of Grenadiers, each 708	—	2,124
Staff and Artillery of the Brigade	—	63
Grenadiers	—	2,187
6 Regiments of Infantry of 2 Battalions,	}	7,836
Staff included, 1306 Men each		
Total of the Infantry		10,023

One Division of Pioneers, to consist of

1 Serjeant
1 Corporal
1 Drummer
15 Pioneers

18 Men

For transporting the above, and 2 portable Bridges, are required — — } 8 Horses 2 Servants

1 Waggon for the Transport of Tents, &c. 2 1

10 Horses 3 Servants

4 Tents for the Non-commissioned Officers and Pioneers

1 — — — — for the Servants

5 Tents

Article of Agreement relative to an additional Body of his Majesty's Electoral Troops to be taken forthwith into the Pay of Great Britain.

It having been found expedient for the public service to augment the corps of Hanoverian troops now serving, in the pay of Great Britain, in Flanders; and his Majesty having accordingly been pleased to order this augmentation, a state of which is hereunto annexed, to be completely equipped, and in readiness to take the field at the opening of the next campaign; it has, in consequence thereof, been agreed upon, and is hereby made known and declared,

That this additional corps of Hanoverian troops shall be put, in all respects, upon the same footing with that which is at present employed in the British service, and shall enjoy the like advantages, privileges, and emoluments, of every kind, as were granted to the said corps, and are particularly detailed and specified in the Preliminary Articles relative thereto, agreed upon and signed the 4th day of March, 1793, which Articles are deemed to be hereby confirmed, and extended to this additional corps, in full force, and to the same effect, as if herein inserted, word for word.

And as this additional corps is engaged to march from Hanover as early as possible in the month of February next, so as to join the army in Flanders in the month of March following, it is therefore agreed that its pay is to commence from the twenty-second day of January, 1794.

Grosvenor Square,
the 7th of January, 1794.

(Signed)

ALVENSLEBEN.

State of the additional Body of Hanoverian Troops taken into the Pay of Great Britain.

Two Regiments of Foot of Two Battalions each.

Staff	—	—	38
16 Companies at 156 each			2496
Artillery attached to the Regiment			78
			— 2,612

One Battalion of Grenadiers.

Staff	—	—	4
4 Companies at 176 each			704
For the service of Artillery attached to the Battalion			20
			— 728

Carried over 3,340

One Regiment of Light Infantry.

	Brought over	3,349
Staff	—	11
8 Companies at 176 each	--	1408
2 Companies of Chasseurs 100 each		200
For the service of Artillery	—	43
	—	1,662
One Division of mounted Artillery	—	71
Additional Pioneers	—	82
Light Dragoons	—	108
General Staff and Augmentation of 4 Officers for each of the 8 Regiments of Foot	} —	36
		5,299

The following are said to be the secret Articles of the Treaty signed personally at Pilnitz by the Emperor and King of Prussia, on the 27th of August, 1791. They may be found in the Leyden Gazette, towards the conclusion of that year, at which time they were in general circulation and credit on the Continent, though never avowed by the parties. As the events which have taken place since that period must greatly increase the belief of their authenticity, it is thought proper to insert them in this Collection; stating, however, that they never have been officially promulgated.

I. **T**O undertake in concert effectual measures for the maintenance of Treaties which exist with France, to give weight to the representations yet to be made to that nation, and to invite all Europe to concur therein, in case these friendly representations should be unproductive.

II. The two parties, as soon as possible, will endeavour to bring the Court of Petersburg into their design of raising the House of Saxony to the succession of the Crown of Poland.

III. They respectively reserve to themselves the power of changing, at their pleasure, any of their present or future acquisitions, observing in these changes the extent of the revenue, and likewise the constitution of the Germanic body. And in consequence they will treat with whomsoever this exchange may concern,

IV. They

IV. They will also treat respecting the diminution of their different armies as soon as their concerns with foreign powers will admit.

V. His Prussian Majesty promises to the Archduke Francis his vote to be King of the Romans, and likewise that he will not oppose any thing that may be provided for any of the Archdukes, upon condition that it does not infringe on the Germanic constitution.

VI. In return, the Emperor will employ his good offices with the Court of Petersburg and the Republic of Poland in favour of the King of Prussia's pretensions to the cities of Thorn and Dantzick; but again, in return, his Imperial Majesty expects that his Prussian Majesty will exert himself with Britain and the States General of the United Provinces in behalf of the wished-for modifications concluded in Convention at the Hague on the subject of Belgic affairs.*

* *The preceding Articles gave great uneasiness to many of the German Princes, and particularly to the Elector of Bavaria; to quiet whose apprehensions, the Prussian Minister soon after declared, in a formal Note at Munich, "That his Prussian Majesty was much concerned to hear that the report of a design to exchange Bavaria was the result of the Convention concluded at Pilnitz between the Emperor and the King of Prussia, and that it began to spread throughout the Empire and to obtain credit: that his Majesty thought it his duty formally to contradict this maliciously invented report, as he never would depart from the engagements entered into at the Peace of Teschen, or the Germanic League. Finally, that he was certain that this report, and other falsehoods of the same nature, would die away of themselves as soon as the public should be satisfied that the connexions on the subject of which such unfounded alarms had taken place, had merely for conditions and object the maintenance of the Germanic constitution, and the care of the welfare of each individual member of the Empire."*

I. To maintain in concert all the principal members of the main-tenance of the Germanic constitution, which exist with states, to give weight to the representation of the Germanic nation, and to invite all the states to concert their efforts in case of any emergency.

II. To maintain, as far as possible, the peace and tranquillity of the Court of Petersburg and the Republic of Poland.

III. To maintain the power of the Emperor, and to maintain the power of the King of Prussia, and to maintain the power of the States General of the United Provinces, and to maintain the power of the Germanic nation.

IV. They

Proclamations, Manifestos, &c.

Proclamations, Manifestos, &c.

Manifesto of the French Nation, decreed by the National Assembly, December 29, 1791, and ordered to be delivered by the Ministers to all the Courts in Europe.

“ **A**T a moment when, for the first time since the epoch of their liberty, the French people may see themselves reduced to the necessity of exercising the terrible right of war, their representatives owe to Europe, to all mankind, an account of the motives which have guided their resolutions, and an exposition of the principles which direct their conduct. *The French nation renounces the undertaking of the war with the view of making conquests, and will never employ her forces against the liberty of any state.* Such is the text of their constitution; such is the sacred vow upon which they have connected their own happiness with the happiness of every other people, and they will be faithful to them.

“ But who can consider that a friendly territory, in which exists an army waiting only the prospect of success for the moment of attack?

“ Is it not equivalent to a declaration of war, to give places of strength not only to enemies who have already declared, but to conspirators who have long since commenced it? Every thing, therefore, imposes upon the powers established by the constitution for maintaining the peace and the safety of the public, the imperious law of employing force against rebels, who, from the bosom of a foreign land, threaten to tear their country in pieces.

“ The right of nations violated—the dignity of the French people insulted—the criminal abuse of the King’s name employed by impostors to veil their disastrous projects—their distrust kept up by sinister rumours through the whole empire—the obstacles occasioned by this distrust to the execution of the laws, and the re-establishment of credit—the means of corruption exerted to delude and seduce the citizens—the disquiets which agitate the inhabitants of the frontiers—the evils to which attempts the most vain and the most speedily repulsed may expose them—the outrages, always unpunished, which they have experienced on the territories where the revolted French find an asylum—the necessity of not allowing the rebels time to complete their preparations, or raise up more dangers against their country—such are our motives. Never did more
just

just or more urgent exist. And in the picture which we have drawn, we have rather softened than over-charged our injuries. We have no occasion to rouse the indignation of citizens in order to inflame their courage.

“ The French nation, however, will never cease to consider as a friendly people, the inhabitants of the territory occupied by the rebels, and governed by princes who offer them protection. The peaceful citizens whose country armies may occupy, shall not be treated by her as enemies, nor even as subjects. The public force of which she may become the depository, shall not be employed but to secure their tranquillity and maintain their laws. Proud of having regained the rights of nature, she will never outrage them in other men. Jealous of her independence, determined to bury herself in her own ruins, rather than suffer laws to be taken from her, or dictated to her, or even an insulting guarantee of those she has framed for herself, she will never infringe the independence of other nations. Her soldiers will conduct themselves on a foreign territory as they would on their own, if forced to combat on it. The involuntary evils which her troops may occasion shall be repaired. The asylum which she offers to strangers shall not be shut against the inhabitants of countries whose princes shall have forced her to attack them; they shall find a sure refuge in her bosom. Faithful to the engagements made in her name, she will fulfil them with a generous exactness; but no danger shall be capable of making her forget that the soil of France belongs wholly to liberty, and that the laws of equality ought to be universal. She will present to the world the new spectacle of a nation truly free, submissive to the laws of justice amid the storms of war, and respecting every where, on every occasion, towards all men, the rights which are the same to all.

“ Peace, which imposture, intrigue, and treason, have banished, will never cease to be the first of our wishes. France will take up arms, compelled to do so, for her safety and her internal peace, and we will be seen to lay them down with joy the moment she is assured that there is nothing to fear for that liberty—for that equality, which is now the only element in which Frenchmen can live. She dreads not war, but she loves peace; she feels that she has need of it; and she is too conscious of her strength to fear making the avowal. When, in requiring other nations to respect her repose, she took an eternal engagement not to trouble others, she might have thought that she deserved to be listened to, and that this solemn declaration, the pledge of tranquillity, and the happiness of other nations, might have merited the affection of the princes who govern them; but such of those princes as apprehend that France would endeavour to excite internal agitations in other countries, shall learn

learn that the cruel right of reprisal, justified by usage, condemned by nature, will not make her resort to the means employed against her own repose; that she will be just to those who have not been so to her; that she will every where pay as much respect to peace as to liberty; and that the men who still presume to call themselves the masters of other men, will have nothing to dread from her but the influence of her example.

“ The French nation is free; and what is more than to be free, she has the sentiment of freedom. She is free; she is armed; she can never be reduced to slavery. In vain are intestine discords counted on: she has passed the dangerous moment of the reformation of her political laws; and she is too wise to anticipate the lesson of experience; she wishes only to maintain her constitution, and to defend it.

“ The division of two powers proceeding from the same source, and directed to the same end, the last hope of our enemies, has vanished at the voice of our country in danger; and the King, by the solemnity of his proceedings, by the frankness of his measures, shews to Europe the French nation strong in her means of defence and prosperity.

“ Resigned to the evils which the enemies of the human race, united against her, may make her suffer, she will triumph over them by her patience and her courage; victorious, she will seek neither indemnification nor vengeance.

“ Such are the sentiments of a generous people, which their representatives do themselves honour in expressing. Such are the projects of the new political system which they have adopted—to repel force, to resist oppression, to forget all when they have nothing more to fear; and to adversaries, if vanquished, as brothers; if reconciled, as friends. These are the wishes of all the French, and this is the war which they declare against their enemies.”

*Decree of War against the King of Hungary and Bohemia,
April 20, 1792.*

“ **T**HE National Assembly, deliberating on the formal proposition of the King, considering that the court of Vienna, in contempt of treaties, has continued to grant an open protection to the French rebels; that it has excited and formed a concert with several powers of Europe against the independence and security of the French nation:

“ That Francis I. King of Hungary and Bohemia, has, by his notes of the 18th of March and 7th of April last, refused to renounce this concert.

" That notwithstanding the proposition made to him by the note of 11th March, 1792, to reduce, on both sides, to a peace establishment the troops on the frontiers, he has continued and increased the hostile preparation.

" That he has formally infringed the sovereignty of the French nation, by declaring that he would support the pretensions of the German Princes, possessionaries in France, to whom the French nation have continued to hold out indemnifications.

" That he has attempted to divide the French citizens, and to arm them against one another, by holding out support to the malcontents in the concert of the powers; considering, in fine, that the refusal of an answer to the last dispatches of the King of the French, leaves no longer any hope to obtain, by the means of amicable negociation, the redress of those different grievances, and amounts to a declaration of war, decrees that there exists a case of urgency.

" The National Assembly declares, that the French nation, faithful to the principles consecrated by the Constitution, not to undertake any war with the view of making conquests, and never to employ its force against the liberty of any people, only take up arms in defence of their liberty and their independence; that the war into which they are compelled to enter, is not a war of nation against nation, but the just defence of a free people, against the unjust oppression of a monarch. That the French will never confound their brothers with their enemies; that they will neglect nothing to soften the rigours of war, to preserve their property, and prevent it from sustaining any injury, and to bring down upon the heads of those alone, who league themselves against liberty, all the evils inseparable from war.

" That it adopts all those foreigners who, abjuring the cause of its enemies, shall join its standard, and consecrate their efforts to the defence of freedom; that it will even favour, by all the means in its power, their establishment in France.

" Deliberating on the formal propositions of the King, and after having decreed the case of urgency, decrees war against the King of Hungary and Bohemia."

*Proclamation of the Government at Brussels, in Answer to the
Declaration of War on the Part of France.*

“ MARIE CHRISTINE,
Princess Royal of Hungary
and Bohemia, Archduchess of
Austria, Duchess of Burgun-
dy, Lorraine and Saxe-Tes-
chen, &c.”

“ ALBERT-CASIMIR, Prince
Royal of Poland and Lithuania,
Duke of Saxe-Teschen, Grand
Cross of the Royal Order of St.
Stephen, Field-Marshal of the
Armies of his Majesty the King
of Hungary and Bohemia, and
of those of the Holy Roman Em-
pire, &c.”

*Lieutenant Governors, and Captains-General of the Low
Countries, &c. &c.*

“ A FACTION, by which the kingdom of France has, for
four years, been torn asunder, has just prevailed on his
Most Christian Majesty to sanction a declaration of war against
his Apostolical Majesty, our most honoured lord and nephew.
The first acts of hostility seem to be directed against these pro-
vinces; and the enemies of all order and power, who are medi-
tating on aggression so unjust, found their hopes of success on the
spirit of party which was unfortunately disseminated during the
late troubles.

“ We will carefully attend to the defence of those provinces
with the government of which we are intrusted, relying with con-
fidence on the protection of the Lord of Hosts, who is pleased to
manifest the effects of his Omnipotence in favour of those who
are inspired with a sacred respect for the laws, and for all powers
by him ordained on the earth for the government of human so-
cieties.

“ We flatter ourselves that every class of citizens will be ani-
mated with one spirit, and that they will vigilantly attend to the
maintenance of internal tranquillity, and the preservation of pro-
perty, while we order to the frontiers part of his Majesty's troops,
full of glory, and crowned by victory under the two last reigns,
until the league, formed between several great powers, shall oppose
a mound to the torrent of sinister projects which menace the over-
throw of Europe.

“ We owe it to the faithful subjects of his Majesty, to inform
them of the measures which we have adopted, during a whole
year, in hopes of remaining at peace with France; and to warn
them of the innumerable calamities which our enemies are
eager to spread and perpetuate, under the specious veil of a chi-
merical liberty, offered to a credulous multitude, by an impi-
ous

ous sect of innovators, *soi disant* philosophers, as the infallible result of their mad projects. Their's is not to war with the princes of the earth, but against the religion of our ancestors, against social order, against prosperity, and against all the comforts which naturally flow from it. They have already, by the adoption of their absurd systems, plunged their country into all the horrors of anarchy. Jealous of the prosperity of those nations who still enjoy the fruits of social order, they have formed, for their own protection, the barbarous project of inspiring them with a similar delirium of propagating their errors, and with them all the calamities with which the kingdom of France is at this time afflicted.

“ They have been during a whole year meditating and inventing pretexts for the aggression on which they had resolved. Having driven away from the bosom of France, by dint of persecutions, all those citizens who were attached to the established religion, and to the prerogative, hitherto held sacred by the fundamental laws of the kingdom, they have attempted to prevent them from enjoying, in any part of the world, the sweets of hospitality which men reciprocally owe to each other. We have been extremely careful not to afford the slightest grounds of complaint, resolved not to meddle, in the least degree, with the political government of any neighbouring states. We have taken care to prevent that any thing should be attempted, or even written, in those provinces, against the constitution just established in France; and, as a reward for our strict attention to the laws of good neighbourhood, a horde of factious vagabonds has been assembled on our frontiers, resolved on the execution of the most infernal plots. The most infamous writings against religion, and against the constitutional authority of the sovereign, have been dispersed in these provinces. These writings were substantially the same as the speeches delivered in the midst of authorized societies, in which the most atrocious crimes have been recommended as virtues, with a view to flatter the criminal propensities of a set of men, in hopes of reconciling them to a system, which in history will be the disgrace of the present generation.

“ All our remonstrances on this subject have been made in vain; and whilst we paid the greatest attention to complaints relative to armaments which had no existence, and to pretended insults offered to Frenchmen, all kinds of excesses have been multiplied against the subjects of his Majesty, and committed on his territories, and we have never obtained, on so many objects of complaint, any thing more than promises of satisfaction, which have in no instance been performed; and when we have, on our part, exercised that vigilance, which was become necessary on the conduct of emissaries, who it was boasted

openly were sent into those provinces on purpose to excite insurrections and to create anarchy, we have been insulted for having taken those precautions which were construed into attempts against the safety and the liberty of the French travellers. On the other hand, we were applauded for having given orders to prevent the assembling of the unfortunate French gentlemen who had emigrated from the kingdom, and to oblige them to conform most strictly to the laws of simple hospitality, in order to preclude the possibility of their arming and forming themselves into a military corps.

“ These measures, which France seems now to have forgotten, were quoted to the princes of the empire as an example proper for them to imitate in the respective states, and with which the despotic agents of the French government would be satisfied.

“ We shall avoid taking notice of all the calamities with which France is afflicted—we should leave to time the disclosure of the machinations perpetually recommended by a set of insidious writers in their dangerous publications, were it not evident that, at the moment of the intended aggression against these provinces, a resolution is taken to spread the poison of a seductive illusion on the pretended advantages of the French Constitution, with a view to make those partakers of it who may be deluded by this means; but it is necessary that the people who are confided to our government be reminded and informed that the kingdom of France groans at this time, in the name of liberty, under the most hateful slavery, every species of vice, of the most unbridled passions, and of a species of anarchy which is without example; that rights and property are abolished; that the holy religion which we profess is there trodden under foot; that altars are profaned and polluted; that their true ministers are deprived of their just rights, ill-treated, persecuted even in their retreats among foreign nations, and replaced by intruders who have no mission from the hierarchy of the church; that the pastors of the people have even been deprived of the distinctive vestments by which they were known to their flocks; that in a monstrous code, rights have been extolled which man cannot enjoy in society, and to which he tacitly renounces, by being born in civilized associations; that, pursuant to those chimerical rights, attempts have been made to abolish, overturn, and confound those real rights which have been transmitted, under the protection of the fundamental laws of the kingdom, from generation to generation, to those venerable classes to which the French nation had, in every respect, the highest obligations; that real property has given way to the name, by seizing the estates of those who had been solemnly invested with them by time, by the laws, and by an

an uninterrupted possession, a hundred times renewed and confirmed by the true representatives of the nation; and all this under the deceitful colour of an equality of chimerical rights, not existing in fact, and annihilated, if it could for a moment exist, by that variety of character, impressed on all mankind at their birth, by which they share, in very unequal proportions, moral faculties, the very disproportion of which has always determined and will ever determine the ascendancy of genius, strength, patience, industry, and economy, over the opposite qualities, together with all the advantages which may lawfully arise from them, and which may be transferred like every other species of property.

“ Finally, it is necessary that the faithful subjects of his Majesty be informed that, whilst pains are taken to extol the pretended glory and prosperity of the kingdom of France, lately the most flourishing in Europe, there is now no commerce, no circulation of specie or goods, no public force, no justice, no police, and that the philosophical persecutors of all those who are not of their sect, know no bounds to their excesses, which they excite their people to commit, except a satiety of crimes.

“ Who, after this, could be so blind or stupid as to place the least confidence in the promises, and in the insidious assurances made by these tyrants to those nations whom they wish to subdue, that they will respect their property, their religion, their rights, their privileges, and their constitution; tyrants, who, since they have usurped the public power and force in France, have trodden under foot, with an effrontery and audacity hitherto unheard of, the most solemn public treaties, all rights, human and divine, and every thing which is held most sacred over all the world; who, the moment they should become masters of one province, would seize, as they have in their own country, the estates of the clergy and the nobility, and the property of the citizens.

“ Once more, having never had any inclination to meddle with the internal government of any neighbouring state, we should not have entered on these afflicting details, relative to objects which are foreign to the government with which we are intrusted, were it not that French writings and French emissaries, and even the recent acts of the new legislature of France, have a tendency to render universal a system of innovation, whether good or bad for the French nation, certainly and decidedly ruinous to the people under our government; because it is subversive of all that political organization delineated by a constitution, which the love, which the Sovereign has engaged to maintain, and on which the happiness of Belgium has for ages been founded.

“ It was our duty to warn the people of the imminent dangers with which they are threatened. We have laid before them

truths which all well meaning persons will acknowledge to be striking; and they will, of course, use their utmost endeavours to maintain peace and public tranquillity within these provinces, and we shall consider those as enemies to the state, and treat them as such, who shall attempt to disturb them.

(Signed)

“ MARIE ALBERT.

(Countersigned)

“ BARON DE FELIZ.”

Done at Bruffels, April 29, 1792.

Counter Declaration of the Court of Vienna against France.

“ THE result confirms what the Court of Vienna has foreseen and foreboded, that those who actually reign in France, being willing first to provoke the nation to arm, and then to a rupture with the late Emperor, after having availed themselves of the assemblies in the States of Treves, for pretences for the first mentioned, sought pretences for a war in the answers which they compelled his Imperial Majesty to give. It was in vain that the Court of Vienna attempted to divert the effects of their inimical views, by unmasking, through repeated elucidations, the unlawfulness of all these accounts which successively followed one another in proportion as their deceitfulness was detected. These very pretences, these very endeavours of the Court of Vienna for preventing a rupture, are alleged as motives for the war which is declared against the king of Hungary and Bohemia in the name of his Most Christian Majesty and the French nation.

“ The first of these motives, is the public protection granted to the French emigrants. When this protection was alleged, in order to give an appearance to the preparations of France in December last, it was only inasmuch as it extended to some States of the Empire, to the armed assemblies of the emigrants, and far from attributing these grievances to the Court of Vienna, its conduct had acquired, in this respect, public thanks on the part of the French Government. The present change of a motive for thanks into a motive for an attack, offers so great a contrast, that it saves the trouble of making any further observations.

“ The Court of Vienna even used its best endeavours for causing the other German Princes, neighbours of France, to adopt a similar behaviour. By this means, the apparent motives of its menacing preparations disappeared. In order to continue them, a fresh pretence of grievance and reproach was required. It was found in the existence of a concert between the late Emperor and several powers, for maintaining the public tranquillity and honour of the Crowns.

“ The

“ The real circumstances of that concert were completely known to all Europe. All the world knew that it was caused through the violences offered to his Most Christian Majesty, followed by the imprisonment of that Monarch; that on the first hopes of his having recovered the essential degree of liberty, safety, and command, which is requisite for putting the seal of legality on the constitutional laws of a Monarchial State, the said concert, from an active one, such as it was, was, through the representation of the Court of Vienna, changed into a passive one, which was no longer to be put into activity by measures, unless France should fall again into the same state of disorder and popular violence, which, according to the notions of all states, from time immemorial, represent a state of anarchy. The moderation of the powers that formed this concert was thus conformable to the equity of their principles. The most simple ideas of a Monarchial Government entitled them to an union for assisting the lawful King of France, and securing from its utter ruin, a form of government, whose basis being acknowledged and confirmed as inviolable by the new constitution itself, could not be hurt without the event of a manifest insurrection taking place.

“ On the other hand, these powers were obliged, for their own safety, to oppose the introduction of a system of anarchy, to propagate the pernicious principles of which, in all the states of Europe, the most dangerous means were then employing. In short, the maintenance of public tranquillity required their eventual union, in case one or other of them should be attacked; and it was chiefly relative to these last motives of the concert of powers, that the Court of Vienna, being attentive with good reason to the French warlike preparations and threats of an invasion, thought proper to remind France of the existence of such concert; in order to exhort it, not to provoke all the sovereign foreign Princes, by violences against one or the other of them.

“ Nothing, therefore, is plainer than the injustice of the reproach of attacking the independency and safety of the French nation; whereby this concert of the most considerable powers of Europe was injured, and which they do not fear of producing anew, although the very shade of misunderstanding and error concerning the nature of this concert has been dispersed by the declarations of the Court of Vienna. It mentioned in it the very terms of the remonstrances which were determined by its actual opening in the month of July, 1791, and the eventual adjournment till the month of November following.

“ From this it appeared in the most convincing manner that it merely depended on those who at present reign over France,

to make this concert cease immediately, by respecting the tranquillity and the rights of other powers, and to guaranty the essential basis of the French monarchical form of government against the infringements of violence and anarchy. Every cause of uneasiness would have ceased, if such dispositions had prevailed in France; and the whole conduct of the Court of Vienna, far from justifying any blame of its views, would have evinced its ingeniousness and moderation.

“ Upon the invitation of the French Ministry, it had entirely withdrawn from the said declaration the claims of the German Princes having dominions in Alsace. And if the deceased sovereign of Austria was unable to avoid fulfilling his duties as Emperor in this respect, nothing in the world shewed that he should prevent any conciliatory method which was indeed sufficient and compatible with the constitution of the empire, on objects in which Austria never was concerned itself in a direct manner, and for which reason it is the more unjust, actually to draw from this a particular motive for a war against her, whereas her present Sovereign has no greater concern in it than the other members of the German body.

On the other hand, the Court of Vienna has given the clearest proofs of the good faith of its dispositions, by refraining from accompanying its declarations by armaments adequate to the greatness of those that France supported her questions withal; whilst the latter assembled 130,000 men on the frontiers of the Low Countries and Germany, the Court of Vienna did not send a battalion more to its Belgian troops, whose reinforcements, ever since 1790, have generally not exceeded 3 or 4000 men. All its measures were confined to augment its interior Austrian troops with 4000 men, who, by this reinforcement, were carried to 10,000 men; and it was not till after the 14th of April that dispositions were made for sending more troops, when the offensive interpretation which the well-meaning declarations of the Court of Vienna met with, and the events which soon after happened in France, left no more doubt of the speedy explosion of an attack.

The proposal reciprocally to disarm, delivered on the 11th of March, by the French Ambassador at Vienna, at a time when France alone had armed for a war, accompanied with a demand of quitting the concert of powers, in a moment when the position of that kingdom daily gave more and more uneasiness, could not in any respect be considered otherways than as an ultimate pretence for engaging the French nation in this attack, to which all the preceding steps had led, and the execution of which happened almost at the same period when the Ambassador delivered the declaration of war.

“ Thus

" Thus none of the grievances accumulated in the French declaration of war, without a single proof, has the least appearance of foundation and good faith, and of which the nullity was not already proved, except indeed, the new grievance which is added to it as an overplus of injustice, by upbraiding the Court of Vienna with the hopes it had entertained that the reason, the honour, and equity, of the more sound and greater part of the nation would ultimately triumph, and the pains the Court of Vienna had to dispel prejudices, unjustly excited, concerning the nature of the concert.

The complaints alleged against the Court of Vienna, not only do not furnish the smallest apparent motive for an attack, but it is evident that they are so many objects of provocation and aggression committed by those who reign in France.

" They presume to blame the Court of Vienna for the protection it has refused at home, and caused to be denied elsewhere to the enterprises and affairs of the French emigrants; they who did protect and foment the conspiracies for a rebellion in the Austrian Netherlands! Their confessions and public measures since the attack prove, that in the hope of succeeding in these treacherous actions and practices of the same kind, tending to seduce the faithful Austrian troops, their chief confidence was placed.

" It is they who excited a dispute between France and the German Empire, by depriving several German Princes of rights and enjoyments, assured by a possession of a century and a half, grounded on solemn treaties. Their excuse against the obligatory force of these treaties, derived from a pretended inconsistency with later and spontaneous laws of one of the contracting parties, is grounded on a principle that overthrows all treaties. And that decree of the 14th of January, by which the National Assembly, setting up at the same time for judge and party, has assumed the power of passing an arbitrary sentence on the manner and sufficiency of a disposition which ought to be free among independent States, and is nothing else but one more attempt on the public right of nations.

" They, who for six months past were occupied in making preparations for war and attack on the frontiers of the Austrian Netherlands and Germany, complain of the very moderate precaution of the Court of Vienna for the safety of provinces that are upwards of 200 leagues distant from the centre of its dominions.

" They pretend that the Sovereignty of the French nation is injured by the establishment of a concert, whose first view has been to save the only lawful Sovereign of France, whilst they, in the mean while, daily attack and provoke all the Sovereigns of

of Europe, in the most inconsiderate manner, and with the bitterest invectives. In short, they dispute with the crowns the participation and the right of interfering in, or being concerned about, the consequences of their new Constitution, whilst they, with all their might, endeavour to subvert all governments, by spreading all over Europe the bane of seduction and insurrection.

“ The King of Hungary and Bohemia is thus entitled to call in the support of all Europe, in a cause that concerns the honour and safety of all governments, and he arraigns the abettors of so unjust and heinous an attack before the tribunal of the universe and posterity, as being answerable for all the evils that are the unavoidable consequences of war.

Vienna, July 5, 1792.

Concise Exposition of the Reasons which have determined his Majesty the King of Prussia to take up arms against France.

“ HIS Prussian Majesty flatters himself, that the Powers of Europe, and the public in general, did not wait for this exposition to fix their opinion on the justice of the cause they are going to defend.

“ In effect, unless the obligation which the engagements the King and his political connections require of him be willingly denied, or facts designed established, and unless people shut their eyes on the conduct of the present government of France, there cannot remain a doubt, but every person may discover, that the warlike measures which the King, with regret, has resolved upon, are only the natural consequences of the violent resolutions which the fury of the party who reign in that kingdom has made him adopt, and of which it is easy to perceive the fatal consequences.

“ Not content with having openly violated, by notorious suppression, the rights and possessions of the German Princes in Alsace and Lorraine, and the treaties which unite France to the German empire; with having given course to the subversive principles of all social subordination, and thereby affected the repose and felicity of other nations, and with having sought to spread in other countries, by the propagation of these principles, the seeds of the licentiousness and anarchy which have overthrown France; with having tolerated, received, and sold, even the most outrageous writings and speeches against the sacred persons and legal authority of Sovereigns; those who have seized the reins of the French administration have, at length, filled the measure of their guilt, by declaring an unjust war
against

against his Majesty the King of Hungary and Bohemia, and have immediately followed this declaration with effective hostilities committed against the Belgic provinces of this Monarch.

"The German empire, of which the Austrian Pays Bas is part, as the circle of Bourgogne, is necessarily found included in this aggression. But other facts still but too much justify the fear of hostile invasions, which the menacing preparations of the French on the frontiers have for a long time given birth to in Germany. The territories of the Bishop of Bale, an incontestable part of the empire, have been occupied by a detachment of the French army, and are remaining in its power, and at its discretion.

"Inursions of the troops of the same nation, or of rebel corps assembled under their auspices, have laid waste the country of Liege. It is to be foreseen with certainty, that, as soon as the conveniences of war appear to advise them, the other provinces of Germany will experience the same effects; and it suffices to know their local position, to feel for the imminent danger to which they are constantly exposed.

"It would be superfluous to enter into a detail of the facts which are now alleged. They are notorious, and the whole empire has been, and is still, daily witnesses thereof.

"It will also equally be dispensed with to discuss here the evident injustice of the aggression of the French.

"If it were possible that any doubts could remain on this subject in the mind of any person whatever, they would be entirely removed by weighing with impartiality the unanswerable arguments contained on this point in the diplomatic pieces published by the cabinet of Vienna.

"His Prussian Majesty has with pleasure entertained hopes, that at length, after so many agitations and inconsequential proceedings, the persons who direct the French Administration would return back to the principles of moderation and wisdom, and thereby avoid the extremities to which things are unfortunately come. It was with this salutary view, that at the commencement of the military preparations of France on the frontiers, founded on the asylum granted by some States to the French emigrants, that he charged Comte de Glotz, his Minister at Paris, to declare to the Ministry of his Most Christian Majesty (as the Charge des Affaires of his Majesty, the then reigning Emperor, had also orders to do), 'That he looked upon an invasion of French troops on the territories of the German empire as a declaration of war, and would oppose it with all his forces.'

"The same Minister, after receiving orders, found the Charge des Affaires of his Majesty the Emperor, in a number
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of representations, making known in the most express manner, that the King was invariably pursuing the same line with his Apostolic Majesty respecting the affairs of France. The event has shewn how little the hope of the King, as to the effect he promised from these energetic declarations, was well founded; but at least the party, whose furious determinations have brought on hostilities, can never have any pretence on account of their ignorance of his Majesty's intentions. And it is particularly the general principles publicly manifested by the two National Assemblies—principles which attack all governments, and endeavour to shake them in their basis, that France has to blame for the effusion of human blood, and the evils which present circumstances have already brought, and may in future bring upon her.

“ United with his Apostolic Majesty by the ties of a close and defensive alliance, his Prussian Majesty cannot act contrary to his engagements, and remain a quiet spectator of the war declared against this Sovereign. He has not then hesitated to recal his Minister from Paris, and to act with vigour in defence of his ally.

“ As a principal member of the Germanic corps, he is further obligated by his relations in this quality to march to the succour of his co-estates against the attacks they have already experienced, and with which they are daily threatened. It is thus, under the double connection of ally of his Apostolic Majesty, and a powerful State of the empire, that his Majesty takes up arms; and it is the defence of the States of this monarch and of Germany which forms the first aim of these armaments.

“ But the King would but imperfectly fulfil the principles he hereby professes, if he did not extend the efforts of his arms to another sort of defence, which his patriotic sentiments equally impose on him as a duty.

“ Every body knows how the National Assembly of France, contrary to the most sacred laws of the *Droit des Gens*, and against the express tenor of treaties, have deprived the German Princes of their incontestable right and possessions in Alsace and Lorraine, and the reclamations which a number of these Princes themselves have published; the deliberations and arrêts of the Diet of Ratisbon on this important matter, will also serve to furnish all those who wish to be informed, with the most convincing proofs, of the injustice of the proceedings of the French government, in this respect, which has not hitherto proposed to grant a full indemnity to the aggrieved parties; but adopting a peremptory language and threatening measures, only offered indemnities entirely insufficient and inadmissible. It is worthy of the King and his august ally, to have justice rendered

rendered to those oppressed Princes, and thereby to maintain the faith of treaties, the sole basis of union and reciprocal confidence between people, and the essential foundation of their tranquillity and welfare.

“ It is, in short, a last design of the armament of the King, more extensive still than the former, and not less worthy of the sage and well-intended views of the allied courts. It tends to prevent the incurable evils which still result to France, to Europe, to all mankind, from this fatal spirit of general insubordination, of subverting all the powers, of licence, (*liberté trop grande*), and of anarchy, of which it might have been expected that an unhappy experience should have already stopped the progress.

“ There is not any power interested to maintain the balance of Europe, to whom it can be indifferent to see the kingdom of France, which hitherto formed so considerable a weight in this great balance, given up any longer to the interior agitations, and the horrors of disorder and anarchy, which, it may be said, have destroyed its political existence: there cannot be any Frenchman, truly loving his country, who does not ardently desire to see these terminated; in short, no man, sincerely a friend to humanity, who cannot but aspire to see limits put, as well to the progress of a *mistaken liberty*, a dazzling phantom, which leads the people far from the road of their true welfare, in altering the happy ties of attachment and confidence, which ought to unite them to their Princes, their fathers, and their defenders; or especially to the unbridled furies of the wicked, who only seek to destroy the respect due to governments, for the purpose of sacrificing, on the ruins of thrones, to the idol of their insatiable ambition, or to a vile cupidity.

“ To put an end to anarchy in France, to establish for this purpose a legal power, on the essential basis of a monarchical form, and by this giving security to other governments against the incendiary attempts and efforts of a frantic troop; such is the grand object which the King, conjointly with his ally, still proposes, being assured in this noble enterprise, not only of the wishes of all the powers of Europe, who acknowledge its justice and necessity, but in general of the suffrages, and the wishes of every person, who sincerely wishes the welfare of mankind.

“ His Majesty is far from throwing the blame of these faults, which have forced him to take up arms, on the whole French nation—he is persuaded that a part, and, without doubt, the most numerous of this esteemed nation, abhor the excesses of a faction but two powerful; and, seeing the dangers to which the intrigues lead, strongly desire the return of justice, of order, and of peace. Unfortunately experience has shown that
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the powerful influence of this party is still but too real, although the event has already demonstrated the nullity of these culpable projects, founded on insurrections, which it only seeks to foment. The difference of sentiments of persons well-intentioned, however certain they are, are thereby only for the moment little felt in their effects. But his Majesty hopes, that, in opening at last their eyes to the dreadful situation of their country, they will display all the energy which such a just cause ought to inspire, and that they will look on the allied troops assembled on the frontiers as their protectors and true friends, of whom Providence will favour the arms; and they will know how to reduce to their just value the factious who have put France in a state of fermentation, and who alone will be responsible for the blood which their criminal enterprises may cause to be shed."

Berlin, the 26th July, 1792.

Declaration addressed by his Most Serene Highness the Reigning Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, commanding the Combined Armies of their Majesties the Emperor and King of Prussia, addressed to the Inhabitants of France.

"**T**HIER Majesties the Emperor and the King of Prussia, having intrusted me with the command of the combined armies, assembled on the frontiers of France, I think it my duty to inform the inhabitants of that kingdom of the motives which have influenced the conduct of the two sovereigns, and of the principles by which they are guided.

"After arbitrarily suppressing the rights, and invading the possessions of the German Princes in Alsace and Lorraine; after having disturbed and overthrown, in the interior part of the kingdom, all order and lawful government; after having been guilty of the most daring attacks, and having had recourse to the most violent measures, which are still daily renewed against the sacred person of the King, and against his august family—those who have seized on the reins of government have, at length, filled the measure of their guilt, by declaring an unjust war against his Majesty the Emperor, and by invading his provinces of the Low Countries. Some of the possessions belonging to the German empire have been equally exposed to the same oppression, and many others have only avoided the danger, by yielding to the imperious threats of the domineering party, and their emissaries.

"His Majesty the King of Prussia, united with his Imperial Majesty in the bands of the strictest defensive alliance, and as preponderant member himself of the Germanic Body, could not
refuse

refuse marching to the assistance of his ally and his co-estates. It is under this double relation that he undertakes the defence of that Monarch and of Germany.

“ To these high interests is added another important object, and which both Sovereigns have most cordially in view, which is to put an end to that anarchy which prevails in the interior parts of France, to put a stop to the attacks made on the throne and the altar, to restore the King to his legitimate power, to liberty, and to safety, of which he is now deprived, and to place him in such a situation that he may exercise that legitimate authority to which he is entitled.

“ Convinced that the sober part of the nation detest the excesses of a faction which has enslaved them, and that the majority of the inhabitants wait with impatience the moment when succours shall arrive, to declare themselves openly against the odious enterprises of their oppressors; his Majesty the Emperor, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, earnestly invite them to return, without delay, into the paths of reason and justice, of order and peace. It is with this view that I, the underwritten, General Commandant in Chief of the two armies, do declare—

“ 1st. That, drawn into the present war by irresistible circumstances, the two allied Courts have no other object in view than the welfare of France, without any pretence to enrich themselves by making conquests.

“ 2dly. That they do not mean to meddle with the internal government of France, but that they simply intend to deliver the King, the Queen, and the Royal Family, from their captivity, and to ensure to his Most Christian Majesty that safety which is necessary for his making, without danger and without obstacles, such convocations as he shall judge proper, and for endeavouring to ensure the welfare of his subjects, according to his promises, and to the utmost of his power.

“ 3dly. That the combined armies shall protect the towns, bourgs, and villages, as well as the persons and property of all those who shall submit to the King; and that they will concur in the restoration of order and police throughout all France.

“ 4thly. That the national guards are called upon to preserve, provisionally, tranquillity in towns and in the country, to provide for the personal safety and property of all Frenchmen until the arrival of the troops belonging to their Imperial and Royal Majesties, or until orders be given to the contrary—on pain of being personally responsible: that, on the contrary, such national guards as shall fight against the troops of the two allied Courts, and who shall be taken with arms in their hands, shall be treated as enemies, and punished as rebels to their King, and as disturbers of the public peace.

“ 5thly.

“ 5thly. That the general officers, the subalterns, and soldiers, of the regular French troops, are equally called upon to return to their former allegiance, and to submit immediately to the King, their legitimate Sovereign.

“ 6thly. That the members of departments, districts, and municipalities, shall be equally responsible, on pain of losing their heads and their estates, for all the crimes, all the conflagrations, all the murders and the pillage which they shall suffer to take place, and which they shall not have, in a public manner, attempted to prevent within their respective territories; that they shall also be obliged to continue their functions, until his most Christian Majesty, when set at full liberty, shall make farther arrangements, or until farther orders be given in his name.

“ 7thly. That the inhabitants of towns, bourgs, and villages, who shall dare to defend themselves against the troops of their Imperial and Royal Majesties, and to fire upon them, either in open country, or through half open doors, or windows of their houses, shall be punished instantly, according to the rigorous rules of war, or their houses shall be demolished or burned. On the contrary, all the inhabitants of the said towns, bourgs, and villages, who shall readily submit to their King, by opening their gates to the troops belonging to their Majesties, shall be immediately under their safeguard and protection; their estates, their property, and their persons, shall be secured by the laws, and each and all of them shall be in full safety.

“ 8thly. The city of Paris, and all its inhabitants, without distinction, shall be called upon to submit instantly and without delay to the King, to set that Prince at full liberty, and to ensure to his and to all royal persons that inviolability and respect which are due, by the laws of nature and of nations, to sovereigns: their Imperial and Royal Majesties making personally responsible for all events, on pain of losing their heads, pursuant to military trials, without hopes of pardon, all the Members of the National Assembly, of the department, of the district, of the municipality, and of the national guards of Paris, justices of peace, and others whom it may concern; and their Imperial and Royal Majesties further declare, on their faith and word of Emperor and King, that if the palace of the Thuilleries be forced or insulted—if the least violence be offered, the least outrage done to their Majesties, the King, the Queen, and the Royal Family—if they be not immediately placed in safety, and set at liberty, they will inflict on those who shall deserve it the most exemplary and ever-memorable avenging punishments, by giving up the city of Paris to military execution, and exposing it to total destruction, and the rebels who shall be guilty of illegal resistance, shall suffer the punishments which they shall have deserved: their Imperial and Royal Majesties promise, on the contrary, to all the inhabitants of

of the city of Paris, to employ their good offices with his Most Christian Majesty, to obtain for them a pardon for their insults and errors, and to adopt the most vigorous measures for the security of their persons and property, provided they speedily and strictly conform to the above injunctions.

“ Finally, their Majesties not being at liberty to acknowledge any other laws in France, except those which shall be derived from the King, when at full liberty, protest beforehand against the authenticity of all kinds of declarations which may be issued in the name of the King, so long as his sacred person, and that of the Queen and the Princesses of the whole Royal Family, shall not be in full safety : And, with this view, their Imperial and Royal Majesties invite and entreat his Most Christian Majesty to name a town in his kingdom, nearest to the frontiers, to which he would wish to remove, together with the Queen and the Royal Family, under a strong and safe escort, which shall be sent for that purpose ; so that his Most Christian Majesty may, in perfect safety, send for such Ministers and Counsellors as he shall be pleased to name, order such convocations as he shall think proper, and provide for the restoration of order and the regular administration of his kingdom.

“ In fine, I declare and promise in my own individual name, and in my above quality, to cause to be observed every where, by the troops under my command, good and strict discipline, promising to treat with mildness and moderation those well-disposed subjects who shall submit peaceably and quietly, and to employ forces against those only who shall be guilty of resistance or of manifest evil intentions.

“ I therefore call upon and expect all the inhabitants of the kingdom, in the most earnest and forcible manner, not to make any opposition to the troops under my command, but rather to suffer them every where to enter the kingdom freely, and to afford them all the assistance, and shew them all the benevolence which circumstances may require.

Given at General Quarters at Coblenz,

July 25, 1792.

(Signed)

“ CHARLES GUILLAUME FERDINAND,
“ DUC DE-BRUNSWICK LUNENBOURG.”

Additional Declaration by his Most Serene Highness the Reigning Duke of Brunswick and Lunenbourg, addressed to the Inhabitants of France.

“ THE declaration which I have addressed to the inhabitants of France, dated General Quarters at Coblenz, July 25, must have sufficiently made known the firm resolves of their Majesties

jesties the Emperor and the King of Prussia, when they entrusted me with the command of their combined armies.

“ The liberty and the safety of the sacred persons of the King, of the Queen, and of the Royal Family, being one of the principal motives which have determined their Imperial and Royal Majesties to act in concert, I have made known, by my said declaration to the inhabitants of Paris, my resolve to inflict on them the most terrible punishments, if the least insult should be offered to his Most Christian Majesty, for whom the city of Paris is particularly responsible.

“ Without making the least alteration to the 8th article of the said declaration of the 25th instant, I declare, besides, that if, contrary to all expectation, by the perfidy or baseness of some inhabitants of Paris, the King, the Queen, or any other person of the Royal Family, should be carried off from that city, all the places, and towns whatsoever, which shall not have opposed their passage, and shall not have stopped their proceeding, shall incur the same punishment as those inflicted on the inhabitants of Paris, and the route which shall be taken by those who carry off the King, and the Royal Family, shall be marked with a series of exemplary punishment, justly due to the authors and abettors of crimes for which there is no remission.

“ All the inhabitants of France in general are to take warning of the dangers with which they are threatened, and which it will be impossible for them to avoid, unless they, with all their might, and by every means in their power, oppose the passage of the King and the Royal Family, to whatever place the factious may attempt to carry them. Their Imperial and Royal Majesties will not allow any place of retreat to be the free choice of his Most Christian Majesty, (in case he should comply with the invitation which has been made him,) unless that retreat be effected under the escort which has been offered.

“ All declarations whatsoever, in the name of his Most Christian Majesty, which shall be contrary to the object which their Imperial and Royal Majesties have in view, shall consequently be considered as null and without effect.

*Given at General Quarters at Coblentz,
July 27, 1792.*

“ CHARLES GUILLAUME FERDINAND,
“ DUC DE BRUNSWICK LUNENBOURG.”

The following is a Copy of the Manifesto issued by their Majesties, the Emperor of Germany and the King of Prussia, against the French Revolution. August 4th, 1792.

“THEIR Majesties, the Emperor and King of Prussia, in commencing a war, occasioned by the most unjust and most imperious circumstances, have successively and separately published the particular motives of their conduct. Animated, however, by a regard for the sacred interests of humanity, their Imperial and Royal Majesties, thinking it not sufficient to have communicated to the different Courts of Europe the circumstances which oblige them to have recourse to arms, consider it as of importance to their glory, and the happiness of their faithful subjects, to enlighten all nations respecting the causes and effects of the late deplorable revolution in France, and, in a manifesto, to lay open to the present generation, as well as to posterity, their motives, their intentions, and the disinterestedness of their personal views.

“Taking up arms for the purpose of preserving social and political order among all polished nations, and to secure to each State its religion, happiness, independence, territories, and real constitution, it is to be presumed the use which their Imperial and Royal Majesties are about to make, for the general safety of the forces committed by Providence to their disposal, will console mankind, if possible, for the evils to which war has already exposed them, and for that blood which the disturbers of public tranquillity may yet cause to be shed. In this hope, their Majesties have not hesitated to give to all nations, and to all individuals, the great example of forgetting, on the appearance of common danger, their ancient divisions, and their private concerns, that they may attend only to the public good, in a crisis so important, of which no instance is to be found in history. They think, and with justice, that, on this occasion, all empires, and all states, ought to be unanimous, and that all sovereigns, becoming the firm guardians of the happiness of mankind, cannot fail to unite their efforts, in order to rescue a numerous nation from its own fury; to preserve Europe from the return of barbarity, and the universe from that subversion and anarchy with which it is threatened.

“However celebrated the French revolution may unhappily have been, a manifesto against it ought to exhibit a true picture of it; and it is by facts alone that the public can be enabled to judge of this grand cause of all nations, against faction and rebellion.

“For four years past, Europe has viewed with attention, and beheld with increasing indignation, the revolution which has

oppressed France, and which detains in captivity an august monarch, worthy of the love of his subjects, and entitled to the esteem, friendship, and support of all sovereigns.

“ Since his accession to the throne, it is well known that his Most Christian Majesty has testified, in every possible manner, his affection for his subjects, his love of justice, his constant and sincere desire to establish order and economy in the administration of his finances, and his honesty towards the creditors of the nation. To make personal sacrifices was his highest enjoyment, and a desire of complying with public opinion has always determined him in the choice of his measures: Continually employed in devising means for relieving his people, and for knowing and gratifying the public wishes, he has erred with them and for them; obeyed the dictates of humanity rather than those of justice; and overlooked their faults, in hopes that they would repair them without rendering it necessary for him to have recourse to punishment: Calumny itself has, however, always respected his intentions, and the most criminal and audacious factions, while attacking his sovereign authority, and insulting his sacred person, struck by his private virtues, have neither been able, nor dared to deny them.

“ After trying, in vain, every method that occurred to him of promoting the welfare of his subjects, of discharging the public debt of the nation—unfortunately, in his choice of his measures, deceived in his hopes, and disappointed by various events—yet still firm in his benevolent intentions, and encouraged, though there was no occasion for his being so, by the Queen and all the Royal Family, to incessantly pursue the object of his wishes, the darling passion of his heart, the happiness of his people, Louis XVI. not finding the succour which he sought in the assembly of the notables, convoked the states-general of the kingdom. He was desirous of collecting around him, in the three orders of the monarchy, all his subjects, and to ask themselves by what means he could at length render them happy. Scrupulous, even in the form, and fearing to take any thing upon himself, he endeavoured to learn, in every manner possible, the public opinion respecting the calling together of the states-general; he found himself compelled, by circumstances which his goodness and magnanimous loyalty could not avoid, to change, in this convocation, the ancient form followed by his predecessors;* he signed, without distrust, orders, insidiously and artfully drawn up, which endangered his sovereign authority, tended to excite discord, and insinuated disobedience to his commands. Under these fatal auspices, the states-general met; and one of the best Kings that

* Results of the Council of December 27, 1788. Letters of Convocation addressed to the grand bailiffs.

France can boast of, addressed to this august, but soon after criminal, assembly, these valuable words, which sovereigns, who might have found them in their own sentiments, still take a pleasure in repeating :

‘ Every thing that can be expected from the tenderest interest in the happiness of the public—every thing that can be required of a sovereign, the best friend of his people, you may and ought to hope for from my sentiments.’*

“ These memorable expressions, which might have recovered the most estranged hearts, and the most alienated minds, and which ought, in a peculiar manner, to have inspired with the most lively gratitude a people loaded with kindness by their King, were scarcely pronounced, when the signal of revolt was given on all sides. One of the three orders, converting a momentary concession into right, and abusing a double representation, the object of which, on the part of the monarch, was to increase his information, without increasing his preponderance, wished, by taking the lead, to swallow up the other two, and to bear them down by its weight. In vain did the laws of the monarchy, the authority of precedent, the nature of things, and the sacred and imprescriptible rights of each order, oppose this ambitious, unjust, and illegal confusion. The resistance of the two first orders were soon overcome, by turning against them their love for the King; opposing the danger of the monarch to that of the monarchy, and exciting a revolt, which threatened in an imminent degree the life of his Most Christian Majesty. On the report of a danger, which the resistance of the two first orders might doubtless have despised, had it threatened only them, consternation put an end to reasoning—there was no longer room for deliberation—it was necessary to act. The nobility and clergy rushed into the assembly, with the third estate, to save France from the most horrid of crimes; and from that moment the states-general, in *ceasing to be free, ceased to exist*.

“ The monarchy was overturned by a mad and tumultuous assembly; rebellious subjects, deputed towards the sovereign to learn his decisions, and to receive his laws, dared to dictate to him others, which in every respect were intolerable, and violently pulled down that throne which they were called to support. They commenced their sacrilegious usurpation by violating the oath they took when they received their powers. They had the audacity to style themselves the *national constituent assembly*, as if they had possessed a right to constitute themselves what they were not established, and when they were only the deputies of the assemblies of the bailiwicks, the real representatives of the nation. Perjured in respect to the oath of fidelity, which they

* Speech of the King on opening the states-general, 5th May, 1789.

swore to the King, as well as in respect to that which they swore to their constituents; and substituting the individual will of their criminal majority to the imperative letter of their instructions, the national will, expressed in all the bailiwicks, they rendered all their subsequent operations absolutely null, by making themselves superior to their powers, by rendering themselves independent of them, and by assuming authorities to which they had no title; they treated France as a country not subject to a monarchical form of government, without monarch, and without laws, and leagued together to plunge it into all the errors of nations almost yet savage, and to form a government after the rude sketches of infant states, making their first advances towards civilization, and which at present would mark the last stage of their decline. Like all usurpers, they flattered the people, in order that they might subject them to obedience; assigned to them a sovereignty, with a view of converting it to their own purposes; spoke to them of the *rights of man*, while they were silent respecting their duty, and employing, according to the dictates of their turbulent and destructive ambition, the poniards of assassins, and the flames of revolt; and taking advantage of the prejudices and passions of the multitude, they successively called to their assistance famine and abundance to incense the populace, that they might afterwards seduce and govern them; and to add to the horror of their proceedings, they caused the virtuous monarch, who had convoked them, to be accused of those very crimes which they themselves had committed.

“ Alarmed at the dangers which surrounded him, and foreseeing the afflicting evils which were preparing for his people, *his Most Christian Majesty* in vain endeavoured to avert them.— Concessions, rendered prudent by necessity,* and the urgency of circumstances, which were fully approved by the instructions of all the bailiwicks, and consequently by all Frenchmen, increased that thirst for reigning with which the usurping assembly was inflamed.

“ All France, deceived and misled by the most infamous impostures, was the same day instantly in arms.† The people imagined that they were taking them up to oppose robbers, and those robbers turned them against the King. From that moment the sovereign authority was annihilated; and the incontestable rights of the two first orders‡ were sacrificed to nourish the destructive ardour of the conspirators.

“ The orders were proscribed,§ the King himself, and his brothers, deprived of that private patrimony, which their an-

* Declaration of the King, June 23, 1789.

† Declaration of the King, July 26, 1789.

‡ Of the 4th of August, and 22d November, 1789.

§ Declaration of the King, November 5, 1789.

cestors had brought to the crown on their accession to the throne. The parliaments, the sovereign courts, the states of the provinces, and all the political bodies, almost as ancient as the monarchy, which in turns supported and moderated its power, which were securities to the people for the justice of the monarch, and securities to the monarch for the fidelity of his subjects, were buried under the ruins of the throne. Religion also was involved in the same general wreck. Its property was seized; its altars were overturned; its temples profaned, sold, or demolished; and its ministers, persecuted, and continually placed in such a situation, that they must either violate the dictates of their consciences, or submit to death, commit perjury, or suffer punishment, often resigned themselves as victims, in order that they might avoid the commission of a crime.

“ Thus attacking Heaven itself, an impious sect vilified all religions, under a pretence of toleration, and permitted all modes of worship in suffering them all to be oppressed, and offering equal violations to them all. In their room, they substituted political irreligion, without comfort for the unfortunate, without morality for the vicious, and without any check for crimes. Nay, crimes themselves were every where tolerated, encouraged, rewarded. Insurrection was consecrated* as the most sacred duties. Solemn and public festivals were decreed in honour of the basest and greatest criminals.† Every species of villainy was permitted under the name of patriotism. France was inundated with blood—flames covered it with ruins—and strangers beheld with horror and consternation that country, whose laws, manners, politeness, prosperity, and, above all, its fidelity to its kings, were so much boasted of; and which, by a frightful revolution, was suddenly converted into a land of discord, proscription, exile, conflagration, and carnage, and where every violence was permitted with impunity. Inflamed with an insatiable ardour of exercising this pretended sovereignty of the people, each wished to govern, and to divide the bloody remnants of the supreme authority. Hence arose innumerable assemblies of electors, municipalities, cantons, districts, and departments. Hence those fatal turns from which intrigue scandalously procured the most shameful elections; that general lottery of all places, all public functions, of the episcopacy itself, and other church dignities, in which violence, deception, and deism, obtained almost the whole prizes. Hence societies of conspirators and enthusiasts, stifling and suppressing, by persecution and popular punishment, the voice and opinion of honest men. Hence the galleries, domineering over

* The principle proposed by M. La Fayette, and adopted by the National Assembly.

† To the soldiers set at liberty from the galleys, and the assassins of Avignon, Nîmes, Arles, &c.

the usurping assembly; and the delirium of the assembly itself, which thought it enjoyed authority, when it only servilely obeyed the impulse of fanatics and madmen without doors, and was subjected to the fickle passions of the people.

“ In this general and systematic anarchy, created by the most execrable and profound art, thousands of victims were sacrificed in all quarters, and provinces and whole towns were given up without mercy to the most shocking barbarities.—Every one who was suspected, was consigned to destruction.—Every one who was moderate, was considered as criminal.—All those who had property to make them objects of plunder, were denounced as enemies of the public good; and, in a word, amidst accusations commanded, solicited, and paid for; in the midst of committees of research, clubs, assemblies of all kinds, and national prisons, into which tyranny arbitrarily crowded faithful subjects, whom judges, even chosen by the factious, could not condemn, and dared not acquit; amidst the agitation of all passions, excited at the same time, virtue alone was a crime, established right was usurpation, and every one was a sovereign, except the sovereign himself.

“ The organ of the factitious, the mayor of Paris, had the impudence insolently to tell his King and master, that the people had conquered him. The people, indeed, detained their monarch a captive in their kingdom; and his days, perhaps, would not have been prolonged, but by the forced and salutary escape of one of his brothers, and Princes of the blood.

“ The monarch and monarchy, however, still, in appearance, subsisted; odious and intolerable decrees having taken place to the simple observations of his most Christian Majesty. The revolvers were irritated at this resource of justice and reason. The most criminal attempts were projected. A number of seditious persons hurried to Versailles; the castle was forced. The King, exposed, as well as the Queen and Royal Family, to every outrage, every crime, and unheard-of attacks, thought only of sparing the blood of his people; and the tears, which he would not have shed for himself, moistened the bodies of the generous and faithful guards, who had been inhumanly butchered on the steps of the throne. Providence, which watches over the destiny of kings and nations, saved at length his Majesty, with the Queen and august Family, from this horrible conspiracy; and if the criminals who were the authors of the execrable atrocities committed on the night between the 5th and 6th of October, 1789, have hitherto enjoyed an odious impunity, the Divine Justice has doubtless deferred their punishment, in order to reserve to all sovereigns, offended against in the persons of their most Christian Majesties, the inflicting of the most striking and exemplary vengeance on the guilty.

“ Escaped

“ Escaped from the most imminent dangers, his most Christian Majesty at length thought of freeing himself from that captivity in which he was detained, and of placing his sacred person in a place of safety, by retiring to the frontiers of France. He hoped that he should then be able to exert himself with more effect in bringing back his subjects to a sense of duty, and in saving the monarchy; and by yielding to the most imperious of all laws, *self-preservation*, his most Christian Majesty meant solemnly to have protested against all those acts to which he had consented during his captivity.—But Providence, which in its wisdom often deranges, for the instruction of mankind, the best concerted plans, did not permit a resolution so just, so lawful, and so necessary to the happiness of France, to be successfully executed. An infamous town, the name of which posterity will never pronounce but with horror, the just and terrible punishment of which will serve as an example to all rebellious and sacrilegious towns that may ever have the criminal madness to wish to imitate it, and to attempt the liberty of their sovereign—this town had the audacity to arrest their King. By a signal he might have overcome this obstacle, but in that case it would have been necessary to shed blood; and his most Christian Majesty has proved, upon all occasions, that he would rather suffer death himself than expose the lives of his subjects. The return made to this generosity, goodness, and signal magnanimity, was, that he was conducted, amidst a thousand dangers, and a thousand outrages continually renewed, back to his capital, to be there imprisoned in his palace, in virtue of a decree passed by the usurping assembly; to be there suspended from his authority, as if any power upon earth had a right of passing so infamous and odious a sentence, and at length to be reduced to the alternative of forfeiting the throne, or submitting to the most pitiable concessions, that is to say, the alternative of a civil war, which would have converted France into an immense grave, or the acceptance of a constitution, dictated by the mean populace to perjured wretches without legal power, and deprived themselves of their liberty, when surrounded by poniards, conflagrations, and all those convulsions which are natural consequences of anarchy and revolt.

“ The King of France, had he enjoyed perfect freedom, would doubtless have consulted only the honour of his crown, the interest of his people, his protestation of the 20th of June, 1791, and his religion; which they endeavoured to make him renounce. Had he enjoyed freedom, by making a generous sacrifice, he would certainly have resigned life, had it been necessary, to rescue his people from that pretended constitution, with which they were loaded; but all Europe knows, that his refusing to accept it would have caused the three faithful guards who were arrested with him at Varrennes to be massacred before his eyes; that a famine
created

created on purpose already presaged the most horrid attempts; that the murder of all the Royal Family was resolved on by the conspirators; that such of the nobility and clergy as in France remained faithful to their God and to their King, would have been instantly butchered, and that foreign powers would have had to punish thousands of criminals and regicide monsters.

“ A ray of hope, which still seemed to beam forth in the heart of his most Christian Majesty, made him doubtless entertain an idea that the factious would soon repent; and he probably flattered himself, that by this last act of condescension he should be able to disarm their fury, and dissipate that fatal cloud of error by which they were blinded. The nullity of his acceptance, fully demonstrated by those rigorous circumstances which imperiously commanded it, sufficiently destroyed the inconveniences of it. He wished, as he himself declared,* that the constitution might be judged by experience. In a word, he was obliged either to accept it, or condemn France to commit execrable crimes, to abandon it to all the horrors of civil war, and to bury it entirely under its own ruins.

“ The King signed it, but his hand at that time was in chains. The act which he performed was invalid. The protestation of the 20th of June had previously annulled it. A prisoner can enter into no engagement, can sanction nothing, nor accept of any thing; and a monarch, who is reduced to the necessity of *writing* that he is free, is not so in *reality*. All powers, filled with indignation at this horrid spectacle, had already concerted measures for avenging the honour of the diadem.—His late Imperial Majesty, by his circular letter, written from Padua,† invited all the powers of Europe to form a confederation for this purpose. The convention of Pilnitz determined those circumstances which made their Imperial and Prussian Majesties to have recourse to arms; but the acceptation of his most Christian Majesty, though forced, and consequently null, seemed to promise a new order of things: it rendered the danger less threatening,‡ and the latter events seemed to afford hopes respecting the future. It appeared that the greater part of the French nation, struck with the evils which they had prepared for themselves, were returning to more moderate principles, began to acknowledge the necessity of maintaining that form of government which was alone proper for a great state, and to testify a desire of restoring to the throne that dignity and influence which belong to monarchical governments. His Imperial Majesty was not completely satisfied with these appearances; but he wished, as well as the other powers united with him, to

* Letter of the King to the Assembly, September 18, 1791.

† Month of July, 1791.

‡ Dispatch of Prince de Kaunitz to several ministers at foreign courts, Nov. 12, 1791.

try the effects of a little longer delay, to avoid, if possible, that disagreeable extremity, to which all powers feel themselves now obliged to have recourse. A prodigious number, however, of faithful Frenchmen, banished from their country by crimes which they had seen, and of which they were the objects, imploring in vain at home timid or corrupt judges, and laws, which, in order to oppress them, were made to speak, or be silent, as might be most favourable to the revolution, ranged themselves under the banner of honour, duty, and fidelity, with Monsieur the Count d'Artois, and other princes of the blood, who, like them, had been forced to exile themselves from their country.

“ A new usurping assembly, which seemed to pride itself in surpassing the excesses of the preceding, dared to treat the royal Majesty with still greater insults,* added weight to his chains, encouraged more than ever the effervescence of those popular societies which domineered over him, multiplied the dangers around his throne, were incensed at the hospitable reception granted by foreign Princes to the French emigrants,† and insulted, with intolerable licentiousness, all the sovereigns of Europe. In violation of their own laws, and contrary to their pretended renunciation of making conquests, they invaded the Compté of Avignon, the Bishopric of Bale, pretended to set an arbitrary pecuniary valuation on the sacred property which they had, in Lorrain and Alsace, forcibly taken from several princes and States of the empire, and were offended because the police in all the neighbouring countries suppressed those inflammatory writings which they industriously circulated, and punished those missionaries of revolt whom they every where dispersed to corrupt the people, and to incite them to attack private property, to dethrone kings, and abolish all religions. Their audacity increasing, by remaining hitherto unpunished, and rendered more violent by the moderation of neighbouring princes, this assembly, in their delirium, conceived the project of extending their usurpation, and the licentious principles of the French to the Germanic empire, and, without doubt, to the whole world. A ministry, whom they obliged his most Christian Majesty to accept, became the organ of their secret views, and of views well known to all popular societies.

“ Explanations were required from the court of Vienna, and given with that clearness, precision, and minuteness, which became the candour and dignity of his Apostolic Majesty, the King of Bohemia and Hungary: Being in every respect satisfactory,

* Decree of Monday, February 6, 1792, which determines, that, in writing to the King, the president shall follow the formula adopted by the King in writing to the assembly.

† Dispatches of Prince de Kaunitz to M. de Flumendorff, February 17, 1792.

they could displease only an assembly and societies who wished to disturb the public peace, and who, by intrigues and criminal manœuvres, obliged the King to yield to the violent impulse of his ministry and the assembly, and, contrary to all justice, contrary to all reason, and contrary to the evident interest of France, to declare war against his neighbour, his relation, and his good and faithful ally the King of Hungary and Bohemia. The usurping assembly flattered themselves that they could subdue Europe, as they had subdued France, by corrupting their troops, seducing their subjects, and rendering odious the paternal authority of sovereigns; by commanding crimes; by giving rewards to those who committed them; by irritating and flattering the passions of the people; and, in a word, by dissolving all the bonds of moral and political society. They flattered themselves, above all, that they should revive and propagate that error which had misled the provinces of the Austrian Netherlands; they trusted they should carry thither the flames of insurrection; find there a number of partizans; devour the rich patrimony of the churches; seize on the property of the nobility; abolish the lawful authorities of the States; and, as they caused to be repeated with complaisance by the ministry of their will,* they wished to carry away the specie of the Low Countries, and to replace it with that paper money which circulates on the credit of violence; which is secured only by usurped property; and which, by its discredit at home, is sufficiently proved to be illegal. They thus trusted that they should be able to reward the crimes of their satellites, and the activity of their patriotic agents, with the spoils of their neighbours, and the riches of a peaceful and industrious people. On this criminal basis, detestable in the eyes of all nations, they founded their wish for war, as well as their plan for executing it; and they congratulated themselves for having extorted this proposal from a just monarch, whose whole life has attested his love for justice, his fidelity towards his allies, and his ardent desire for preserving the tranquillity of Europe.

“ The triumph of the assembly, however, was not of long duration. Providence, in blessing the arms of a sovereign unjustly attacked, deservedly punished those rebellious troops to their King, who, detaining him prisoner in Paris, came, in his name, to make war on his allies.

“ The army of the French revolvers, beat at Tournay and Mons, and defeated at Florenne and Grismille, attempted an invasion of Flanders, an open and defenceless country; but being soon after obliged to retire, the usurping assembly† were taught that his Apostolic Majesty had none but courageous soldiers, as well as

* Report by M. Dumourier, on the affair of Mons.

† Letters of M. Luckner, June 28th, 29th, and 30th, 1792.

faithful subjects, and that nothing of their projects remained to that rebellious army, but the shame of having conceived them; the ignominy of having massacred, with a civic joy, the unfortunate prisoners who had done their duty; and the opprobrium of having burnt at Courtray, without advantage, without object, and even without military pretence, the habitations and property of three hundred families, against whom they had no cause of complaint. But other enjoyments recompensed the usurping assembly for these checks. Contrary to the express letter of their own laws, without process, and without previous accusation; without hearing him, or any person for him, the assembly had unjustly dismissed, and removed from the King's person, an irreproachable guard; and invited banditti from all their provinces to their assistance. These famous banditti, whose names must be handed down with infamy to the remotest ages, as if they wished to try the strength and energy of the villainy of their agents, caused the asylum of the King to be violated on the 20th of June, 1792; and the most atrocious crimes would have been then committed, had not the majesty of the monarch, his virtues and his firmness, overawed a band of regicides, whose arms were evidently paid and directed. All France, who in justice ought to be separated from the factious, turned aside with horror from that execrable day, and demanded that punishment might be inflicted on the guilty. But he who refuses to punish crimes is alone criminal; and Europe cannot be mistaken respecting the authors of these outrages.

“ Such then is the French revolution, unjust and illegal in its principle, horrid in the means by which it was effected, and disastrous in its consequences.

“ Their Imperial and Royal Majesties, who can no longer delay to fulfil their mutual engagements, to deliver mankind from so many excesses, have considered this revolution under the following points of view:

“ 1. As it personally regards his most Christian Majesty.

“ 2. As it respects the French nation.

“ 3. As it respects the Princes of Germany who have possessions in France.

“ 4. As it respects the tranquillity of Europe, and the happiness of all nations.

I. On the Revolution, as it personally regards his most Christian Majesty.

“ The whole world knows, that it was essential to the French monarchy, and the unanimous wish expressed in the instructions of the bailiwicks, that the King of France should be legislator; that he should have the full and entire disposal of the army; that he should cause justice to be administered to his subjects; that he should

should have the right of making peace and war; and, in a word, that plenitude of power which belongs to sovereignty. But it is also known, that an usurping assembly, leaving him the title of King, which they considered as a gratification, deprived him absolutely of royal authority; that, reduced to be the executor of their will,* their servile and passive organ, he had not even the right of proposing the most necessary laws;† that he had no longer any authority over the sea and land forces;‡ that the right of making peace and war was taken from him;§ that he was deprived of the power of electing magistrates;|| and that not enjoying even the power of *going wherever he pleased*, which the constitution secures to all citizens, his most Christian Majesty was forced to reside near the pretended legislative body;** and that the chain which detained him could not be extended farther than the distance of twenty miles.

“ The supreme authority in France being never-ceasing and indivisible, the King could neither be deprived, nor voluntarily divest himself of any of the prerogatives of royalty, because he is obliged to transmit them entire with his crown to his successors.

“ He could be dethroned only by an abdication; but the acts which he committed cannot even be considered as a partial abdication, because he could not divest himself of the crown, but to invest the presumptive heir, and because the essential condition of the validity of such an act would be a full and entire liberty which did not exist, and this it is perfectly notorious that his most Christian Majesty never enjoyed. It is well known that the violence, outrages, and dangers, with which his people were threatened, and on account of which he was continually harassed, never suffered him to be in freedom a moment. How then could the sovereigns of Europe acknowledge a revolution which, to the scandal of the whole world, dethrones a puissant and just monarch, continually destroys his liberty, endangers his life as well as the lives of the Queen and Royal Family; and which, by an universal system of anarchy, would force all sovereigns, though the honour of their diadems did not render it a duty, to consider as personal outrages to each of them individually, all those which have been, or may hereafter be, offered to their most Christian Majesties? Warned by the examples of the past; by the days, above all, of July 13th, 14th, and 17th; by those of October 5th

* VIIIth article of the constitution, section, Internal administration.

† Decree of September 24, 1789.

‡ Decree, February 28, 1790, and April 28, 1791.

§ Decree, March 22, 1790.

|| Decree, August 16, 1790.

** Decree, March 24, 1792, article III.

and 6th, 1789, strangely rewarded by the community of Paris;* by the oath of liberty taken by a captive monarch on the 4th of February, 1790; by the scandalous atrocities committed even in the apartment of the King, February 28th, 1791, on his most faithful servants, by the ferocious insults of a hired mob and licentious soldiery, offered for three hours successively on his most Christian Majesty and family, in his palace on the 18th of April, 1791;† by the unpardonable detention of Mesdames, the King's aunts, in the town of Arnay-le-Duc, though they had condescended to provide themselves with passports which the new laws did not even then require from private individuals; by the disastrous events of the month of June, 1791; by the suspension of the royal guard, and the attempts of the 20th of June, 1792; by the odious decree of accusation against the King's brothers, the forced sanctioning of which was an equal outrage to nature, justice, and supreme authority; warned, in short, by the impunity of so many crimes, their Imperial and Royal Majesties have already protested, and now protest against all acts, declarations, and letters which his most Christian Majesty may suffer to be surprised or extorted from him, until he shall be placed in full liberty with his whole family, under a guard of their Imperial and Royal Majesties' troops, in such a frontier city of his kingdom as he shall think proper to choose, and be enabled in safety to make known his supreme and definitive intentions, and to realize the vows which he has always expressed for their happiness, liberty, and prosperity.

II. *Of the Revolution as it respects the French Nation.*

“ The revolution considered, as it respects the French nation, instead of being its work, is evidently its scourge; the object of its grief and regret; the source of all its evils; and would be eternally its shame and disgrace, were it not proved, in a thousand different manners, that this illustrious nation itself abhors the factions by which it is torn; that it loves its King; that it wishes to preserve its religion by favouring toleration; that it sighs after the moment when it shall be delivered from the vilifying yoke under which it groans; and that if foreign powers did not come to its assistance, abandoned to its fatal destiny, its consequence

* The community of Paris decreed patriotic medallions to five women, who had been at the head of the execrable expedition of Versailles: and the Abbé Mulot, a Victorin monk, president of the community, had the audacity to say, “ Receive this prize, which your country bestows on your virtues, your wisdom, and your patriotism.” The names of these wretches were, Agnes le Fevre, Genevieve Dogan, Denise le Ferre, Petit, and Maria-Louisa Boujon.

† The King and Queen being desirous of spending the day at St. Cloud, the people and national guard prevented them, and detained them in their carriage for three hours in the Court of the Thuilleries, loading them with the most horrid imprecations.

would vanish, its commerce would be annihilated, its arts forgotten, its industry rendered useless, its credit subverted, and that its whole surface would become a prey to more atrocities, more ravages, and more destruction than its superb and unfortunate colonies, than its unfortunate cities of Nismes, Montpellier, Arles, Avignon, and others. It is far then from the thoughts of their Imperial and Royal Majesties to be at war with the French nation, and to separate it from its King, with which it ought to make only one; the intention of their Imperial and Royal Majesties is evidently, on the contrary, to come to its assistance, and to combat in the middle of those unnatural children who tear its bosom, who outrage its King, and persecute its religion. The positive right of all countries entitles them to disarm all those madmen who attempt to destroy their own lives. The rights of nature enjoin all men to give each other mutual assistance. The rights of nations require in a much stronger manner among all civilized people, that neighbouring States should unite to rescue a great nation from its own fury, from the fatal and disastrous consequences of that political phrenzy, which undermines, dissolves, and destroys it.

“ However little one may have observed the frightful events of the catastrophes which have desolated France; however little one may have reflected on their cause and effects, or calculated the emigration of French property, of which no age affords an equal example, and may have followed, in their firm and courageous resistance, the faithful and enlightened minority of the States-general, or will be convinced that a small number of villains have excited all these troubles, and that by the assistance of obscure individuals, people banished from all countries, criminals escaped from prison or punishment, and of the error into which they have hurried weak and enthusiastic minds, they have brought about their fatal revolution, which is equally an attack upon the nation, as well as his royal Majesty.

“ Has not the rebellious majority of the deputies to the States-general, declared themselves to be superior to its powers? Have they not usurped its rights, by substituting for the national will, their own passions, and to the paternal government of a wise monarch, their own tyranny?

“ With regard to their instructions, when all the bailiwicks unanimously, or almost unanimously, requested the same thing, had this criminal majority the right to determine another? and once freed by itself from the observance of its oath, who could check the course of its abuses, and moderate the arbitrary despotism of its power?

“ To mislead the people, and fascinate their eyes by false illusions, this assembly speak of *equality*, when they make all France tremble: they speak of *justice*, and they have not yet punished a single crime, nor a single atrocity; on the contrary, they applauded
the

the most detestable crimes, and admitted into their bosom criminals abhorred by all nations.* They speak of public *safety*, yet the asylum of the King is daily violated by committees of research, which desolate France; assassinations are every where committed, and the magistrates of the people are themselves massacred with impunity;† they speak of *toleration*, yet all the temples of the established religion are shut; all its ministers, immured in prisons throughout whole provinces,‡ are condemned by the assembly to be entirely banished from the kingdom; the Roman Catholics cannot profess their religion, but at the risque of their lives, and wretches have been excited to persecute and punish their worship, even in nunneries,§ consecrated by religion itself to the use of the poor; they speak of *liberty*, yet the King is not free; every avenue from the kingdom is shut; more than 50,000 municipalities or administrative bodies have a right to arrest, and actually cause to be arrested in an arbitrary manner, peaceful and innocent citizens. There is not a member of the usurping assembly who cannot, by an order from his hand, by a mere word, cause to put in irons, as was the case at Besor,|| and other parts of France, strangers flying from the melancholy spectacle of a people in a state of anarchy; and the assembly itself accuser, witness, party, judge, and executioner, crowds daily into prison, as its caprice directs, every person who displeases or opposes it.

“No—the French nation is not stained with the crimes of which it is itself the victim. It knows that unbridled liberty is a general evil, and that liberty without happiness is a benefit to no one. It was always free; it is worthy of being, and still will be free; but it will always be subject to the empire of laws, which promoted its happiness and glory for so many ages; and by restoring its lawful sovereign, a sovereign worthy of its love and confidence, their Imperial and Royal Majesties will do an equal service to the sovereign and to his subjects. As this is the sole object of their wishes, the only motive which has induced them to take up arms, they will cause their armies to protect all the faithful subjects of his most Christian Majesty, who shall give an example of obedience; and all good Frenchmen who, in the departments, districts, and municipalities, shall concur in immedi-

* Conspirators of the 5th and 6th of October, 1789; murderers of Avignon, Nîmes, &c. soldiers of Chateau-Vieux.

† Mayors of Troye, St. Denis, Estampes.

‡ Mans, Anjers, Dijon, la Bretagne, &c.

§ The nuns de la Charité des Hospitaleres were flogged and beaten by people sent for that purpose, in presence of the national guard, because they desired to hear mass from a nonjurent priest.

|| All Europe must have learned with horror the disgusting and inhuman treatment which Miss Nash, an English lady, experienced at Orchies in Flanders, from the troops of the line, though she had a passport from Marshal Luckner.

ately re-establishing the authority of the King, as well as public order, shall know no other enemies than the enemies of their King and country, and those factious men, who, with arms in their hands, wish still to support the cause of revolt.

“ God forbid that their Imperial and Royal Majesties should have any intention of employing their forces to introduce despotism into France, to serve the cause of private hatred or vengeance, which the honour of Frenchmen ought to sacrifice to the public good, or to facilitate an odious bankruptcy to the prejudice of the lawful creditors of the State. There is no reason for apprehending any evils of that nature—the candour and probity of his most Christian Majesty will secure his subjects; but they have not a moment to lose in choosing between popular tyranny, and laws which will gratify the general wishes; between obedience and revolt; between the forgetfulness of errors, and the punishment of unpardonable resistance. They have it in their own power to regulate their destiny—the destiny of France is in their hands—they alone can decide whether it shall be still a flourishing monarchy, or an immense desert.

“ In short, their Imperial and Royal Majesties cannot better recall the French to their duty, to the laws of humanity, and to those of honour, which were formerly so dear to them, and to their ancient love for their King, than by bringing to their remembrance the last words of the protestation of his most Christian Majesty, made on the 20th of June, 1791.

“ Frenchmen! and you Parisians above all, beware of giving credit to the suggestions and calumnies of your false friends; return to your King; he will always be your father, your best friend. What pleasure it will give him to forget all the personal injuries he has suffered, and to see himself in the midst of you—when religion shall be respected, and government established on a stable basis—when the property and persons of individuals shall be no longer molested—when the laws shall not be infringed with impunity, and, in short, when liberty shall be placed on a solid and lasting foundation.”

III. *Of the Revolution, as it respects foreign Princes, who have Possessions in France.*

“ Considered under the third point of view, the French revolution, so fatal to France, becomes still more so by the violence and intolerable injustice offered to foreign princes, who have possessions within the territories of the kingdom, and by the rigorous means which must necessarily be employed to do them justice.

“ The Comtat of Avignon belonged to the Holy See. The sovereignty of the Pope over this domain was founded on an incontrovertible title of acquisition, on possession, which among all nations

nations is equal to a title. The usurping assembly united it to their territories by the sanguinary right of utility and necessity; and compounding afterwards with themselves, and with justice, they offered an indemnity to the Holy See. But if the sovereignty of the Pope was legal, they had no right to deprive him of it; and if they had a right to deprive him of it, why did they offer him an indemnification?

“The Prince Bishop of Basle, a State of the empire, possesses in its sovereignty deffiles, which tempted the ambition of the National Assembly. It caused them to be forcibly seized, and removed a detachment of troops, which the Emperor had sent thither, on the requisition of the French Bishop, for the safety of the country, agreeably to the Germanic constitution. The treaties of Westphalia, the Pyrenees, Breda, Aix-la-Chapelle, Nimeguen, Ryswick, Utrecht, Baden, and Vienna, gave to France the provinces of the three bishoprics, and of Alsace and Franche Compté, by expressly reversing the rights and property of the Princes and States of the empire in these provinces, and by stipulating that no innovation could be made in them, either with regard to ecclesiastical or political matters.

“It is evident that these treaties cannot be infringed at the will of the usurping assembly, and that by calling for the execution of those clauses which serves their views, they have no right to reject those which displease them. It is perfectly clear, that they ought to renounce provinces which have been ceded to the crown of France, or punctually execute the condition of the cessions made to it.

“But their decrees respecting the dismemberment of dioceses, and of the right of metropolitans; the abolition of feudality, the suppression of several privileges, or the annihilation of territorial jurisdiction, without indemnification, and the sale of the possessions of the clergy, are a direct infringement of the treaty of Westphalia, as well as of subsequent treaties. These decrees have violated political and ecclesiastical rights secured in perpetuity by the treaties of cession. These cessions consequently, which are synallagmatic acts, which must be executed in all their parts, or rejected *in toto*, being infringed by the usurping assembly, would be at present annulled, were not the proceedings of the assembly radically null themselves, and if it were not necessary that their decrees should disappear, before the grand interest which France has in being just, in not violating the sacred rights of the empire, and in not wounding the dignity of any of its members.

“But their Imperial and Royal Majesties are fully persuaded, that the first use which his most Christian Majesty will make of this authority, when he has recovered it, will be to restore to the injured princes all their rights and privileges, to indemnify them for what they may have suffered in respect to degradation, or being

ing deprived of their privileges ; and to cement more and more, by this act of justice, the harmony which has for a long time subsisted between the Germanic body and his most Christian Majesty. The injury offered to the German princes, who have possessions in France, is not considered as a reason for making war on his most Christian Majesty, but for placing him upon the throne in order to obtain justice.

VI. *On the Revolution, as it concerns all Nations.*

“ But the most general point of view, under which their Imperial and Royal Majesties ought to consider the French revolution, is, as it respects the interest of all nations, and the tranquillity of Europe.

“ In vain would the assembly, which usurps the name of the French nation, have renounced conquest, if it wished to subject to its pretended liberty the States of their neighbours. Of all the methods of making war on peaceful, virtuous, and fortunate people, the most fatal, doubtless, would be to preach up rebellion, to mislead their minds, to corrupt their morals, to form them to crimes by example and seduction, and to draw down upon them the wrath of Heaven, and punishment from their sovereigns, under the pretence of rendering them happy.

“ The ambition of a conqueror has its bounds, and his views, when known, cease to be dangerous; but a planned system of anarchy, which tends to dissolve all political society, abounds with inexpressible danger, and all sovereigns, for the interest of their subjects, cannot use too much expedition to check its progress, and to stifle the evil in its birth. People would pay too dearly for the fatal error of believing that their interests can be separated from those of their sovereigns. It is therefore necessary to destroy their error as soon as possible, and to chastise, as soon as they appear, those factious men who conspire against the happiness of all countries. Had any doubts existed in this respect, they would have been already removed by the attack and invasion of the Pays Bas; by the plan of the usurping assembly, divulged by the popular minister, of *spreading every where the flames of revolt*; a barbarous maxim, which attests views of cowardly ambition, and which is an insult to all nations, and a signal of alarm against all kings. Besides, a numerous and powerful nation cannot disappear from the political hemisphere of Europe without the greatest inconvenience. The balance of power among sovereigns, the work of their wisdom, purchased by their treasures and the blood of their subjects, which regulates the ambition of one by the interest of all; which maintains harmony amidst contending passions and jarring interests; and which almost always terminates by well-conducted negociation, such disputes as may be exacted by bloody wars, requires for the general interest of Europe, that so considerable a
State

State as France should not be dissolved or withdrawn from its political engagements; and yet this would be the case, should the present revolution be established. The decrees * which have deprived the King of the right of making peace and war, have at once dissolved all those treaties which connected his most Christian Majesty with all the neighbouring princes. The revolution gives to the usurping assembly the right of renouncing such treaties as are contrary to its views, while it takes from his Majesty the means of supporting those which might be beneficial to him. According to these principles, it has no more political ties than those which it chooses to approve, and it is consequently not bound to any of its allies, though all are obliged to be faithful to it. Thus the King without power, and the nation without an army, or what amounts to the same thing, having no army properly disciplined, and subject to authority, exhibit to their neighbours, and, above all, to their allies, nothing but the shadow of power. The tranquillity of Europe, however, depends absolutely on the execution of the treaties now subsisting between the different sovereigns; and those treaties themselves depend on the stability of the constitution of those States which contracted them. The displacing, and much more the annihilation of the counterpoise of the political balance, would tend then to disturb the peace of Europe, and to revive ancient disputes and pretensions, now settled, the discussion of which again renewed would occasion the loss of much blood, and excite the tears and regrets of humanity. It belongs to the wisdom of sovereigns to avert such dreadful misfortunes; and it is with this view that their Imperial and Royal Majesties think themselves obliged, for the general tranquillity and safety, and for the individual happiness of their respective subjects, as much as for the real interest of France itself, to have recourse to arms, in order to prevent the annihilation of the French monarchy, and to destroy there every spark of insurrection, which might continually threaten and endanger the welfare of all sovereigns, and of all nations.

“ But yielding to what the honour of all crowns and the real interest of all people requires, their Majesties declare to Europe, that, in the just war which they have undertaken, they entertain no views of personal aggrandisement, which they expressly renounce; and to France, that they mean not to interfere with its internal administration, but that they are firmly and fully resolved,

“ To re-establish in it order and public security:

“ To cause the persons and property of all those who shall submit to the King, their lawful sovereign, to be protected:

* Decree of March 22d, 1792.

“To punish, in a striking manner, all resistance to their arms :

“To give up the city of Paris to the most dreadful and terrible justice from which nothing can save it, as well as all the other cities which may render themselves its accomplices, if the least insult, or the least outrage is offered to the King, the Queen, or the Royal Family ; and if that city does not endeavour to expiate its errors, and to merit the interposition and good offices of their Imperial and Royal Majesties, to obtain pardon, by immediately restoring liberty, and paying every due honour and respect to their most Christian Majesties :

“In short, to procure to the King perfect security in some frontier town of his kingdom, and the means of collecting there his family, and the Princes his brothers, until his most Christian Majesty can enter his capital with honour, and enjoy there the satisfaction of seeing his subjects repent ; of conferring new favours upon them ; of granting them real liberty, and consequently of finding them submissive to his supreme authority.”

The Declaration of the Princes, his most Christian Majesty's Brothers, and the Princes of the Blood united with them. Addressed to France and to all Europe, and containing their Sentiments and Intentions.

“ALTHOUGH it is evidently manifest that the confederated powers, whose troops are assembled on the frontiers of France, neither wage war against the King nor the nation, but solely against the factious, who oppress both ; and, notwithstanding the declaration published in the names of their Majesties the Emperor and the King of Prussia, by the reigning Duke of Brunswick, sufficiently demonstrates the motives and views of this formidable coalition, the Princes, his most Christian Majesty's brothers, the Princes of the Blood united with them, valiant nobility marching in their train, and the flower of the nation ranged under their standard, cannot make a junction with foreign armies, which a declaration of war, made in the name of France, has brought into their country, without explaining to his Majesty, and to all Europe, their motives, their sentiments, and their intentions.

“When we first took the resolution of leaving the kingdom, it was not so much from a desire for our own personal safety, as for that of the King ; by frustrating the mischiefs which threatened us, and to solicit for him that assistance which his situation did not allow him to ask for himself.

“And now that we are on the point of returning into our country, it is with the satisfaction of having accomplished these
two

two great objects ; and finding ourselves on the eve of enjoying the advantages of our success.

“ The emigration from our country, was to make ourselves the safeguard of his Majesty: Our return presents the prospect of his approaching emancipation, as well as that of his people.

“ The former, the effect of violence, has prevented its being carried to the greatest extremity: The latter, protected by the most formidable armies, makes the guilty faction, whom Providence has, in a manner, inspired to provoke them, tremble at their approach.

“ To recapitulate the almost incredible occurrences which have filled up the interval of these two periods, would be to recall the remembrance of the most horrible crimes, and the most afflicting sorrows: But at this moment, when the attention of the whole universe is fixed upon us, and all Europe is in motion for the recovery of its tranquillity ; at this moment, in which those who support the throne are declared rebels by those who are overthrowing it, it becomes an indispensable duty to make known to the nations, and to hand down to posterity, a detail of that chain of principal events, which at once justify what we have done, what we are doing, and what is doing for us.

“ Three years have elapsed since a conspiracy of atrocious minds conceived the project of substituting, instead of the ancient structure of our monarchy, the shapeless form of an indefinable government, the incoherence of which could only, and, indeed, has produced the most barbarous anarchy.

“ It was from the assembly of the states-general that this monstrous system sprung, unnatural in its principles, encouraging revolt, overturning all authority, and breaking the bonds of social order. On convoking it, the King had said to his people, ‘ What must I do to make you happy ? ’ And, by the blackest ingratitude, this signal mark of good-will became the source of all his misfortunes.

“ In their first sitting, the tiers état, abusing the preponderance which a treacherous minister had obtained for it, attacked the other two orders: They were sacrificed ; and very shortly after, the Assembly, governed by a licentious democracy, refractory to its mandates, perjured in its oaths, and trampling under foot the conditions of its existence, erected itself into a constituent assembly, and seized possession of the whole legislative power, an usurpation which, in its principle, has destroyed, and rendered effectually null and void, all that they have since done.

“ Posterity will be scarcely able to believe the abominable excesses which have been the consequence of that first departure from order: It will hardly be able to conceive that, in three months time, the horrible artifices which were made use of, could have produced such delusion as to extirpate a mild people, attach-

ed to its King, and substitute in its place nothing but hordes of robbers, cannibals, and regicides ;

“ Oh ! that we could, at the price of our lives, efface the memory of those shocking days, which will for ever fully the annals of our history ; in which the asylum of Kings was violated by a frantic populace, the Queen’s life threatened, his Majesty’s guards butchered before his eyes, and triumphant usurpation leading captive, after having loaded him with insults, a virtuous Monarch, who was ever the father of his people.

“ One would have thought, that the general cries of indignation, excited by the crimes of the 5th and 6th of October, 1789, preceded by the scandalous scene of the 14th of July, would have made the city of Paris blush for ever, at the mad excesses into which they suffered themselves to be drawn, and preserved the French name from a fresh stain of the same nature : But the violences committed on the 18th of April, 1791, in the palace of the Tuilleries, and the insults then offered to royal Majesty, prolonged that train of horrors, the measure of which was filled up by the arrest at Varennes on the 21st of June following, and by the ignominious circumstances which attended it.

“ The anti-monarchic faction, irritated at seeing that their Monarch had attempted to escape from the disgrace and torment of his captivity ; irritated still more that he had seized the first moment of liberty which he had enjoyed for near two years, to protest against all the acts, consents, speeches, and factions, which constraint had forced from him—*dared* to interrogate him ; they again put fetters on him, as well as on the Queen, and deliberated whether they should not drag them both as criminals before their tribunal. They did it not ; but by a refinement in villany, not less cruel, though more advantageous to their views, they made use of, at one and the same time, the most savage menaces, and the most treacherous illusion, to compel the unfortunate Monarch himself to subscribe to the degradation of his throne, and the ruin of his people.

“ No personal danger, if it had threatened him only, could have moved his soul. He has recently proved it ; but they exhibited to him the poniard uplifted against what he held most dear ; they told him that his refusal would lead to the massacre of his most faithful servants ; and, at the same time, they held up to him the hopes of repentance on the part of his people, and the return of tranquillity : HE SIGNED.

“ What has been the fruit of all this ? Tranquillity has not been restored ; and the momentary release of the King from captivity, (which was done with no other view than to impose on foreign nations), was soon after succeeded by renewed scenes of violence. Can there be a stronger characteristic mark of it, than enforcing

enforcing him wantonly to declare against his ally, against his nephew, and against a sovereign whose protection he could not but desire? Had he been free, this King, who had made such repeated sacrifices from the fear of doing an injury to his people, would he have drawn on them this terrible scourge, greater than any other calamity which they have brought headlong on themselves?

“ The greatest condescensions will never stop the impetuosity of seditious villany, nor the combined manœuvres of an usurping faction; its audacity nourishes itself, by the terror which it inspires, and yields only to the apprehensions which it creates.

“ Whatever the King has suffered, whatever he has done, said, or written, against his well-known will, has not prevented these barbarous libellers from continuing to load him with the most disgraceful opprobrium, to expose his august consort to the outrages of an hired populace, who have answered her complaints by the most ferocious invective, and have even disputed with her the privilege of claiming the pity of her people. In these several triumphs, they have exhibited the sovereign as chained to their designs. In the different progresses of his continued detention, they have made use of him as an organ to persuade Europe of his pretended liberty; but though no one has been imposed on by this cruel derision, they continue impudently to persist in it, and force him to declare himself at liberty, at the very moment they are disposing of his council, and imprisoning and massacring his ministers; at the moment they are suppressing his guard, and arresting the faithful captain of it; at the moment that they are suffering his Majesty to be denounced, menaced, and publicly insulted; and that the most villanous canaille, breaking open the doors of his palace, come with pikes in their hands (as it had done on the 20th of June preceding), to signify to him, with unblushing effrontery, its will, and pollute his sacred head with the most disgraceful symbols of revolt. That such horrible iniquity should pass unpunished, makes nature shudder. But so far from punishing these guilty persons, the reigning faction multiplies them, and invites to the capital the most determined assassins from all parts of the country, as if it wished to announce, in the face of all Europe, armed against such crimes, that, at the last hour of the revolution, its atrocity surpasses even the horrible excesses which marked its first progress.

“ This affecting review of the attempts committed against the person of the King, grieves our soul too poignantly, that we should reflect on it any longer. It therefore remains with us only rapidly to expose the other attempts, which have violated all the laws of the kingdom, and destroyed public order to its very foundation.

“ The force and the dignity of the throne being annihilated, all the powers of it have been accumulated in the grasp of a faction
tious

tious majority, governed by incendiary clubs; and which (being supported within by hired auditors, and without by seditious gangs of people), has exercised, without shame, the most arbitrary despotism, against which it has never ceased to declaim.

“ We have seen it proscribing indistinctly abuses and privileges, confounding destruction with reform, opposing an intemperate licentiousness to the wise liberty which a beneficent monarch had offered to his people, occupied only in destroying it, encompassing itself with ruins, undermining all kinds of property, attacking all the revenues, particularly that which was appropriated to the dignity of the throne; suppressing the inseparable distinction of monarchical government, held sacred from immemorial possession; stripping the crown of prerogatives which the whole nation, with the unanimous consent of its different parts, had commanded to be respected; and reducing the royal power even to less than shadow.

“ They destroyed the administration of justice, by trusting fortunes, privileges, and persons, to the incapacity of subaltern judges, removable at pleasure; placed out of the reach of the observation of the supreme head of the State, and dependant on the caprices of a mob, masters of their choice and of their fate.

“ They invaded the property of the clergy, at the moment in which they were offering to the finances of the State, sacrifices capable of restoring them; they changed and confounded the limits of ecclesiastical jurisdiction; exacted from the pastors an oath inconsistent with their consciences, offered them the alternative of apostasy or deprivation.

“ The clergy of France having remained unshaken in their duties, excepting a very small number of renegadoes, who did themselves justice by separating from a body worthy of public veneration, the assembly not only dared to declare the episcopal sees vacant, interdict the apostolic functions to those who held them by divine mission, and replace them by false titularies, destitute of all canonical appointment; but add all the horrors of persecution, deliver over the ministers of religion to the unbridled fury of a mad populace; put fetters on them, banish them, and issued decrees against them, dictated by the most inhuman fanaticism.

“ They even aim to overthrow religion itself by ill-treating its ministers in the cruellest manner. Enemies to all authority know that religion is the surest pledge for the obedience of the people: That there is no religion without form of worship, and no form of worship without ministers; no ministers without a regular institution; and no regard for established ministers, if their income is uncertain and precarious.

“ It is, therefore, in consequence of their system of absolute independence, that they wish to destroy religion, by destroying at once its worship, its ministers, the laws of their institution, and the respect due to their condition.

“ Their

“ Their cavillers, publicly professing atheism and immorality, labour incessantly to take away from the people the consolation and the salutary restraint of religious ideas; encouragements and even rewards are solemnly decreed in the favour of scandal and impiety; the churches profaned and shut against the catholics; the priests pursued to the foot of the altar; and aged pastors sacrificed without pity. Insults which put modesty to the blush, multiplied, tolerated, and authorized, even in the most sacred sanctuaries: complaints made, for no other purpose but to provoke fresh violences; and the administrators of justice standing by, either as tame spectators or accomplices in all those enormities.

“ Such has been the consequence of the fatal combination of the spirit of revolt and philosophical fanaticism.

“ The most execrable means have been employed for three years past to form, support, and propagate this fatal conspiracy against all laws human and divine. Its authors began their reign by corruption, by artifice, and popular hypocrisy: they have maintained it by fire and the sword. Their daggers and their incendiary torches threatened whoever dared to avow themselves attached to lawful authority. These novel factious innovators have employed in the conquest and the progress of the usurpations, all the poison of calumny, the inquisition of odious inquiry, the tyrant of oppressive means, the seduction of influence over credulity, and the terror of power over weakness.

“ Such are the arms with which they have dared to declare war against all empires, to openly proclaim their seditious doctrines, and to effect it by means of emissaries, disturbers of the people, preachers of regicide, and instigators to insurrections, which they have not blushed to call *the most sacred of duties*.

“ One would think that the remedy for such diabolical frenzy would be found in the excesses which it has promoted; in the indignation which it excites; in the contempt which it deserves.

“ But its progress has pointed out to sovereigns that it is high time to unite their forces; to check the contagion in its birth; to bring those to reason again by force, who no longer listen to its gentle voice; and strike with salutary terror those whom an unaccountable delirium renders insensible to the calamities they are suffering.

“ Who is there that would not be affected to see that once so flourishing kingdom, to which nature has been lavish in the means of making it such—that kingdom so rich in population; so fruitful in its productions, and which once abounded in money; so opulent from its resources and its commerce; from the industry of its inhabitants, and the advantages of its colonies: that kingdom provided with so many useful institutions, and whose happy
abodes

abodes have been universally courted, presenting at this moment nothing but the appearance of a barbarous country, given up to rapine, stained with bloody ruins, and deserted by its principal inhabitants; an unorganized empire, torn with intestine distraction, stripped of all its riches, threatened with every species of scarcity, enervated from three years internal disorders, and on the brink of dissolution through anarchy: a nation without manners, police, or government; as little to be known again by its moral character, as by its political situation—having neither circulation of money, public revenue, credit, commerce, army, or justice, or any energy in the public strength? Mad wickedness has swept them all away.

“ How is it possible that the sad impression of so many ills should not have altered opinions, even those of the people themselves? Is there a person who can still shut his eyes against the disastrous effects of the revolution; or one who does not feel, and, in some measure, suffer more or less from it?

“ The husbandman, whom they had intoxicated with the deceitful hope of paying no more taxes, beholds himself overwhelmed with contributions, and pays double what he did before.

“ The artificer groans under the languor of labour, and the dearness of provisions.

“ The tradesman is ruined by the removal of his best customers. The merchant by the devastation of our best colonies! and both by the evil of paper currency and a general want of credit.

“ The proprietor of property sacrificed to a multitude destitute of property, and stripped with impunity by authorized rapine, is continually exposed to the fury of that mob of plunderers whom the factious have made their tools, their allies, and their protectors.

“ The stockholder, although less to be pitied than others, shares in like manner the public misfortunes. He trembles for his stock, and that bankruptcy which the authors of our troubles have so perfidiously and slanderously imputed the intention of to the King and the government: that bankruptcy, which in a kingdom like France can never be a matter of necessity, and which an enlightened administration will always consider as a false resource. He perceives it operating since the revolution, by the suspension of legal exactions; by the breach of a multitude of public engagements; by the delays and formalities to which the acquittal of rents is subject; by the great depreciation of assignats; finally, from the impossibility of fulfilling engagements so long as France shall be without a government, and taxes demanded of armed contributors in the name of a despicable administration.

“ Thus

" Thus has a general calamity extended for three years past over all ranks of people. Thus the very sources of power and prosperity have disappeared; and thus have both its military force and its political consequence fallen.

" Thus has vanished the eighty millions which St. Domingo produced; the resources which the ports of France derived from this commerce; the sale that this grand establishment yielded to her commodities and to her manufactures; the nursery it was for seamen; in a word, the fortunes of 20,000 families, and the employment of several millions of men, are lost.

" To purchase liberty at the price of so many losses, so many misfortunes, both public and private, is doubtless paying very dear for it: *But what liberty is it?* Can any exist without a protecting authority? And was there ever a time that this people, whose liberty, and even sovereignty, are so cried up, were less free and less masters of their actions than now?

" Were individuals ever less certain of preserving their property, their lives, and their honour? Was there ever seen, even in Nero's days, such devastation, such inquisitorial examinations, so many oppressive shackles, so many violations of the most sacred sanctuaries, so many massacres of citizens? Are the 30,000 assassins who have signalized the reign of democratic tyranny, proofs of the reign of liberty?

" Oh! too credulous Frenchmen! Oh! too unhappy country! While we are desirous of abolishing the cause of the evils which overwhelm you; when we are marching against the base faction which has given rise to them; when we unite our armies with the forces of powers whose assistance we have implored against your tyrannical oppressors, can you look upon us as your enemies?

" No, no:—you behold in us fellow countrymen, who wish to become your deliverers.

" The two sovereigns, with whose assistance we are advancing towards you, have declared through their hero, the commander in chief of their armies—' That they have no other object in view but the welfare of France, without meaning to enrich themselves at her expense by conquest: they do not mean to interfere in the internal government of the kingdom; but that they wish solely to liberate the King, the Queen, and the royal family from their captivity, and preserve to his Most Christian Majesty that security necessary to enable him to do, without danger and without obstacle, what he may think fit for securing the happiness of his subjects according to his promises.'

" These generous, these magnanimous declarations, in which the kings of the house of Bourbon, our august cousins; our much-honoured father-in-law, the Nestor of sovereigns; the heroine of the north, our sublime protectress! and the young heir
of

of the unfortunate Gustavus, whose bloody tomb we all bathe with our tears, equally participate, ensure to these illustrious confederates the immortal palm due to the defenders of a cause, which is at the same time the cause of kings, of good order and humanity; and at the same time shew you, O Frenchmen! that the forces which we join, are for you rather than ourselves; that they are only formidable to guilt, that they will attack nothing but obstinate rebellion, and that by coming over to us, rather than resist their superiority, you will only return to your reason and to your duty, your dearest interests inviting you to it.

“ It is in full assurance of this, that we think ourselves justified in joining our standard to those foreign powers. By publishing their intentions, they have shewn the propriety of the step we are taking; and our wishes for their success are mixed with those which we are constantly entertaining for the welfare of our country.

“ The factious, your real enemies as well as ours, have told you that we were animated with violent and implacable resentments; that we breathed nothing but vengeance, carnage, and proscription; and that there was no mercy to be expected from a nobility too justly offended not to be deaf to the calls of it.

“ Those who tell you this, Frenchmen, are the men who for three years past have been in the habit of deceiving you, who have made it their principal study, who have established shops for lies and false news, which the orators of the tribunes promulgate, the clubs believe, and the revolution libellists spread far and wide.

“ Interested in alienating you from those with whose pure and unalterable attachment to the King, and the fundamental principles of monarchy, they are acquainted; they strive to raise your hatred against your emigrated countrymen; the *abuse* not being able to *seducer* us; and to destroy the fondness you have for the heirs of a name, dear to you for many ages back, they endeavour to terrify you with the intentions, with which, they say, we are coming into the kingdom.

“ But be no longer the dupes of their guilty arts: We solemnly declare to you, and all Europe is witness to what we declare, as well in our names as in those of all the French who are marching with us, and who are of our way of thinking, that united to deliver the King and the people from the despotism of usurpers, we do not separate ourselves from those who have the same intention: that no spirit of particular vengeance guides our steps: that we are very far from confounding the nation with the perverse seducers who have led it astray; and that leaving to justice the care of punishing the guilty, we come to hold out our hands to all those who, renouncing their errors, shall immediately return to their duty.

“ The

“ The emigrated French have not taken arms to recover by the sword the rights which violence has wrested from them; it will belong to the King, when liberated, to restore them; they will willingly lay at the foot of his unshackled throne the care of their own interests; and we, the first citizens of the State, will give to all an example of submission to justice and his Majesty's will.

“ But being born hereditary defenders of the throne of our ancestors, faithful to the religion of our forefathers, attached to the fundamental maxims of monarchy, we will rather shed the last drop of our blood than abandon any of these high interests. Our sentiments, already expressed in our letter of the 10th of last December, and recapitulated in a few words in our publication of the 30th of October, are *unchangeable*. The protestations we made then, we now repeat again; inspired by honour, engraven on our hearts from duty, nothing shall ever be able to move us.

“ We will not go a point beyond that; and the support of the courts whose formidable armies surround France on every side, adds nothing to our first wishes and intentions.

“ Adhering fully to the spirit of moderation, with which their Imperial and Prussian Majesties have just published a solemn declaration of, which does honour to, and will immortalize the use they make of their power,

“ We declare moreover again, under their auspices, ‘ That our only object is to re-demand from the usurpers—the monarch, and the monarchy—the freedom of the august head of the State, and that of his people—public order, and the protective power of individual right—our ancient laws—our manners, our religion, national honour, justice, peace, and security.’

“ Is there a rational Frenchman who does not agree with us in these views? Is there one who does not join with us in demanding an end of the frightful chaos, into which the factious have plunged all the branches of administration; the establishment of the finances devoured by the vilest depredations; the re-constitution of the public revenue destroyed through unskilful administration of it; a permanent and regular order of things which may close the pit that has swallowed up *three thousand millions of stock*; the security of State creditors, and the restoration of credit, which may, and ought to operate by a strict reform in the expenditure, and by the suppression (which the King has always had in view) of abuses, which were long ago introduced into the constitution; abuses which it is not easy to wipe away, but which those who have overturned every thing, even so as to change the ideas and sentiments of men, have affected to confound with the government itself.

“ In

“ In thus expressing our wishes, which are no otherwise guided than by that common interest which the whole nation, by its representatives, pronounced to be *one*, we have reason to hope that all those who are not seditiously inclined—all that are not inimical to loyalty, inimical to legitimate authority and public tranquillity, will not hesitate a moment to join us; and that a very great majority of the inhabitants of the kingdom, hitherto restrained by the terror of popular tyranny, or uneasiness about what will become of them at last, having now the prospect of being protected against both, will soon flock to the royal standard which we are following.

“ Full of this confidence, and convinced that in France there can be but two parties; the King's, of which we are the head during his captivity; and that of the *factious*, which comprehends all the different innovators, some of whom have undertaken to overthrow the throne, and others to degrade it; we exhort all those who have not partaken of the crimes of the factious, all those who have been merely led astray; do not wish to be the accomplices of furious usurpers in destroying or perverting the French government; all those who abhor that atrocious doctrine which tends to disturb the peace of all nations; we beseech them to be of one and the same mind with us, not to dispute on the mode of regulating the State, when the question is to fight together against those who wish to destroy it; and to acknowledge that if it is necessary to correct the abuses which time introduces into the best institutions, all innovations in the primæval principles of a government, which antiquity renders respectable, is always dangerous, and almost always fatal. We have no doubt but the bishops, especially those in the frontier provinces, will redouble their zeal at this moment to strengthen the courage of the pastors whom the flight of the intruders will soon put into possession of the exercises of their duties, and to excite their diocesans to avert, by a speedy submission, the storm that is ready to burst upon their heads.

“ We give to the King's troops the most pressing invitations, and even *orders* (which the state of captivity in which his Majesty authorizes us to give in his name), that, conformably to the summons contained in the 3d article of the Declaration of his Serene Highness the reigning Duke of Brunswick, and without looking upon themselves as bound by an illusory oath which they could not willingly take to the prejudice of their supreme chief, they will lose no time in returning to their ancient fidelity to their lawful sovereign; that, after the example of the greater part of their officers, they will join the troops, which we, his Majesty's brothers, *command for him*; that they will give us free passage to march to his assistance; and that they give him, in conjunction with us, proofs of an inviolable attachment to his service.

“ We

" We expressly require, in the King's name, as being at this moment the necessary medium through which his will is to be made known, all commanders of towns, citadels, and fortresses, throughout the kingdom, to open their gates and deliver up the keys, on the first summons which shall be given by us, or by the general officers who may be the bearers of our orders to that effect; as also to give free admission to the troops which shall present themselves to assist us in taking possession in the name of the King, our brother. If, contrary to our expectation, any of these commanders shall refuse it, they shall be personally answerable for the consequences; tried for disobedience to the King, and treated as rebels.

" The inhabitants of places and forts, as well as the troops in garrisons, who shall oppose and disobey the chiefs and commanders who would bring them back to their duty, shall be punished as traitors, and have neither favour nor mercy to expect.

" The voice of Henry the Fourth's descendants will not be disowned by the French army; we are already informed in part of its good will; and we know that, blushing to follow the chiefs of a conspiracy whom it despises, it only waits a favourable moment to make its just indignation burst upon those corruptors who dishonour it.

" That *moment is at hand*, and we have good ground to believe, that, as soon as the troops of the line advance towards them, the corps of French cavaliers, led by the Bourbons, and preceded by that ancient banner which was always the signal of honour to our army, the voice of the public opinion for fourteen centuries past will make itself be heard in their ranks, as well as in our own; that they will flock to their ancient colours, and at the sight of the untarnished and immortal purity of the Fleurs-de-Lys they will quit with horror the disgraceful colours adopted by fanaticism.

" Oh! may we thus terminate, without spilling the blood of our fellow citizens, a war which is only directed against criminal and obstinate resistance! May the seditious inhabitants of the capital be restrained by the fear of the most just and the most terrible vengeance, with which their Imperial and Prussian Majesties have declared they will overwhelm that guilty city, in case 'the least violence or insult shall be offered to the King, the Queen, and the Royal Family; or in case their security, their preservation, and their liberty, is not immediately provided for.'

" God forbid that infamous villainy should dare to brave these threats! If such atrocity—our very blood boils and shudders at the thought! Let us hope, rather hope, that chimeras are near a conclusion; that the bandage will drop from all eyes, and that reason will resume its reign. It is our most earnest wish, and we

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pray

pray to the God of Justice and Peace, that the submission of the factious may spare us the necessity of fighting them. But if that necessity should be inevitable, if we must fight the enemies of the altar and the throne, *we will invoke with confidence the assistance of the God of Armies!*

" Given at our head quarters, near Treves, the 8th day of August, 1792.

(Signed)

" LOUIS-STANISLAUS XAVIER (MONSIEUR), a son of France and brother to the King.

" CHARLES PHILIP (Count d'ARTOIS), a son of France, and brother to the King.

" LOUIS ANTHONY (d'ARTOIS), Duke d'Angoulême, a grandson of France.

" CHARLES FERDINAND (d'ARTOIS), Duke de Berry, a grandson of France.

" LOUIS JOSEPH DE BOURBON, Prince of Condé.

" LOUIS HENRY JOSEPH DE BOURBON, Duke of Bourbon.

" LOUIS JOSEPH DE BOURBON, Duke of Enghien."

Proclamation. By the King of the French.

" Frenchmen!

August 7.

" WHILE numerous armies advance upon our frontiers, and are preceded by declarations which menace the independence of the nation, indignation against their language, and the desire of defending the country, should leave in our hearts only one sentiment, one resolution. Union is now the first of necessities, and those who endeavour to disturb it, those who would break the bond, the first force of empires, those who estrange minds by distrust, and agitate them by calumnies, those who endeavour to separate the Nation from the King, they are the true public enemies, and afford to the powers, who attack us, the only support which can give them triumph.

" Can it be possible, that the ambition of certain individuals, who have aspired to share among themselves the supreme Executive Power, is able to strike the French nation in an instant with such dreadful blindness, that it shall lose the view of its clearest interests, to become itself the victim and the price of their plots!

" Is

“ Is it not then easy to snatch the mask of patriotism from a few conspirators, who, to remedy the smallness of their number, think to multiply themselves by agitation, overwhelm the national opinion by their cries, inspire terror by their enterprises, and, trampling upon the laws and justice, dictate proudly their wills to the French people ?

“ To these fanatical efforts, the King ought to oppose moderation ; his Majesty ought to shew the truth to minds borne away from it—recall the confidence which is endeavoured to be estranged—approach the people from whose cause his is vainly endeavoured to be divided ; for the interests of the King are the interests of the People ; he can only be happy in their happiness, powerful in their force ; while those who do not cease to excite them against his Majesty, torment them at present by distrust, aggravate their evils by concealing from them their cause and their remedy, and prepare for them great unhappiness and long repentance, by impelling them to violent and criminal resolutions.

“ The King does not fear to commit the majesty of the throne, for which he is responsible to the nation, when he repels the calumnies accumulated against his person ; for he does not address himself to those who are the authors, but he would speak to the hearts of all the French, inform them of their interests, caution those who might be led away, undeceive those already seduced, and shew to all the dangers of the projects of the ambitious, the wickedness of their impostures, and the indignity of their means.

“ Since the instant when the King accepted the Constitution, he cannot be reproached, we will not say, with an infraction, but with the slightest attempt against the law, which he has sworn to maintain. He has considered it as the expression of the general will, and has had no other than to cause its observance in all points. The King has notified it to foreign powers ; he has recalled all his agents, who refused to submit to it by taking the oath ; he has substituted for them others, known for their attachment to the Constitution.

“ Since his Majesty has known the designs of the powers coalesced against France, he has used every endeavour to restrain them by means of negociations, and to divert them from a plan as contrary to their interests, when properly understood, as to that of this empire. To dissolve this league he has employed not only all the official means which belong to the King of the French, but also all the credit which his Majesty could have by the ties of blood and the interest of his personal situation. When the severity of the laws required from the King a rigorous conduct against the French Princes of his family and his blood, unhappily as the moment was for his heart, did he hesitate between the voice of nature and the duties of royalty ?

“ The King has doubtless used every endeavour to avoid the war; and it was also in spite of himself, and when he could no longer withhold from it, that he determined upon this cruel measure, of which the people support all the weight. What man is there so barbarous as to blame this resistance? What enemy of humanity and of France can call this a crime in his Majesty? He might rather be reproached for having consented to the war, if the agreement of the National Assembly, and of the Ministers who then occupied the seats of his Council, had not made this determination necessary for him.

“ His Majesty has yielded to this re-union, and, the war being once declared, he has spared nothing to support the glory of the French arms. As the Supreme Chief of the army, the King was too much connected with this glory not to maintain it in all its splendour. The choice of Generals at the head of the armies has received the plaudits of the nation, and he has endeavoured to increase their zeal by the most eminent rank, with which he proposed to the National Assembly to invest those who were capable of it.

“ If the preparations have not equalled the promptitude of the declaration of war, if the system of the campaign unanimously adopted by the Ministers has produced false combinations; if their flights, after having drawn upon our arms afflicting circumstances, have excited the murmurs of the army, the complaints of the Generals, and universal discontent, it must be evidently unjust to impute to his Majesty a personal wrong in the errors of his Ministers, for which they are responsible. Strong in the testimony of his conscience, the King has always appealed from the apparent or temporary opinion to the real and more certain opinion of the nation. By the exercise of his constitutional rights, he has shewn more liberty, in the eyes of Europe, than he could have done by the strongest declarations.

“ What orders has he not given for the provisioning and increase of the armies? The King opposed the forming a camp in the interior of the kingdom, and almost under the walls of Paris, but to propose a formation of volunteer battalions, more numerous, and collected in a manner more useful. The whole of our forces, amounting to more than 300,000 men, has been led to the frontiers, and distributed, partly in places of war, which it is important to defend, partly in the different camps, according to the dispositions adopted by the Generals of the army, to whom his Majesty has given every confidence and every power to do good.

“ Can he unite his interests with those of the nation more intimately? Can he accomplish more scrupulously what the Constitution imposes upon him, than in exhausting all the means of negotiation to protect France from the scourge of war; than in

in shewing himself parsimonious of French blood, an œconomist of their treasures, a religious observer of the pacific principles of the Constitution? And when the King could not avoid this evil, what other duties remained for him to fulfil, than to employ all the national forces, and to excite, as he has done, the French honour and the love of the country to defend energetically the cause of liberty.

“ Foreign armies menace you. French! it is for you to daunt them by your countenance, and especially by your union. They insult your independence; renew, with the King, the oath to defend it. They usurp his name to invade the French territory. Has he not beforehand denied this injury, by refusing himself as much as possible to a war, which is said to be undertaken for his interests? Has he not denied it already by assembling armies to oppose the effort of the enemies’ armies? Has he not since denied it, by a formal act, conformably to the Constitution, as soon as he saw it in a declaration attributed to the General of the combined armies?

“ Frenchmen! can your King be responsible for the language which your enemies hold? Can it be in their power to break the bonds, which subsist between you and him; and by manifestos, more dreadful, perhaps, than their arms, can they scatter division amongst us, when they cannot inspire terror?

“ Frenchmen! all your enemies are not in the armies which attack your frontiers; know them by their project to disunite you, and believe that those are not far from having a common interest who accord so well in the ideas which they wish to spread.

“ Those who would conquer France, announce, that they have taken up arms for the interests of the King; and those, who agitate it within, dare equally to say, that it is for his interests they struggle against himself. His Majesty gives to the assertions of both parties the most formal disavowal. It is to all good Frenchmen, to all those who have the national honour at heart, the interest of liberty, the safety of the country, to reject such perfidious insinuations, opposing to the arms of the first an invincible courage, to the plots of the latter an inflexible attachment to the law.

“ On these considerations,

“ The King, thinking it his duty to recall the execution of the laws, the respect due to the constituted authorities, and to give to the national force all the energy of which it is susceptible, by impressing upon all thoughts, upon all wills, upon all efforts, a common direction towards the safety of the State:

“ His Majesty enjoins to the councils general and directories of the department and districts, as also to the councils general of communities and municipalities, to redouble their zeal and activity for the maintenance of public order, the collection of

taxes, the safety of persons and property, and generally to fulfil all the duties intrusted to their vigilance.

" His Majesty orders, also, to the civil and criminal tribunals, justices of the peace, and officers of the police, to watch individually over the objects which concern them, so that the laws, the deposit of which is particularly intrusted to their vigilance, may be exerted according to their form and tenour.

" His Majesty reminds all Frenchmen, that the law, as to the dangers of the country, having placed all the public functionaries, civil and military, in a state of permanent requisition, imposes upon them the obligation of fulfilling their duties, as citizens, with new zeal.

" In consequence, he invites all active citizens to repair with punctuality to the legal assemblies, to which they are called to express their will, and to pay to their country the tribute of their understandings.

" His Majesty invites them equally to serve personally in the national guard, to give force to the law, to maintain the execution of judgments, to defend the peace and public tranquillity, and exhorts them especially to an inviolable attachment to the constitution, to which they have sworn to be faithful.

" Given at the Council of State, August 7, 1792, fourth year of Liberty.

" LOUIS.

" DEJOLY.

" DUBOUCHAGE.

" CHAMPION.

" DABANCOURT.

" LEROUX LA VILLE.

" BIGOUX ST. CROIX."

Memorial to the King of Prussia.

Sept. 26, 1792.

THE French nation has undoubtedly decided its fate, and foreign powers cannot refuse to acknowledge the truth of this assertion. They no longer see the National Assembly, whose powers were confined; whose acts required to be either confirmed or abrogated, to have the force of laws; who possessed only a contested authority, which might have been considered as usurped; and who had the wisdom to appeal to the whole nation, and to request of themselves the 83 departments to put an end to their existence, and to supply their place by a representation invested with all the powers and complete sovereignty of the French

French people, authorized by the constitution itself, under the name of the National Convention.

“ This Assembly, the first day of its sitting, actuated by a spontaneous movement, which is the same throughout the whole empire, decreed the abolition of royalty. This decree was every where received with great joy ; it was every where expected with the utmost impatience ; it every where augments the energy of the people ; and at present it would be impossible to make the nation re-establish a throne overturned by the crimes which surrounded it. France then must necessarily be considered as a Republic, since the whole nation has declared the abolition of monarchy. This Republic must either be acknowledged or combated.

“ The powers armed against France had no right to intermeddle in the debates of the National Assembly on the form of its government. No power has a right to impose laws on so great a nation ; they therefore resolved to employ the right of the strongest.—But what has been the result ?—The nation has been more incensed ; they have opposed force to force, and the advantages certainly which the numerous troops of the King of Prussia and his allies have gained are of very little consequence. The resistance which he meets with, and which increases as he advances, is too great not to prove that the conquest of France, represented to him as very easy, is absolutely impossible. Whatever difference of principles may exist between the respectable monarch who has been misled, and the French people, neither he nor his generals can any longer consider that people, or the armies which oppose him, as a collection of rebels.

“ The rebels are those infatuated nobility, who, after having so long oppressed the people in the name of monarchs, whose throne they themselves shook, have completed the disgrace of Louis XVI. by taking up arms against their own country, by filling Europe with their falsehoods and their calumnies, and by becoming, by a conduct as foolish as it is criminal, the most dangerous enemies of Louis XVI. and of their country. I have often myself heard Louis XVI. lament their crimes and their chimeras.

“ I shall leave the King of Prussia and his whole army to judge of the conduct of these dangerous rebels—are they esteemed or despised ? I do not require an answer to that question ; I already know it—yet these men are suffered to remain in the Prussian army, and to form the advanced guard of it, with a small number of Austrians, as barbarous as themselves.

“ Let us now come to the Austrians. Since the fatal treaty of 1756, France, after sacrificing its natural allies, became a prey to the ambition of the Court of Vienna. All our treasures served to satiate the avarice of the Austrians. In the beginning therefore

of our revolution—at the opening of the National Assembly, under the name of the States General, the intrigues of the Court of Vienna were multiplied to deceive the nation respecting its real interests; to mislead an unfortunate King, surrounded by bad advisers, and, lastly, to render him perjured.

“ It is the Court of Vienna that has occasioned the downfall of Louis XVI. What has been done by that court, the crooked politics of which are too subtle to display a bold and open conduct? It represented the French as monsters, while it, and the criminal Emigrants, paid emissaries and conspirators, and kept up by every possible means the most frightful discord.

“ This power, more formidable to its allies than its enemies, has engaged us in a war against a great King, whom we esteem; against a nation which we love and which loves us. This reversion of all political and moral principles cannot long continue.

“ The King of Prussia will know one day the crimes of Austria, of which we have proofs, and will abandon it to our vengeance. I can declare to the whole world, that the armies united against the forces which now invade us cannot be induced to look upon the Prussians as their enemies, nor the King of Prussia as the instrument of the perfidy and vengeance of the Austrians and the Emigrants. They entertain a nobler idea of that courageous nation, and of a King whom they wish to consider a just and an honest man.

“ The King, say they, cannot abandon his allies—Are they worthy of him? Has a man who has associated with robbers a right to say that he cannot quit that society? He cannot, it is said, break his alliance—Upon what is it founded?—On perfidy and projects of invasion.

“ Such are the principles upon which the King of Prussia and the French nation ought to reason, in order to understand each other.

“ The Prussians love royalty, because, since the great Elector, they have had good Kings, and because he who now conducts them is doubtless worthy of their affection.

“ The French have abolished royalty, because, since the immortal Henry IV. they have always had weak, proud, or timid Kings, governed by mistresses, confessors, insolent or ignorant ministers, base and abject courtiers, who have afflicted, with every kind of calamity, the most beautiful empire in the universe.

“ The King of Prussia has too pure a soul not to be struck with these truths. I present them to him for the interest of his own glory, and above all for the interest of two magnanimous nations, the happiness or misery of which he can secure by one word; for, as it is certain that his arms will be resisted, and that no power can subdue France, I shudder when I think on the dreadful

ful misfortune of seeing our plains strewed with the dead bodies of two respectable nations, from a vain idea of a point of honour, for which the King himself will one day blush, when he sees his army and his treasure sacrificed to a system of perfidy and ambition, in which he has no share, and to which he is rendered the dupe.

“ In the same degree that the French nation, become a Republic, is violent and capable of making every effort against its enemies, in the same degree it is generous and affectionate towards its friends. Incapable of bending its head before armed men, it will give every succour, and even expend its blood for a generous ally; and if ever there was an epoch when the affection of a nation could be depended on, it is that when the general will forms the invariable principles of a government: it is that when treaties are no longer subjected to the insidious politics of ministers and courtiers. If the King of Prussia will consent to treat with the French nation, it will become a generous, powerful, and unchangeable ally; but if the illusion of a point of honour prevails over his virtues, his humanity, and his real interests, he will then find enemies worthy of him, who will combat him with regret, but to the utmost, and who will be continually succeeded by avengers, whose number daily increases, and whom no human efforts will prevent from living or dying free.

“ Is it possible that the King of Prussia, contrary to the rules of true policy, immutable justice, and humanity, should consent to be the instrument of the will of the perfidious Court of Vienna; should sacrifice his brave army and his treasures to the ambition of that court, which, in a war it has been directed to undertake, has the finesse to expose its allies, and to furnish only a small contingency, while it alone, were it brave and generous, ought to support the whole burden? The King of Prussia at present can act the noblest part that any King ever acted. His operations alone have been attended with success; he took two towns; but this success was owing to treachery and cowardice. Since that he has found free and brave men, from whom he cannot withhold his esteem. He will still find a greater number; for the army which stops his march increases every day; it is in excellent discipline, and animated by the same spirit. It has been freed from traitors and cowards, who might have excited an idea that France could be easily conquered; and instead of defending, it will soon attack, unless a reasonable negociation make a distinction between the King and his army, whom we esteem, and the Austrians and the Emigrants, whom we despise. It is time that an open and sincere explanation should terminate our discussions, or confirm them, and enable us to know our real enemies. We will combat them with courage; we are upon our own soil; we have to avenge the excesses committed in our fields; and it may be readily believed that

that a war against republicans proud of their liberty must be a bloody war, which can never end but with the entire destruction of the oppressors or the oppressed.

“ This dreadful reflection ought to agitate the heart of a just and humane King. He ought to consider that, instead of protecting by his arms Louis XVI. and his family, the more he continues our enemy, the more he will aggravate their calamities.

“ I hope, for my part, that the King, whose virtues I respect, and who has shewn me marks of esteem which do me honour, will be pleased to read with attention this note, dictated by the love of humanity and of my country. He will pardon the hurry and incorrectness of the style of these truths from an old soldier, occupied still more essentially with military operations, which must decide the fate of the war.

(Signed)

“ DUMOURIER,
“ Commander of the army of the North.”

Memorial of the Duke of Brunswick.

WHEN their Majesties, the Emperor and the King of Prussia, in intrusting me with the command of the armies which these two allied sovereigns caused to march into France, rendered me the agent of their intentions, published in the two declarations of the 25th and 27th of July, 1792, their Majesties were far from supposing that such scenes of horror could take place, as those which preceded and paved the way for the imprisonment of their Majesties the King and Queen of France, and the royal family. — Such crimes, an example of which can scarcely be found in the history of less polished nations, were not the utmost boundary which the audacity of some factious men, who had rendered the people of Paris the blind instruments of their wills, prescribed to their criminal ambition. The suspension of the King, and of all the functions which had been reserved to him by that very constitution which has so long been declared to be the will of the whole nation, was the last crime of the National Assembly, which brought upon France the two terrible scourges of war and anarchy. There is one step more only to be taken, in order to perpetuate them; and the spirit of infatuation, the fatal forerunner of the fall of empires, will soon precipitate those who assume to themselves the title of Deputies chosen by the nation to secure its rights and its happiness upon the most solid basis. The first decree which their assembly passed was the abolition of royalty in France; and the voice of a small number of individuals, some of whom even were foreigners, assumed to themselves the right of balancing the opinion of fourteen generations, who

who have filled the fourteen centuries of the existence of the French monarchy. This step, at which the real enemies of France ought to rejoice, if they could suppose that it would have a lasting effect, is directly opposite to the firm resolution which their Majesties the Emperor and the King of Prussia have taken, and from which these two allied sovereigns will never depart, of restoring to his most Christian Majesty liberty, safety, and royal dignity, or of exercising just and exemplary vengeance against those who shall longer dare to infringe them.

For these reasons the undersigned declares to the French nation in general, and to each individual in particular, that their Majesties the Emperor and the King of Prussia, invariably attached to the principle of not intermeddling with the interior government of France, nevertheless persist in requiring that his most Christian Majesty, as well as the whole royal family, shall be immediately set at liberty by those who detain them prisoners.

Their Majesties insist also, that the royal dignity in France shall be immediately re-established in the person of Louis XVI. and of his successors; and that such measures may be pursued as may secure that dignity from insults similar to those to which it has been lately exposed. If the French nation has not entirely lost sight of its true interests, and, if free in its resolutions, it wishes to put a speedy end to the calamities of a war, which subject so many provinces to all the evils that follow in the train of armies, it will not delay a moment to declare its opinion in favour of the peremptory demand I now address to it in the name of their Majesties the Emperor and the King of Prussia; and which, if refused, will immediately bring upon a once flourishing kingdom new and more terrible disasters.

The course which the French nation may adopt in consequence of this declaration, will either extend and perpetuate the fatal effects of an unhappy war, by destroying, in the suppression of royalty, the means of re-establishing and maintaining the ancient connections between France and the sovereigns of Europe--or will open negociations for the establishment of peace, order, and tranquillity, which those who assume to themselves the title of depositories of the will of the nation are the most interested to restore as speedily as they are necessary to that kingdom.

(Signed)

C. F. G. DUKE OF BRUNSWICK
LUNENBOURG.

*Head Quarters-general at Flans in
Champagne, Sept. 28, 1792.*

Proclamation

Proclamation by the Emperor to the People of the Austrian Netherlands.

CONVINCED that our faithful subjects of the Netherlands will not be happy unless they enjoy the rights and privileges granted to them by our ancestors, and wishing to reign over them only as a tender father reigns over his family, we publicly declare that our intention is, that they shall enjoy these rights and privileges in their full extent: and that we will exert all our strength to prevent the least infringement of them, as well as to re-establish all things on the same footing as that on which they were under our great grandfather Charles VI. It is agreeable to our way of thinking, to act with kindness and clemency even towards the enemies of the Belgic provinces, and others. For this reason we grant a general amnesty, and without exception promising that every thing which has hitherto passed shall be buried in the most profound oblivion, and we desire that those who at present bear arms against their country, and who are comprehended under the name of Belgians, will peaceably return to their families, since they are not excepted from the present general amnesty. As some words liable to misconstruction may have slipped into this declaration, we promise to repair in person to the Netherlands, to deliberate jointly with the Three Estates united, on every thing that may remain to be settled, in order to establish the repose and tranquillity of these provinces, and to effect their happiness.

Done at Vienna this 26th of January, 1793.

(Signed)

FRANCIS.

Declaration of the Regent of France, &c.

Louis Stanislaus Xavier, of France, Son of France, Uncle of the present King, and Regent of the Kingdom—To all those who may peruse these Presents, Greeting:

WHEREAS the most criminal of men have, by the perpetration of the most atrocious crimes, completed the weight of their iniquities: We, struck with horror on receiving the information, have invoked the Almighty to enable us, by his gracious assistance, to suppress the emotion of our just indignation caused by the sentiments of the profound grief which had overwhelmed us; to the end, that we might the better fulfil those essential duties that are, in circumstances so weighty, the first in order among those obligations, which the unchangeable laws of the French monarchy impose upon us.

The

The fierce usurpers of the sovereign authority in France, having on the 21st day of the present month of January, laid violent hands on, and barbarously murdered, our dearly beloved and highly honoured brother and sovereign, the King, Louis the XVIth by name—We declare that the Dauphin, Louis Charles, born the 27th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1785, is King of France and Navarre, under the name of Louis the XVIIth.—We furthermore declare, in virtue of our birth-right, and the fundamental laws of the kingdom of France, that we are, and will act as Regent of France, during the minority of the King, our nephew and sovereign lord.

Thus invested with the exercise of the rights and powers of the sovereignty in France, and of the supreme administration of royal justice throughout the said kingdom, we, in consequence of our obligations and duties so to do, take upon ourselves the said charge of Regent.

We are therefore determined, with the assistance of Divine Providence, and that of our good and loyal subjects of all ranks and orders, aided by the powerful succours of the allied sovereigns for the same purpose, to do our utmost endeavours to recover the liberty of our Royal Nephew, King, Louis the XVIIth; of her Majesty, his august mother and guardian; of the Princess Royal Maria Theresa, his sister and our niece; and of our Royal Highnesses the Princess Elizabeth, his aunt and our dearest sister; all held in the severest captivity by the chiefs of a faction.

We are likewise determined and resolved to effect the re-establishment of the French monarchy on the unalterable basis of the French constitution, with a reform of those abuses that may have been introduced in the public administration. We will likewise exert ourselves in the restoration of the religion of our forefathers to its original purity, according to the canonical discipline of the church. We will, moreover, re-establish the magistrature, so essential to the revival of good order, and the due and regular administration of justice: we also promise to reinstate all and every description of persons in the full enjoyment of their property, now usurped; and in the free exercise of their lawful rights, of which they may have been illegally deprived. In order to enforce the law, we shall punish crimes with severity, and in an exemplary manner.

In fine, for the fulfilling of this solemn engagement, we have thought proper to assume the reins of government, in conjunction with our dearest brother, Charles Philip of France, Count of Artois; to whom are united our dearest nephews, grandsons of France, their Royal Highnesses Louis Anthony, Duke of Angoulême, and Charles Ferdinand, Duke of Berry; and our cousins, their Royal Highnesses Louis Henry of Bourbon, Prince of Condé; Louis Henry Joseph of Bourbon, Duke of Bourbon; and Louis Anthony

Anthony Henry of Bourbon, Duke of Engheim, Princes of the Blood Royal—conformably to the declarations we conjointly addressed to the late King the 10th of September, 1791, and every other act signed by us, to be considered as the declarations of our uniform principles and sentiments; and we invariably persist in those our said acts, for the purposes and ends aforesaid.

We therefore order and direct all the natives of France, singly and collectively, to obey the commands they may and will receive from us, on the part of the King: we furthermore enjoin all the loving subjects of this our kingdom, to shew obedience to the orders that may and will be issued by our dearest brother, Charles Philip of France, Count of Artois, named and constituted by us Lieutenant-general of the kingdom, in the name and on the part of the King and Regent of France.

In fine, we direct and enjoin all the King's officers, whether military or magisterial, to publish and notify this our present declaration to all those to whom it may pertain, authorizing and empowering them to make it known in France; and when circumstances permit the several courts of justice to reassume their functions in their respective jurisdictions, the said declaration, as soon as conveniently may be, is to be immediately legalized, published, and executed.

Given at Ham, in Westphalia, under our seal; which is what we make use of in signing of sovereign acts, till the seals of the kingdom, destroyed by the reigning faction, are re-made; to be likewise countersigned by the Marshals Broglie and Castries, our Ministers of State, on the 28th day of January, in the year of Grace, 1793, and the first of the reign of Louis XVII.

(Signed)

LOUIS STANISLAUS XAVIER.

Letter Patent issued by the Regent of France, for the naming a Lieutenant-general of the Kingdom.

Louis Stanislaus Xavier, Son of France, Uncle to the King, and Regent of the Kingdom, to our dear Brother, Charles Philip of France, Son of France, Count of Artois—greeting.

THE God of our Fathers, the God of St. Louis, who has so long protected the French monarchy, will certainly not permit its final destruction by the hands of a set of factious men, as execrable by their impious audacity, as the enormity of the crimes they have committed. Heaven has assuredly, and it is our greatest hope, destined us to be the ministers of his justice, to revenge the blood of the King our brother, which these monsters have dared to spill with the most astonishing ferocity. It is therefore

fore to place our nephew and sovereign on the throne of his father, to reinstate and maintain him in the possession of all the rights and prerogatives of his crown, that we call upon you, Charles Philip of France, Count d'Artois, to aid and assist us.

This first act of the regency we assume, shews, according to the wish of our heart, the full confidence we have in you.

On these causes, and for these honourable ends and purposes, we have appointed and constituted you by these presents, L. G. of the kingdom of France; investing you with all those powers that the Regent of France can delegate, and particularly of commanding in our absence, and in our presence, under our authority, the armies of the King. Be it understood, that all the officers of his Majesty in a military line or magisterial capacity, as well as all Frenchmen, the subjects of the King, are to obey your commands given by you in the name of the King, or Regent of France. It is our pleasure that you assist at all the Councils of State, Justice, and Administration, and others that it may be judged necessary to establish; the same to be presided by you in our absence; all which powers shall continue in force as long as our regency lasts, unless restrained or annulled by our authority.

In virtue of these presents, all Letters Patent issued in the ordinary form, and addressed to the courts of justice of the kingdom, when re-established in their respective jurisdictions, are to be therein legalized, enregistered, published, and executed.

Given at Ham, in Westphalia, under our hand and common seal, and countersigned by the Marshals Broglie and Castries, our Ministers of State, this 28th day of the month of January, anno 1793, and the first year of the Reign of his present Majesty.

(Signed)

LOUIS STANISLAUS XAVIER.

(Undersigned by order of the Regent of France)

THE MARSHAL BROGLIE.

MARSHAL DE CASTRIES.

Decree of War against Britain, February 1st, 1793.

THE National Convention having heard the report of its Committee of General Defence, on the conduct of the English Government towards France:

Considering the King of England has ordered his Ambassador to withdraw himself from France, * * * *

* * * * and refused to acknowledge the Provisional Executive Council created by the Legislative Assembly:

That

That the Cabinet of St. James's, at the same epoch, discontinued its correspondence with the Ambassador of France at London, on pretext of the suspension of the *ci-devant* King of the French:

That since the opening of the National Convention, it has refused to answer to the accustomed correspondence between the two States, as also to acknowledge the powers of that Convention:

That it has refused to acknowledge the Ambassador of the French Republic, although holding credentials from it:

That it has endeavoured to obstruct the different purchases of corn, arms, and other merchandise, made either by French citizens, or by the agents of the French Republic:

That it has laid an embargo upon divers vessels and boats laden with corn for France, whilst, contrary to the treaty of 1786, the exportation of corn was permitted to other countries:

That, in order more effectually to obstruct the commercial operations of the Republic in England, it has, by means of an act of parliament, prohibited the circulation of assignats:

That, in violation of the 4th article of the treaty of 1786, it also has caused, in the course of the month of January last, an act to pass, by which all French citizens, residing in or coming to England, are subjected to the most inquisitorial vexations and dangerous formalities:

That, at the same time, and contrary to the tenor of the 1st article of the treaty of peace of 1783, it has granted protection and pecuniary succours to the emigrants, and even to the chiefs of those rebels who have borne arms against France; that it keeps with them a daily correspondence, and evidently directed against the French revolution; and that it also receives the chiefs of the rebels of the French West India colonies:

That, in the same hostile spirit, and without provocation, and whilst all maritime powers were at peace with England, the Cabinet of St. James's has given orders for a considerable armament by sea, as well as an augmentation of its land forces:

That that armament was instituted at the very moment when the English Minister persecuted with inveteracy those who supported, in England, the principles of the French revolution, and employed all possible means, both in and out of Parliament, to cover the French Republic with ignominy, and to draw upon it the execration both of England and of all Europe:

That the object of that armament, destined against France, has not even been dissembled in the Parliament of England:

That although the Provisional Executive Council has employed every necessary measure to preserve peace and fraternity with the English nation, and has given no other answer to calumnies and violations of treaties, than remonstrances founded on principles of

of justice, and expressed with the dignity of freemen, the English Minister has nevertheless persevered in his system of malevolence and hostility, continued his armaments, and sent a squadron to the Scheldt, to interrupt the operations of France in the Low Countries :

That on the news of the execution of Louis, he has carried his outrages against the French Republic to such a pitch, as to order the Ambassador of France to quit, within eight days, the territory of Great Britain :

That the King of England, at that epocha, took an opportunity of appointing different Generals to his land forces, as also to demand of the Parliament of England a considerable addition to both his sea and land forces, and to give orders for the fitting out of gun-boats :

That the intelligence of the King of England with the enemies of France, and particularly with the Emperor and with Prussia, has been confirmed by a treaty concluded on with the former, in the month of January last :

That he, the King of England, has drawn into the same league, the Stadtholder of the United Provinces, who has, in the course of the French revolution, and notwithstanding his professed neutrality, treated with contempt the agents of France, welcomed the emigrants, vexatiously treated the French patriots, interrupted their business, set at liberty, contrary to known custom, and to the requisition of the French Ministry, the forgers of assignats ; and that lately, to concur with the hostile designs of the Court of London, he has commanded an armament by sea, named an Admiral, ordered the Dutch vessels to join the English squadron, opened a loan to supply the expenses of the war, obstructed the exportations for France, whilst he favoured the supply of the Prussian and Austrian magazines ; and lastly, considering that all these circumstances leave no longer a hope to the French Republic of obtaining, by amicable negociation, a redress for these injuries ; and that all the acts of the British Court, and of Holland, are acts of hostility, and equivalent to a declaration of war :

The National Convention decrees as follows :

Article I. The National Convention declares, in the name of the French nation, that by reason of the multiplied acts of hostility and aggression above mentioned, the French Republic is at war with the King of England and the Stadtholder of the United Provinces.

II. The National Convention charges the Provisional Executive Council, to employ such forces as it may deem necessary, to repulse all attack, and to support the independence, dignity, and interests of the French Republic.

III. The National Convention authorizes the Executive Provisional Council to dispose of the naval forces of the Republic, as the interest of the State shall seem to require, and revokes all preceding disposal of the same, by any former decree.

At the Court at the Queen's House, the 11th of February, 1793, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS divers injurious proceedings have lately been had in France, in derogation of the honour of his Majesty's crown, and of the just rights of his subjects: and whereas several unjust seizures have been there made of the ships and goods of his Majesty's subjects, contrary to the law of nations, and to the faith of treaties: and whereas the said acts of unprovoked hostility have been followed by an open declaration of war against his Majesty, and his ally the Republic of the United Provinces; his Majesty therefore being determined to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honour of his crown, and for procuring reparation and satisfaction for his injured subjects, is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy-Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of France, so that as well his Majesty's fleet and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters of marque or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods, belonging to France, or to any persons being subjects of France, or inhabiting within any of the territories of France, and bring the same to judgement in any of the Courts of Admiralty within his Majesty's dominions; and to that end his Majesty's Advocate-General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draught of a commission, and present the same to his Majesty at this board, authorizing the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or any person or persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisals to any of his Majesty's subjects, or others whom the said Commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing, and taking the ships, vessels, and goods, belonging to France, or to any persons being subjects of France, or inhabiting within any of the territories of France; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual and are according to former precedents; and his Majesty's said Advocate-General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draught

draught of a commission, and present the same to his Majesty at this board, authorizing the said commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, to will and require the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, and the Lieutenant and Judge of the said Court, his Surrogate or Surrogates, as also the several Courts of Admiralty within his Majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon, all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the course of admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods, as shall belong to France, or to any persons being subjects of France, or inhabiting within any of the territories of France; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents: and they are likewise to prepare, and lay before his Majesty at this board, a draught of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the Courts of Admiralty in his Majesty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein; as also another draught of instructions for such ships as shall be commissioned for the purposes aforementioned. From the Court at the Queen's House, the 11th day of February, 1793.

PARKER,
GRENVILLE,
AMHERST,
HAWKESBURY,
W. PITT,
GEO. YONGE,
HENRY DUNDAS,
JA. EYRE,

LOUGHBOROUGH, C.
STAFFORD, C. P. S.
DORSET,
MONTROSE,
SALISBURY,
CARLISLE,
CHATHAM,
SYDNEY,
BEAUCHAMP.

Edict of her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias, addressed to her Senate on the 8th of February, 1793.

THE troubles which have prevailed in France since the year 1789, cannot fail to have excited the attention of every regular government. As long as there remained any hope that time and circumstances would contribute to bring to a sense of their duty the minds of those that were misled, and that order and legitimate authority would there recover their ancient vigour, we tolerated the residence of the French in our territories, and permitted our subjects to communicate with them. But having observed in their country a still greater and greater progress of insurrection and disobedience towards their sovereign, accom-

panied by an obstinate intention, not only to consolidate among them the principles of impiety, of anarchy, and of every description of immorality, but also to propagate them over the whole extent of the globe: we have interrupted our political correspondence with France, by recalling our Minister with his suite, as well as by dismissing from our Court the Charge d'Affaires of that Power; a measure to which we are determined by this new consideration, that the respective missions having been established between us and the King, it was incompatible with our dignity, after the latter had been deprived of his authority, and kept, under a scandalous constraint, in continual apprehensions, to have in any manner whatever the appearance of wishing to treat with the usurpers of his rights and government. Now that the measure of the atrocities which have soiled that unhappy land, and the universal horror they have inspired, are at their height—now that more than seven hundred monsters have been found, who have abused the power they had arrogated to themselves by the most criminal means, and that to such an extent as to lay their parricidal hands on the life of the Lord's Anointed, of their lawful master, cruelly and inhumanly immolated on the 21st of January last, we think ourselves bound by God and our conscience, until the justice of the Most High shall have confounded the authors of so horrible a crime, and it shall have pleased his holy will to terminate the calamities by which France is now afflicted, not to permit, between our empire and that kingdom, any of the relations which subsist between civilized and legitimately constituted States. We, in consequence, order as follows:

The suspension of the effects of the treaty of commerce concluded on the 30th of December, 1786, between us and the deceased King of France, Louis the Sixteenth, until the above cited period of the re-establishment of order and legitimate authority in that kingdom.

The prohibition, until the same epoch, of the entry of French vessels, under their own flag, or any other, into our ports situated on different seas; equally prohibiting our merchants and ship-masters from sending their vessels into the ports of France.

The dismissal of the heretofore French Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Agents, and those attached to their service, from our two capitals, and other places where they may reside—announcing to each of them, that he is allowed the term of three weeks to arrange his affairs, at the end of which time he is bound infallibly to quit the place of his present residence, and to quit the Russian frontiers by the time expressed in his passport. As to those among them, who having been merchants in Russia, have been invested with consular titles or functions, and who shall wish to remain to employ themselves solely in commercial affairs, the procedures with

with respect to them shall be regulated as is expressed below in the sixth article.

It is equally enjoined to our Consuls, Vice-Consuls, to those who are attached to their service, and in general to all the Russians of both sexes in that kingdom, instantly to quit France on the receipt of the orders which shall to that effect be forwarded to them. As these orders, however, from the present interruption of all direct correspondence, may not reach the hands of our Consuls, they shall nevertheless be equally bound to conform to them, as soon as they shall be possessed of their purport, by the medium of the Foreign Gazettes, in which they shall be faithfully and literally inserted.

We order that the French of both sexes, without any exception, shall not be suffered in our empire, and shall be driven from thence, whether they exercise commerce or any other industrious calling, such as artists, workmen, domestics in the service of individuals (here are comprehended teachers and governesses)—all, in short, who acknowledge and submit to the present government of their country; allowing to each the term of three weeks to arrange their domestic affairs, with an injunction to quit the Russian frontiers within the space determined in their passport, and not to enter them again in future under penalty of inevitably incurring the punishment provided by the law.

We except from this regulation all the French of both sexes, who being called by the government from the place where they are settled, to hear the notification of our present will, shall manifest their intention and sincere desire of abjuring, by the oath, the form of which is annexed, the principles of impiety and sedition at this time professed in their country, and which have been introduced by the usurpers of the government and legitimate authorities—that they regard the crime these monsters have recently committed against the person of their King, with the aversion and horror it inspires in the breast of every sound-thinking man and every good citizen—and who, testifying a sincere zeal for the Christian religion in which they have been bred, and a similar wish to be faithful and submissive to the King, to whom the crown devolves by right of succession, shall engage in future to break, during the whole of their stay in Russia, and until the re-establishment of good order in their country, all correspondence with those of their countrymen who have submitted to the usurpatory and monstrous government which now subsists in France. All these French of both sexes may freely reside in Russia under the safeguard of our laws, and there exercise, without any dread, their commerce, profession, trade, or industrious calling, the following of which is not prohibited. To the end, however, that no one among them may fancy he can make an hypocritical and illusory abjuration, with the hope of concealing it from the knowledge

knowledge of his countrymen, it should be declared to them, that this abjuration shall be published in the Russian and Foreign Gazettes, with the names of those who shall have signed it.

This abjuration is to be made in a Catholic church, where any such is to be found, and in the presence of the magistrates of the place. After having pronounced the oath, each is to confirm it by kissing the cross, and signing his name. He shall then receive a certificate from the hands of the Governor of the place, having annexed to it the signature of the priests who shall have assisted at this pious act. In the places where there is no church, in which the Roman rites are exercised, the said oath shall be taken in the hall of the magistracy, in the presence of those who compose it. This certificate will entitle him who shall receive it to a free residence in Russia, there freely to manage his affairs conformably to the laws. Those of the above-mentioned Frenchmen who profess the Protestant religion, shall make the same abjuration in the churches of their worship, and, where there are none, in the hall of the magistracy belonging to the place where they reside.

This ordinance is to be put in execution immediately after its publication in our two capitals; and, in consequence, a summons shall be made at the Hotel of Police, to all the French who reside in the different quarters of the city. After our will shall have been signified to them, the day and the hour in which they shall take the oath shall be fixed for those who wish to make the prescribed abjuration. Those who shall refuse it, shall be forthwith pointed out, to the end that the necessary measures for their transportation may be taken in time, conformably to the fifth article of this ordinance. Our College of Foreign Affairs shall for the occasion furnish, on the requisition of government, those whom this College, as well as the Police, may need to serve as interpreters to the French.

The term of three weeks allowed to the aforesaid refractory French, for the arrangement of their domestic affairs, agreeably to the tenor of the third and fifth articles of this ordinance, shall be reckoned from the day when it shall be notified to them to quit our frontiers. It shall be especially expressed in their passports, by what route, and in what space of time they shall pass the Russian frontiers; and the term fixed shall be calculated in proportion to their distances, and agreeably to a regulation of strict possibility.

All our subjects are prohibited from travelling in France, or from having the least communication with the French, either in their own country, or in the territories into which they have carried their arms, until we shall grant permission to that effect, after the re-establishment, in that kingdom, of order and legitimate authority.

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The introduction into Russia, of Gazettes, Journals, and other periodical works published in France, is prohibited.

Lastly, We forbid, in the most strict and severe manner, the permission of entry into our empire, either by land or by sea, to any French native—to him or to her excepted, who, abhorring the furious delirium of their guilty fellow-countrymen, shall wish to live under the protection of our laws, and in the profession of the Christian religion in which they were bred. They cannot, however, be received, without producing a certificate from the French Princes, and especially from Monsieur the Count of Provence, and the Count d'Artois, brothers of the deceased King, and also from the Prince de Condé—and after having, through the medium of our Ministers residing nearest to the place of their residence, solicited beforehand our permission to come into Russia, there to enter on service, or to exercise some art or trade; it being well understood, that on reaching our frontiers, they shall be obliged to make the abjuration mentioned in the sixth article of the present edict.

Form of the Oath.

I, the undersigned, swear before Almighty God, and on his Holy Evangelists, that having never adhered, either in deed or will, to the impious and seditious principles introduced and now professed in France, I regard the government established there as an usurpation and a violation of every law, and the death of his most Christian Majesty, Louis the Sixteenth, as an act of abominable wickedness and scandalous treason against their legitimate sovereign, which devotes all its authors to the execration they ought to inspire in the breast of every reflecting man: that my conscience is intimately penetrated by the holiness of the ——— religion, which I have inherited from my ancestors, and by my obligation of fidelity and obedience to the King, to whom, according to the rights of succession, the crown of France shall have devolved; and that consequently, enjoying the assured asylum her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias deigns to grant me in her territories, I promise and engage to live there in the observance, as aforesaid, of the ——— religion in which I have been bred, and in a profound submission to the laws and administration established by her Imperial Majesty—to cease all correspondence in my own country with the French who acknowledge the present monstrous government in France—and not to resume it, until, after the re-establishment of legitimate authority, tranquillity, and good order in that kingdom, I shall have received to that effect the express permission of her Imperial Majesty. In case of any procedures of mine contrary to this present oath, I bow submissively to all the rigours of the law in this life, and in the other to the terrible judgement of God; and to seal this oath, I kiss the words and the cross of my Saviour.—*Amen.*

*Dumourier's Manifesto to the Dutch.**People of Batavia,*

THE Stadtholder, who, conformable to true Republican principles, ought to be only your Captain General, who ought to exercise for your welfare only that power with which you have invested him, subordinately to the will and decisions of your Republic, is holding you under oppression and in slavery.

You know perfectly your rights, and in the year 1787 you attempted to reconquer them from the ambitious House of Orange; and you called for the succour of the French nation.— But as she herself was groaning under the despotism of a perfidious court, you were but the tool and the sport of those base caballers, who at that time were the rulers of France. A handful of Prussians, commanded by the same Duke of Brunswick, whom since I chased from Champagne, were found sufficient to bend again your necks, under the yoke you had thrown off. Many of you became the victims of the revenge of your despot; many others fled for refuge into France, and from that time, all hope of liberty was lost for you, until that unprecedented revolution, sustained by the most glorious success, gave you the French for powerful, generous, and free allies, who will second your efforts for freedom, or will perish with you.

People of Batavia, it is not against you that the French Republic has declared war; she, a friend of all nations, is hostile only to despots. The English nation—that nation once so proud of its liberty, has suffered itself to be misled by

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The more enemies we have, the more our principles will be propagated; persuasion and victory will sustain the imprescriptible rights of man; and nations will be weary of wasting their blood and their treasures for a trifling number of individuals, who but keep up the ball of discord, in order the more easily to deceive and enslave the people.

We enter into Holland as friends of the Batavians, and as irreconcilable enemies of the House of Orange. Its yoke must appear to you to be insupportable to leave the least doubt of your choice. See you not, that this half despot, who tyrannizes over you, is sacrificing to his personal interest the most solid interests of your republic. Did he not, in the year 1782, engage you to break, with dishonourable perfidy, that treaty of alliance which you had concluded with us? Since that time, did he not favour the commerce of the English at the expense of your own? Did he not, at the same time, wish to deliver up to them the most important of your establishments, the Cape of Good Hope, and the island of Ceylon, and all your East-India commerce,

merce, to that only nation, whose incessant rivalry could be formidable to you? Do you believe that the English, insatiate of power and gold, will ever restore to you those important places which assure to them the empire of India? No, Batavians, never will you recover your rank amongst the first maritime nations, until you shall be free. Send back to Germany that ambitious family, which for a century past has sacrificed you to its pride. Send back that sister of Frederick William, who holds at command those ferocious Prussians, each time that you dare to shake your chains. That continued appeal to the Prussians is an insult to the standard of your brave troops: The House of Orange dreads, with good reason, lest they should be inspired with the spirit of liberty; for a republican army cannot long serve under a tyrant. Soon the Dutch soldiers, soon the heroes of the Dogger Bank will join to France both their standards and their fleets.

The first who shall reunite themselves under the standard of Liberty, shall not only receive full assurance of the enjoyment of those places, which they now hold in the service of the republic, but also of further advancement at the expense of the slaves of the House of Orange.

I enter into your country, surrounded with the generous martyrs of the Revolution of 1787. Their perseverance and their sacrifices merit both your confidence and union. They form a committee, the number of which will soon be augmented.

That committee will be highly useful in the first moments of the Revolution, and all the members of it, who have no other ambition than that of being the deliverers of their country, will the instant your National Convention shall be assembled, fall back into the different classes of the social order.

I enter into your country at the head of sixty thousand free and victorious Frenchmen; sixty thousand more will defend Belgium, and they also will be ready to follow me, should I meet with any resistance. We are not the aggressors; for a long time since the Orange faction has waged a perfidious and underhanded war against us. It is from the Hague that those conspiracies against our liberties originated, and at the Hague will we look for the authors of these evils. To them, and them only, we reserve the whole of our indignation, the whole torrent of our vengeance. As brothers and friends, we shall pass through your fertile country; you shall feel the difference between the conduct of free men, who stretch out the hand of peace towards you, and of those tyrants who inundate and lay waste your native soil.

I promise hereby to deliver into your hands the persons of those cowardly administrators, magistrates, or military commanders, who shall give orders for such inundations. Nevertheless, to avoid the devastation they must necessarily occasion, I exhort
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the inhabitants of the country, if they cherish the smallest spark of liberty, to oppose them. I will follow close upon my Proclamation, to support the brave and punish the cowardly.

People of Batavia, place confidence in a man whose name is not unknown to you, who never failed to perform that which he promised, and who leads to combat more free men, before whom, the Prussians, the satellites of your tyrant, have already fled, and again will fly.

The Belgians already call me their deliverer; I hope soon you will call me your's also.

The General in Chief of the Army of the French Republic,
DUMOURIER.

Manifesto of the States-General of the United Provinces.

IF we lately heard, with the greatest surprise, and the most lively indignation, of the decree by which the National Convention of France declared, in a manner the most unexpected, and without the smallest colouring of justice or of reason, that she was in a state of war with the Stadtholder of the United Provinces, that is to say, in fact, with the Republic; with what sentiments ought we not to be penetrated at the receipt of the following letter?

[Here the whole of General Dumourier's Proclamation is printed; after which the Dutch Manifesto proceeds.]

The tenor of this paper, printed at Antwerp in the Dutch and French languages, leads to a presumption that it has been destined by General Dumourier to announce and precede the attack with which he has long threatened this Republic; to expose to the view of Europe, and, in particular, to that of the inhabitants of these provinces, the aim of this enterprise; and, if it were possible, to justify his motives.

A writing, however, so filled with the grossest falsehoods and absurdities, as well as the most atrocious calumnies, has never perhaps been published in a similar conjuncture. On examining with attention the contents of this proclamation, every attentive reader will, like ourselves, find it difficult to persuade himself, that it can in reality be ascribed to him whose name it carries; to a man who has the reputation of being enlightened and intelligent, and who makes a profession of uprightness and morality. Thus do we feel no repugnance in abandoning the examination of the offensive sophisms and facts alleged in it, to the good sense of all the well-disposed inhabitants of this country; and with this view we have not hesitated to contribute, ourselves, to the
publicity

publicity of this piece, by inserting it in the present manifesto. We think it, however, a duty we owe to our honour, to the whole nation, to the present age, and to posterity, not to leave without a reply, at a time when these pacific states are threatened by a most unjust invasion, all the falsehoods advanced against us; and certainly, had we sought an occasion to discuss the present subject, we could never have found one presenting more advantages.

The author of the Proclamation sets out by representing Monseigneur, the Prince Hereditary Stadtholder, as a tyrant, who holds the good people of these provinces in oppression, and as one who possesses no other power than that of Captain-General. It is impossible to display a more profound ignorance of our constitution, according to which the illustrious charge of Captain-General, and that of the Hereditary Stadtholder, are two absolutely distinct dignities. As to what regards the manner in which Monseigneur, the Hereditary Prince Stadtholder, exercises these functions, which are confided to him under these two distinct relations, we appeal to the testimony of all our countrymen—who among them will honestly maintain, that the nature of the Stadtholdership gives to him who is invested with it, the power of oppressing and subjugating the citizens? Is there, besides, any one inhabitant of these provinces, unless he is entirely blinded by a party spirit, who forbears to do justice to the amiable and benevolent disposition of a prince, whose personal character and administration have constantly been marked with the stamp of benevolence, moderation, and the most scrupulous exactness in the fulfilment of his duties?

The other heads of the charge levelled against him, are not less absurd and ridiculous: How can Monseigneur, the Prince of Orange, have broken in 1782 a treaty of alliance which was not concluded till 1785? Who has ever said or thought seriously, that he either has or could have wished to favour the trade of the English nation at the expense of our own? Is not every mercantile influence absolutely foreign to his powers; and does not commerce open a sufficiently extensive field to employ the industrious activity of two friendly and allied nations? Who among us, lastly, has ever heard mention of the concession to the English of the Cape of Good Hope, or of the Island of Ceylon? Who, therefore, does not see that all these reproaches are mere fictions; and how is it possible to allege them in a paper destined to convey to the whole universe an account of the motives which have engaged a *soi-disante* Republic to declare a most unjust war against a free and independent state?

With equal falsehood does the paper now before us speak of the Revolution of 1787, an event which foreigners, or, if you will, the enemies of our constitution, mistakenly represent as an
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act of violence and oppression. Every one knows, that the purport of all which was then done, was merely to re-establish and consolidate the ancient and legitimate constitution, upon which this Republic was founded, has increased from small beginnings, has so long been flourishing and happy, and which the efforts of a few ambitious men threatened with a total subversion.

“ It is not against the Batavian nation (says the Proclamation in continuation) that France has declared war; a friend to all nations, she has for her enemies despots only.”—Let not our fellow-citizens allow themselves to be dazzled by these lying expressions; let them not lose sight of the signal abuse, now become so common, of the words Liberty, Slavery, and Oppression. Those who at present govern France, and who think they have a right to dispose, in so arbitrary a way, of the lot and well-beings of nations, have but too clearly proved in what the friendship consists, which they profess to other nations, and what they mean by tyranny and despotism. They testify their friendship to these nations, by sowing among them division and discord, and by violently stripping them of the privileges essential to social order, and sanctioned by their antiquity—privileges, the remembrance of which they even seek to efface, by destroying the charters on which they are founded. The gifts they offer under the fine titles of Fraternity and Liberty, are no other than the very unbridled licence, the self-same irreligious spirit in which they glory so openly, and these, accompanied by all the evils which result from them, and under which they themselves groan; such as anarchy, murder, pillage, misery, and famine. They blacken with the names of Despotism and Slavery, all those civil and religious institutions which have hitherto been respected by man, because they are indispensable to his happiness, and to the existence of civil society. Men cannot live in society without a government to superintend their well-being; and the principles which the French, with their arms in their hands, now labour to spread abroad, are calculated to overturn all governments, and to substitute for safety, repose, and good order, anarchy, and all the evils which spring from it.

Among the numerous subjects of astonishment with which the Proclamation furnishes us, and the absurdity of which we are more particularly called on to demonstrate to our countrymen, we cannot silently pass over what is said on the subject of the few unknown and despicable men, who, under the title of the Batavian Committee, usurp an imaginary power, and who are described to us as being charged with the Provisional Administration, until we also, we ourselves, shall, after the example of wretched France, have formed our National Convention. Shall we then be obliged to renounce the mild authority which governs us, to submit our property, every thing that is dear to us, our lives them-

themselves, to the caprice of a few unknown, contemptible, ignorant individuals, who will dispose of us and ours at their pleasure, until the administration shall pass from their hands into those of the *soi-disante* Convention, blindly devoted to France, of a complexion with the one we now see in our neighbourhood, and whose authority will necessarily be attended by the same disastrous consequences to us, as those which have taken place in France? How can it have been conceived, that such ideas would be cherished by a wise and sensible people, little inclined by its character to adopt these disastrous inventions of our times, and accustomed to a just and moderate administration.

We also persuade ourselves, that it is not necessary to caution the good inhabitants of this country against paying any attention to the invitation and promises made to them, to engage them to range themselves beneath the standard of this pretended liberty; or to the insignificant threats employed to intimidate them from practising the means of defence with which nature has supplied us. It is impossible that there can be found among them men so base and so degenerate as to form an union with the enemies of their country, and, conjointly with them, to spread among their fellow-citizens, desolation, despair, and the long chain of irreparable evils which are a necessary effect of a most cruel rapacity, and which so many countries, subdued by the French, now experience.

We rather expect that all citizens, laying aside any party spirit which disunites them, will unite their efforts to ours, and to those of all the true friends of the country, to defend and preserve, under the divine protection, the territory which has given them birth, and in which they have been bred; that they will snatch religion and true liberty, those guarantees of our happiness, from the insupportable yoke of foreign and barbarous hordes. We expect every thing from their courage and bravery, and we are persuaded that they will not suffer themselves to be intimidated by the exaggerated statement of the forces which are represented as advancing against them. We persuade ourselves that they will neither forget the invincible valour with which our immortal ancestors resisted successfully these very Frenchmen, at a time when the greatest powers in Europe did not, as at this day, combat with us, but on the other hand, were leagued with our enemies; nor the situation of our country, which, more especially in this season, opposes insurmountable obstacles to an hostile invasion; nor the diligence and energetic activity of the government, which will neglect nothing to secure the success of our common efforts; nor, lastly, the efficacious succours we expect in a little time from our faithful allies. If, after so many important considerations, they may still need a motive to confirm them in their resolution to sacrifice every thing to the defence of their dear country, we

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will place before their view the example of our neighbours the inhabitants of the Austrian Netherlands, who have called on and welcomed *as friends*, the very General who dares to call himself *their deliverer*, and those very Frenchmen he commands:—these Belgians now reap the bitterest fruits of their heedless credulity.

Deign, thou supreme and all-puissant Being! who has so often extricated this Republic from the most imminent dangers—deign to preserve it, at this day, from such a deliverance, and from such friends!

Thus done and resolved in the Assembly of their High Mightinesses the Lords States-General of the United Provinces, Feb. 20, 1793.

(Paraph.)

(L. S.)

W. F. H. VAN WASSENAER, Vt.

By order of the same,

(Signed)

W. FAGEL.

Declaration of his Most Serene Highness the Prince of Orange and Nassau, made to the Assembly of their High Mightinesses, on Occasion of the present Circumstances.

High and mighty Lords!

THE very principal part of the public administration which has been confided to me, in my different capacities, as well political as military, by your High Mightinesses, and the lords estates of the respective provinces, forbids my preserving a silence under the immediate circumstances of the general cause of the country.

Your High Mightinesses certainly did justice to my sentiments and my conduct, when, in your letter to the states of the provinces, and in your declaration relative to the manifesto of General Dumourier, you defended this conduct and these sentiments against the calumnies and falsehoods of my enemies. But I owe to your High Mightinesses, to the states of the provinces, to the Dutch nation, for which my ancestors shed their blood—I owe to the faithful allies of the state, who, at so critical a moment, have flown to our succour to fight with us for the Republic—I owe to all Europe, whose attention is fixed on so injurious an attack—and I owe it not less to myself, to make known, not only my views, but likewise the foundations of my confidence.

The state is most unjustly attacked; the territory of the generality is invaded; and the arms of the enemy have unexpectedly met with a success which might extended to the cities having voices in the state, and the consequences of which would be incalculable.

Such,

Such, High and Mighty Lords, are the dangers which either harass us already, or which still menace us. It is not my wish to dissemble them; I do not even wish to flatter myself, that the losses we have already sustained will be the last. It is not surprising that this Republic should experience great checks at the commencement of a war; but in the midst of these disasters she elevates herself, as if her losses awaken her activity, support her courage, and multiply her strength.

As little as the dangers of the state should be dissembled, so little ought her advantages and succours to be misunderstood.—The situation of the country, intersected by rivers, canals, and lakes, holds out advantages capable of disputing the ground with the enemy, even were their successes still more considerable. The fidelity of the citizens, their love for their country, is equally efficacious in a republican state. The troops of the Republic are full of courage, and burn with a zeal to try their strength in the defence of their altars and fire sides. The seamen are animated by the very spirit that has never failed so honourably to distinguish the Dutch, on an element which is natural to them, and on which they have so often confounded the pride of their enemies. I ought, finally, to assure myself, that not only the allies of the state, but also the formidable powers, which, equally with the Republic, have but one interest and one common enemy, will unite their efforts to ours, to repel from the frontiers of this Republic violence and injustice.

But, High and Mighty Lords, I found my confidence more especially in the Sovereign Arbiter of the world, who, out of nothing, has caused this country to attain its present strength, and who has preserved it by miracles, and supported the arm of my courageous predecessors.—This God is eternal: his all-puissance, his sagacity, are equally so; and he is still desirous of supporting those who repose their trust in him.

Upon these foundations it is that I declare, in the face of the whole universe, that, far from being discouraged, I will watch till my last moment in the defence of the State; and that, notwithstanding a part of my possessions and domains is already occupied by the enemy, what continues to be mine, as well as my blood and my life, is still for the service of the state. With these sentiments I have been educated; they are those which have distinguished my ancestors; and these illustrious examples have been inculcated by myself, and the princess, my dear consort, to our children—they already pant to distinguish themselves in so honourable a career.

Let the nation rouse itself; let it form an union with me against an enemy desirous of seizing on its liberty, its property, and its independence. I trust to be unceasingly found in the career of
honour,

honour, and the love of my country; and since I neither seek nor know any other grandeur than that of the country, I shall esteem myself happy, provided Heaven shall deign to direct and bless my efforts to that end.

Done at the Hague, Feb. 28, 1793.

(Signed)

G. PRINCE OF ORANGE.

Declaration of War by France against Charles IV. King of Spain.

THE National Convention, after having heard the report of its Committee of General Defence with respect to the conduct of Spain towards France, considering,

That the King of Spain, ever since the 19th of July, 1792, in all communications with his own Government, has constantly spoken with disrespect of the sovereignty of the French people, and has always persisted in considering LOUIS CAPET as Sovereign of the Nation:

That by an Edict of the 20th of July, 1791, he has exposed the French in his dominions to infinite vexations; has condemned them to arbitrary imprisonment and unjust exile; has subjected them to injuries and persecution, for which they have in vain sought redress, and by the same Edict has compelled them solemnly to renounce their country: That his Governors and his troops have unremittingly favoured the revolt of the negroes in St. Domingo, by furnishing them with necessaries, and exchanging with them victuals, arms, and ammunition, by refusing an asylum to the French who fled, and even in many instances giving up Frenchmen, who had claimed their hospitality, to the negroes, by whom they were immediately massacred:

That immediately on the 10th of August, 1792, he ordered his Ambassador to withdraw from Paris, choosing not to acknowledge the Provisionary Executive Council appointed by the Legislative Assembly:

That he has not thought fit to renew the customary correspondence between the two Courts, ever since the appointment of the National Convention:

That he has refused to acknowledge the Ambassador of the French Republic, though confirmed by letters of credence from the National Convention:

That instead of furnishing to France the contingent of succours stipulated by the several treaties, he has caused the raising of armaments both by sea and land, which can have no other destination than to combat the independence of that nation, and join the Powers combined against her:

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That while he was most eagerly preparing this naval armament, he hypocritically represented it as only a necessary precaution with a view to England, whose perfidy he pretended to suspect, though he was at the same time, in contempt of all treaties, making an alliance with her. That while he was arming his frontiers, he gave open protection as well as succours in money to the emigrants and the chiefs of the armies in rebellion against France:

That, in spite of a constant endeavour on the part of the French Provisionary Council, to preserve, by every means in their power, consistent with the dignity of Republicans, peace and fraternity with the Spanish nation, the Spanish Minister, on the contrary, has pursued one system of dissimulation, malevolence, and hostility, has continued arming both by sea and land, and has sent a numerous artillery to both the extremities of the Spanish frontiers towards France:

That when required to explain the precise object of his armaments, his answers have constantly been evasive and dilatory:

That he has uniformly manifested an attachment to the cause of Louis, and a design to support it by arms, if he could effect nothing by his mediation:

That upon the news of the death of Louis, he took every opportunity to insult the French Republic, refusing its Ambassador any answer, and instantly breaking off all communication with him:

That he positively refused to receive two official notes from the Executive Council of the 4th of January, in answer to his own of the 17th of December, thereby refusing to bind himself to the observance of a strict neutrality towards France, to disarm, and to name Commissioners to concert together about the disbanding the respective forces:

That since his refusal he has collected together the chiefs of the emigrants; has connected himself more closely than ever with the Court of England, actually at war with the French Republic: And that he stirred up, and now countenances public preachings, and persecutions against the French in his dominions.

Considering, finally, that all these circumstances taken together, leave the Republic no longer any hope of obtaining, by means of friendly negotiations, the redress of those grievances, and that all the acts of the Court of Madrid are true acts of hostility in concert with the coalesced powers; which acts are equivalent to a declaration of war,

The National Convention decree as follows:

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I. The National Convention declare, in the name of the French nation, that in consequence of the multiplied acts of hostility, and aggression, above enumerated,

The French Republic is at war with the King of Spain.

II. The Convention charge the Provisionary Executive Council to provide as many forces as shall appear necessary to repulse these aggressions, and to support the independence, the dignity, and the interests of the French Republic; they are required, therefore, to take the most speedy measures to send into the department of the Pyrenees, such objects which are materially necessary for an army of 100,000 men.

III. The Convention authorize the Provisionary Executive Council to dispose of the forces of the Republic, both of the army and navy, for the defence of the Republic against the King of Spain.

IV. Six Commissaries of the Convention are ordered to visit the Southern Department of the Republic and the army of the Pyrenees, in order to accelerate the levying of troops, to watch over the victualling, and to exhort all Frenchmen to unite themselves, in order to revenge the insults offered by a tyrant to the French nation.

Manifesto and Decree of War against the French, by his Catholic Majesty.

Directed to his Council of State, of Castille, of War, Indies, Inquisition, &c. &c.

AMONG the objects to which I have principally attended, since my exaltation to the throne, is the preservation of peace and tranquillity in Europe, in which, by contributing to the general good of humanity, I have given my subjects a particular proof of the paternal vigilance with which I attend to every thing conducive to the happiness I sincerely wish them, and to which they have every claim, from their distinguished loyalty and their noble and generous character.

Notorious as is the moderation with which I have proceeded in respect to France, since the development of those principles of impiety and anarchy, which are now convulsing and annihilating that unhappy kingdom, it is almost superfluous to mention it. I shall only advert to the occurrences there within these last months, without enumerating the horrid and multiplied crimes of the French, and one of all the most atrocious, and the most painful to my reflection. My principal views in regard to the French, only went to discover if there was

was any possibility of bringing them to act on a rational system, capable of restraining their boundless ambition, and preventing the calamities of a general war throughout Europe, and likewise to obtain the liberty of their King, Louis XVI. and that of his family, prisoners in a tower, and daily exposed to the repetition of the most shocking insults and dangers. Impressed with these sentiments, and solicitous to compass any views so necessary to universal tranquillity, and not less agreeable to the laws of humanity than correspondent to the ties of blood, and the lustre of my crown, I ceded to the reiterated instances of the French Ministry, and ordered the engrossment of two notes, in the one of which a neutrality was stipulated, and in the other, the retiring of the troops from their respective frontiers. When it was necessary, as a consequence of agreement, that both notes should be admitted, they did not attend to the one relative to the retiring of their troops, and proposed leaving a part of theirs in the vicinity of Bayonne, under the specious pretext of their dreading an invasion from the English, but in reality more for the purpose of awing us into an acquiescence with their measures, obliging us thereby to maintain an equal and expensive armament on our frontiers, to prevent the pillage and insult of an undisciplined and mutinous soldiery. In the same note they were studious to speak affectedly, often in the name of the French Republic, meaning thereby to oblige us to acknowledge it, by the very act of admitting that document. Having instructed my Charge d'Affaires in Paris, to make the most efficacious interference in behalf of the King and his unhappy family, on presenting the notes drawn up here, I did not stipulate their enlargement as an express condition, fearing to injure thereby a cause, in the issue of which I took such a lively and natural interest; and being moreover convinced, that without a consummate bad faith in the French Ministry, that an earnest recommendation and interference on delivering the notes, had with them the most intimate though tacit connection, and that they must have known it were impossible to separate the one from the other, and that the not expressing it was a pure effect of delicacy and attention to them, that they might have an opportunity of availing of it, with the various factions in which France was and is deceived, and give them the merit of effectuating a good to which we ought to think them propitious; but their treachery soon became manifest, for whilst they disregarded the recommendation and interference of the sovereign of a great and generous nation, they urged the admission of the notes they had uttered, accompanying every instance with threats, that if not admitted, their Charge d'Affaires should have orders to retire. Whilst they continued

their solicitations, mixed with threats, they were proceeding in the most cruel and outrageous of their crimes, *the assassination of their Sovereign*; and when my heart and that of all my subjects was wrung with anguish and horror at this atrocious act, they still pretended to continue their negociations, not that they thought them admissible, but in order to outrage the more my honour and that of my vassals, for they well knew that, under such circumstances, every new instance on their part was but an ironic mockery; to which, I could not give leave without forgetting my own dignity and decorum. Their Charge d'Affaires asked for and received his passport; at the same time a French vessel captured a Spanish one, on the coast of Caledonia, on which account the Commandant General ordered reprisals, and contemporary with this, received the news of their having made other prizes; and that in Marseilles and the other ports of France, they have detained and embargoed several of our vessels. Finally, on the 7th current, they declared war, which they were already waging against us since the 26th of February, by the date of Letters of Marque, found aboard their privateer *Le Renuard*, Capt. J. B. La Lann, captured by our sloop of war the *Ligero*, Captain De Juan De Dios Copete.

In consequence of which conduct, and the hostilities commenced by the French, even prior to any declaration of war, I have given the necessary orders to detain, repulse, and attack the enemy by sea and land as occasion requires; and I have resolved, and order that war be forthwith declared in this Court, against France, its possessions and inhabitants, and that in all parts of my dominions, provisions and preparations be made conducive to the defence of them, and of my subjects, and to the offence of my enemy.

Given at Aranjuez, the 23d of March, 1793.

Proclamation of General Ricardos, commanding the Spanish Army against France.

“**T**HE army of which it has pleased his Majesty to intrust me with the command, does not enter the French territory with hostile views. His Majesty, a constant friend to Monarchy and the French nation, intends, on the contrary, to deliver it from the horrid despotism, by which it is at present oppressed, by an illegal Assembly of desperate usurpers, who, after having subverted and trampled under foot, religion, law, security, and property, public as well as private; after having abetted and committed, in cold blood, the assassination of the most innocent

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cent and respectable persons, have filled up the measure of their crimes, by shedding the blood of their legitimate and merciful Sovereign.

“ For these reasons, the King has directed me to declare, which I now do in his name, that all good Frenchmen, who, enemies to the erroneous and absurd maxims, which have produced, and are still producing, the subversion of order, as wicked as it is disastrous, will declare themselves the friends of their Monarch, may firmly rely on his Majesty for protection and support; that the troops which I have the honour to command shall observe the most strict discipline, and on no account violate the security or property of any one; that the most ample justice shall be rendered to all Frenchmen who shall have any cause of complaint against any individual of the Spanish army; and that the troops shall pay in money for all articles sold to them, or with which they may be provided.

“ On the other hand, all those who, imbibing false principles, and seduced by the appearance of a delusive liberty, shall be found to be the partizans of the pretended National Convention, and to act against the good cause, be it by open hostilities, or by private advice and assistance only, will be proceeded against, and treated as rebels and traitors against religion, their Sovereign, and their country.”

Address by General Dumourier to his Army, after arresting the Commissioners sent to carry him a Prisoner to Paris.

COMPANIONS! Four Commissioners,* accompanied by the Minister at war, from the National Convention, are come to arrest me, and conduct me to the bar. I remember what you have promised: that you will not suffer to be carried away your father, who has several times saved his country, who has led you on in the road to victory, and who at last has still made an honourable retreat at your head. I have put them in a place of safety to serve as hostages. It is time for our army to discharge its vows, to purge France of its assassins and disturbers, and to

* *The following is a list of the Prisoners mentioned in the above:*

Bournonville, a General in the Army, and War Minister.
 Memoire, a Captain of Hussars, his Aid-du-Camp.
 Villemure, Secretary-Commissioner of the War-Office.
 Camus, Member of the Convention.
 Lamarque, ditto.
 Quinette, ditto.
 Henri Bancal, ditto.
 Faucard, Secretary of the Commission.

restore to our unhappy country the repose which she has lost by the crimes of her representatives. It is time to regain a Constitution to which we swore three years successively, which gave us liberty, and which alone can preserve us from the licentiousness and anarchy in which we are plunged. I declare to you, companions, that I will set you the example of living and dying free. We cannot be free but with good laws; if otherwise, we shall be slaves of crimes.

General in Chief of the French Army,

DUMOURIER.

Near St. Amand, April 1, 1793,

Eleven o'Clock at Night.

Address by General Dumourier to the French Nation.

SINCE the commencement of the Revolution, I have devoted myself to the maintenance of the liberty and honour of the nation.

The services I rendered in the year 1792, are the most memorable. Minister of Foreign Affairs during three months, I elevated and sustained the dignity of the French name throughout all Europe. I was calumniated by an odious cabal, by whom I was charged with having plundered six millions of livres destined to secret services. I have proved that of this sum I did not expend half a million.

Having quitted the career of politics towards the close of the month of June, I commanded a small army in the Department of the North. This Department I was ordered to quit with my troops at the very time the Austrians entered in force that part of the Republic. I disobeyed the order, saved the Department, and an attempt was made to come on me by surprise, for the purpose of conveying me to the citadel of Metz, where I was to be condemned by a council of war to suffer death.

On the 28th of August, I took upon me, in Champagne, the command of an army of twenty thousand men, weak, and without either discipline or organization. I arrested the progress of eighty thousand Prussians and Hessians, and forced them to retreat, after they had sacrificed the one half of their army. I was then the saviour of France; and then it was that the most wicked of men, the opprobrium of Frenchmen—in a word, Marat, began to calumniate me without any mercy. With a part of the victorious army of Champagne, and some other troops, I entered, on the 5th of November, the Belgic Provinces, where I gained the ever memorable battle of Jemappe; and, after a
succession

succession of advantages, entered Liege and Aix-la-Chapelle, towards the close of that month. From that moment my destruction was resolved on; and I have been accused of aspiring now to the title of Duke of Brabant, now to the Stadtholdership, and now to the Dictatorship. To retard and crush my successes, the Minister Pache, supported by the criminal faction to whom all our evils are to be ascribed, suffered the victorious army to want every thing, and succeeded in disbanding it by famine and nakedness. The consequence was, that more than fifteen thousand men were in the hospitals, more than twenty-five thousand deserted through misery and disgust, and upwards of ten thousand horses died of hunger!!!

I transmitted to the National Convention very strenuous remonstrances, which I followed up by repairing to Paris in person, to engage the Legislators to apply a remedy to the evil; they did not even condescend to read the four memorials I delivered in. During the twenty-six hours I spent at Paris, I heard almost every night bands of pretended Federates demand my head; and calumnies of every description, as well as menaces and insults, followed me even into the country-house to which I retired.

Having delivered in my resignation, I was retained in the service of my country, because it was proposed to me, to negotiate the suspension of the war against England and Holland, which I had conceived as indispensable to the safety of the Netherlands. Whilst I negotiated, and that successfully, the National Convention itself hastened to declare war, without making any preparations, and without either power or means for its support.

I was not even advised of this declaration, and learned it through the medium of the Gazettes only. I hastened to form a small army of new troops, who had never fought; and with these troops, whom confidence rendered invincible, I made myself master of the strongest places, and was ready to penetrate into the middle of Holland, when I learned the disaster of Aix-la-Chapelle, the raising of the siege of Maeltricht, and the sad retreat of the army. By this army I was loudly summoned—I abandoned my conquests to fly to its succour; and considered that we could be extricated from our difficulties by a speedy success only. I led my companions in arms to the enemy. On the 16th of March, I had a considerable advantage at Tirlemont. On the 18th, I brought the enemy to a general action: and the centre and right wing under my charge were victorious. The left wing, after having attacked imprudently, fled. On the 19th, we retreated honourably with the brave men that were left together; for a part of the army disbanded itself. On the 21st and 22d, we

fought with the same courage; and to our firmness was owing the preservation of the remains of an army which breathes solely for true liberty, for the reign of the laws, and for the extinction of anarchy.

It was then that the Marats, the Roberespierres, and the criminal sects of Jacobins of Paris, plotted the fall of the Generals, and more especially of mine. These villains, bribed with the gold of foreign powers to complete the disorganization of the armies, caused almost all the Generals to be arrested. They keep them in the jails of Paris to Septemberize them; for thus it is that these monsters have coined a word to hand down to posterity the remembrance of the horrid massacres of the first six days of September.

Whilst I was employed in recomposing the army, in which employment I laboured night and day, on the first of April (yesterday) four commissioners of the National Convention reached me with a Decree, purporting that I should be brought to the bar of the Convention itself. The War Minister, Bournonville, my pupil, was weak enough to accompany them, to succeed me in my command. The persons who were in the suite of these perfidious emissaries informed me themselves, that different groups of assassins, either fugitives from, or driven out of, my army, were dispersed on the road to kill me before I could reach Paris. I spent several hours in endeavouring to convince the commissioners of the imprudence of this arrest.—Nothing could shake their pride, and I therefore arrested the whole of them, to serve me as hostages against the crimes of Paris. I instantly arranged with the Imperialists a suspension of arms, and marched towards the capital, to extinguish as speedily as possible the lighted embers of civil war.

My dear Countrymen! it is expedient that a true and brave man remove for you the veil which covers all our crimes and misfortunes. In 1789, we made great efforts to obtain Liberty, Equality, and the Sovereignty of the People. Our principles were consecrated in the Declaration of the Rights of Man; and there have resulted from the labours of our Legislators—1st, the Declaration, which says, that France is, and shall remain, a Monarchy:—2dly, A Constitution, to which we swore fealty in 1789, 90, and 91.

This Constitution might, and indeed must, have been imperfect; but it might and ought to have been believed, that with time and experience its errors would be rectified, and that the necessary strife between the Legislative and Executive Powers would establish a wise equilibrium, which would prevent either of these powers from seizing the whole of the authority, and attaining despotism. If the despotism of a single individual is dangerous

dangerous to liberty, how much more odious must be that of seven hundred men, many of whom are void of principles, without morals, and who have been able to reach that supremacy by cabals or crimes alone !

Licentiousness and excess soon rendered it impossible to support the yoke of a Constitution that gave laws. The Tribunes influenced the Assembly of Representatives, and were themselves awed by the dangerous club of the Jacobins of Paris. The strife between the two powers became at length a deadly combat. Then was the equilibrium destroyed. France ceased to have a King; and the victory of the 10th of August was soiled by the atrocious crimes of the first days of September.

All the Departments, but more especially the wretched city of Paris, were delivered up to pillage, to denunciations, proscriptions, and massacres. No Frenchman, the assassins and their accomplices excepted, had either his life or his property in security ! The consternation of slavery was augmented by the clamorous orgies of villains; bands of pretended federates ran through and laid waste the Departments; and of the seven hundred individuals who composed this despotic and anarchical body, four or five hundred groaned and decreed, and decreed and groaned, exposed to the exterminating sword of the Marats and Robespierres. It is thus that the unfortunate Louis the Sixteenth perished, without a judicial trial, and without a tribunal; and it is thus that the decree of the 19th of November has provoked all nations, by holding out to them our aid, provided they will consent to disorganize themselves. It is thus that the unjust and impolitic decree of the 15th of December has alienated from us the hearts of the Belgians, has driven us from the Netherlands, and would have brought about the massacre of our whole army by this nation, provoked at our outrages and our crimes, if I had not saved that very army by my proclamations. It is thus that a decree established the bloody tribunal which places the lives of the citizens at the mercy of a small number of iniquitous Judges, without resource or appeal to any other tribunal. It is thus that during the last month all the decrees have been marked by the stamp of insatiable avarice, by the blindest pride, and more especially by the desire of maintaining power, by calling to the most important posts of the State no other than daring, incapable, and criminal men; by driving away or murdering men enlightened and of a high character, and by supporting a phantom of a Republic, which their errors in administration and in policy, as well as their crimes, had rendered impracticable. These seven hundred individuals despise, detest, calumniate, and revile each other; and have already, and frequently, thought of poniarding the one the other. At this moment their blind ambition

bition has obliged them to coalesce afresh; and bold criminality allies itself to feeble virtue, to preserve a power as unjust as it is unsteady. In the mean time, their Committees devour every thing, that of the national treasury absorbing the public funds, without being able to render any account of the expenditure.

What has this Convention done to maintain the war it has provoked against all the powers in Europe?

It has disorganized the armies, instead of reinforcing and recruiting the troops of the line, and the ancient battalions of national volunteers, which would have formed a respectable army. Instead of recompensing these brave warriors by promotion, and praises, these legislators have left the battalions incomplete, naked, disarmed, and discontented. In the same way have they treated the excellent cavalry; and the brave French artillery is in the same manner exhausted, abandoned, and in want of every necessary. They notwithstanding create new corps, composed of the satellites of the second of September, and commanded by men who have never served, and who are in no other way to be dreaded unless by the armies they surcharge and disorganize. The Convention sacrifices every thing to these satellites of tyranny, to these cowardly headlopers. The choice of officers, and that of administrators, are in every particular the same; we see throughout the tyranny which flatters the wicked, because the wicked alone can support tyranny: and in its pride and its ignorance, this Convention orders the conquest and disorganization of the whole universe: It says to one of its generals, Go and take Rome—and to another, Sally forth and subdue Spain—to the end that despoiling Commissioners, similar to those horrid Roman Proconsuls against whom Cicero disclaimed, may be sent thither. In the worst season of the year, it sends the only fleet it possesses into the Mediterranean, to split and founder on the rocks of Sardinia; whilst it exposes the fleets of Brest to the fury of the storms, by sending them in quest of an English fleet that has not yet left its port.

In the mean time a civil war spreads through all the Departments. Some of the insurgents are excited by fanaticism, the necessary effect of persecution; others, by an indignation at the tragical and fruitless end of Louis the Sixteenth; and others, finally, by the natural principle of resisting persecution.

Arms are every where taken up; murders every where committed; and every where are pecuniary supplies and provisions intercepted. The English foment these troubles; and will, by their succours, supply fuel to them at their pleasure. Soon will every one of our corsairs disappear on the ocean; soon will the Southern department cease to receive supplies of corn from Italy and Africa; and already have those from the North
and

and from America been intercepted by the squadrons of the enemies.—Famine will annex itself to all our other scourges: and the ferocity of our cannibals will but increase with our calamities.

“ Frenchmen! we have a rallying-point which can stifle the monster of anarchy; it is the Constitution we swore to maintain in 1789, 90, and 91: it is the work of a free people; and we shall remain free, and shall recover our glory, by resuming our Constitution.

Let us display our virtues, more especially that of mildness; too much blood has already been spilled. If the monsters by whom we have been disorganized chose to fly, let us leave them to meet their punishment elsewhere, if they do not find it in their own corrupted hearts; but if they wish to support anarchy by new crimes, then shall the army punish them.

In the generosity of the enemies we have so grievously outraged, I have found the security of external peace. Not only do they treat humanely and attentively our wounded, sick, and prisoners, who fall into their hands—and all this in despite of the calumnies spread by our agitators to render us ferocious—but they engage to suspend their march, not to pass our frontiers, and leave to our brave army the termination of all our internal dissensions.

Let the sacred torch of the love of our country awaken in us our virtue and our courage! At the bare name of the Constitution, civil war will cease, or can no longer exist, unless against certain malevolent men who will no longer be supported by foreign powers. These have no hatred to any others among us except our factious criminals, and desire nothing more fervently than to restore their esteem and friendship to a nation whose errors and anarchy disturb and trouble all Europe. Peace will be the fruit of this resolution; and the troops of the line, as well as the brave national volunteers, who, for the space of a year, have offered themselves as willing sacrifices to liberty, and who abhor anarchy, will repose in the bosom of their families, after having accomplished this noble work.

As to myself, I have already made an oath, and I repeat it before the whole nation, and in the presence of all Europe, that immediately after having effected the safety of my country by the re-establishment of the Constitution, of peace and good order, I shall abandon every public function, and shall seek in solitude the enjoyment of the happiness of my fellow-citizens.

The General in Chief of the French Army,

DUMOURIER.

Baths of St. Amand, April 2, 1793.

Proclamation

Proclamation of Prince the Marshal de Saxe-Cobourg, General in Chief of the Armies of His Majesty the Emperor, to the French.

THE General in Chief, Dumourier, has communicated to me his declaration to the French nation. I find in it the sentiments and principles of a virtuous man, who truly loves his country, who is desirous of putting an end to the anarchy and calamities that tear it asunder, and of procuring it the happiness of a Constitution, and of a wise and solid Government.

I know that it is the unanimous wish of all the Sovereigns whom the factious have armed against France, and principally that of their Imperial and Prussian Majesties, who are yet filled with esteem for the French nation, so great and so generous, among whom the immutable principles of justice and honour were formerly sacred, before the effect of the general overthrow of all order had deluded and corrupted that part of the people, who, under the mask of humanity and patriotism, have no other language in their mouths, than that of assassination and poniards; I know also that this view is that of all the honest, sensible, and virtuous part of the French, who are profoundly penetrated with these great truths, and who are desirous only of the prosperity and glory of a country, torn by so many convulsions and misfortunes. I declare by the present Proclamation, that I will support, by all the force which is intrusted to me, the generous and beneficent intentions of General Dumourier and his brave army.

I declare besides, that coming recently, and after several encounters, from fighting with an enemy valiant, intrepid, and generous, I shall join, if General Dumourier shall desire it, a part of my troops, or all my army, to the French army, to cooperate as friends and brothers in arms, worthy of reciprocal esteem; to give to France her constitutional King, *the Constitution which she had formed for herself*, and of course the means of rectifying, if the nation shall find it imperfect; and revive in France, as well as in all the rest of Europe, peace, confidence, tranquillity, and happiness. I declare, in consequence, upon my word of honour, that I shall not come upon the French territory there to make conquests, but solely and purely for the ends above specified.

I declare also, on my word of honour, that if the military operations should require that any strong place or places should be delivered over to my troops, I shall consider them no other-ways than as sacred deposits; and I hereby engage, in the most express and positive manner, to deliver them up as soon as the government which shall be established in France, or the brave General with whom I am to make a common cause, shall demand it.

I declare

I declare in fine, that I shall give the most strict orders, and take the most vigorous and efficacious measures, that my troops shall not commit the smallest excess, nor be permitted to make the least exaction, or be guilty of the least violence; that they shall respect persons and property on the French territory; and that whoever of my army shall dare to disobey my orders, shall be punished on the spot with the most ignominious death.

Given at my head-quarters, at Mons, this 5th of April, 1793.*

THE PRINCE COBOURG.

* The moment the first Proclamation of the Prince of Cobourg was known in the Austrian army, it excited a general indignation. Prince Hohenlohe publicly testified his disapprobation of it: and has treated the deserters with the greatest contempt, and forbid them his house.

At the congress of Antwerp, the Prince Cobourg endeavoured to justify himself, by saying, that since the first of March he had lost 10,000 men by the sword and sickness; that he had hoped to spare the effusion of blood by devising other means of entering into France, than those of force; and that it was with this view he concerted with Dumourier about his first Proclamation.

After having read it, the Prussian Minister asked the Prince de Cobourg, whether he had received orders from the Emperor to publish such a composition? On being answered in the negative, the Prussian Minister added, that if he did not retract it, he would publish one in the name of his Sovereign, avowing very different intentions. Lord Auckland said, he perfectly agreed with the Prussian Minister. The Prussian Minister observed, that the Prince de Cobourg not being authorized by his Sovereign, he was astonished that he should speak in a manner so very different from the sentiments of his Majesty, who would disavow the Proclamation as soon as he saw it.

Count Metternich said to Prince Cobourg, I am still more astonished that your Excellency should have expressed yourself as you have done in the Proclamation, as I have under the Emperor's own hand, opinions of a very opposite tendency. At last the Duke of York said to the Prince—a great deal of conversation has taken place in your army about my father-in-law, the King of Prussia, and the Duke of Brunswick, yet they never wrote such a Proclamation as that.

The Prince, attacked on all sides, agreed to retract the Proclamation. It was this which produced that of the 9th, wherein he says, that in the first he merely spoke his own sentiments.

See a Letter from Liege, dated April 17, published in most of the foreign and English Newspapers.

Proclamation.

Proclamation. The Mareschal Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of his Majesty the Emperor and of the Empire, to the French.

THE declaration which I made from my head-quarters at Mons, dated the 5th of April, 1793, is a public testimony of my personal sentiments to restore, as soon as possible, peace and tranquillity to Europe. In it I manifested, in a sincere and open manner, my particular desire that the French nation might have a solid and durable government, founded on the unshaken basis of justice and humanity, which might ensure peace to Europe, and happiness to France.

Now that the result of this declaration is so opposite to the effects it ought to have produced, and which proves but too plainly that the sentiments which have dictated it have been misunderstood, it only remains for me to revoke it entirely, and to declare formally, that the state of war which subsists between the Court of Vienna and the Combined Powers, and France, is from this moment unhappily renewed.

I find myself therefore forced, by the predominating influence of the circumstances which the most guilty men persist in directing to the overthrow and destruction of their country, to annul entirely my former declaration, and to make known, that a state of war so unfortunately being renewed, I have given the necessary orders for commencing it, in concert with the Allied Powers, with all the energy and vigour of which victorious armies are capable.

The cessation of the armistice is the first hostile step that the unfortunate combination of events has forced me to take. There will, therefore, only subsist, of my former declaration, the inviolable engagement, which I again renew with pleasure, that the most exact discipline will be observed and maintained by my army upon the French territory, and that every breach thereof will be punished with the utmost rigour.

The sincerity and loyalty which at all times have been the principle of my actions, oblige me to give to this new address to the French nation all the publicity of which it is susceptible, to leave no doubt of the consequences that may result from it.

Given at the head-quarters at Mons, the 9th of April, 1793.

THE PRINCE DE COBOURG.

Second Address of General Dumourier to the French Nation.

AT the time I published my first proclamation, I had founded the sentiments of all the corps of the army under my command, and all of them seemed penetrated with the miseries which an anarchical tyranny, exercised in the name of the National Convention, had entailed on our country. All of them acknowledged unequivocally that we could not live without laws; and appeared to me to agree in opinion, that the re-establishment of the constitution would restore to us peace and good order, without which it was impossible for us longer to exist.

I had not as yet reason to expect that there could be the least weaving from an opinion so well founded, and which also appeared unanimous; and, indeed, who could have conceived that the Generals themselves would have sought, through their ambition, or by a spirit of infatuation, to alter the resolution of the army! Dampierre, Stetenhoff, La Morliere, Rosiere, Chancel, Ferrand, have conspired against their country, against a good cause, against their companions in arms, and against me, to whom they made repeated assurances that they entertained the same principles with ourselves. I shall not reproach them with ingratitude—their consciences will one day punish them sufficiently; but shall confine myself to this observation, that neither of them esteem the miscreants whom they now serve. The Jacobins will, in their blind fury, exercise vengeance on them—for several of the number are of the persecuted sect; and the anarchists will impute to them the disasters that cannot fail to accompany the rash and sanguine plans, which that assemblage of factious criminals will oppose to the regular plans of attack of the Combined Powers.

The revolt arranged by these traitors has for a moment changed the face of affairs; whilst the Commissioners of the Convention assembled at Valenciennes and Lille, have employed measures worthy of themselves, to mislead the army, and stifle the pretended conspiracy, which we all regard as a necessary act of virtue, since it is the only means of saving France; they have employed the arms of miscreants and cowards.

On the third of this month, six fanatical volunteers came to St. Amand to poniard me: I protected them from the fury of the soldiers, and sent them to keep company with the four Commissioners—they will augment the number of the hostages.

On the 4th, three battalions of National Volunteers deserted the camp, without orders, to throw themselves in Valenciennes. I met them on the road between St. Amand and Condé, at the distance of about half a league from the latter place. I was then

without escort, as a father in the midst of his children, (for such was the tender name the whole army had bestowed on me). I had, at the most, fifteen or eighteen persons with me on horse-back—when these battalions were so dastardly as to assail me with a discharge of musquetry. They killed several of my suite, as well as several horses.

They cut off the road to the camp, to which I wished to retreat; and I was forced to save myself, with a part of the officers who accompanied me, by crossing the Scheldt in a boat, to repair to the first Imperial post. As it was not our intention to emigrate, and as we were assured that the army expressed a strong indignation against these assassins, as well as an attachment to the re-establishment of peace and good order, we repaired at day-break to the camp. There, however, amidst reiterated protestations of attachment to the principles that determined us, we remarked a mute and sullen agitation, which made us judge that strong dissensions in opinion prevailed. I addressed each corps, and from each corps received a reply tantamount to that made on the preceding days.

Wishing, however, after the remark we had made, to repair to the head-quarters at St. Amand, we learned that the corps of artillery had formed the design of conveying their great park to Valenciennes; and that the plot of the factious men who mislead them, was to seize on us, to convey us thither, and to make a merit of sacrificing us to the vengeance of our tyrants. We had then one expedient only left, that of repairing to the Imperial army, which we ought to regard as our ally, after the frank and noble proclamation of the general in chief, by whom it is commanded. Several corps of cavalry have already joined us; several bands of infantry have done the same; and as soon as the Imperialists shall have entered the territory of France, not as vanquishers, and as wishing to dictate laws, but as generous allies, who come to aid us in re-establishing the Constitution, which can alone stay the progress of the crimes and calamities that menace France, many other corps will repair to unite themselves to their brothers in arms.

I know the disposition of the army, and more especially that of the troops of the line. Their principles are at the bottom pure. They may for a moment allow themselves to be hurried away by the exaggerated opinions inculcated to them; but as the invincible courage they have displayed during the present war, must necessarily be accompanied by the desire of possessing the laws they cannot find, unless in the Constitution, which will destroy the odious tyranny of anarchists, they will be jealous of the public esteem. They will blush at having, even for a moment, been capable of annexing their colours to those of criminal licentiousness. They will rally beside the brave troops who have
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only accompanied me in my momentary retreat, to re-enter France within two days at furthest, and to put an end to the vile disorders which cover all France with mourning and terror.

I swear, in the name of my companions, that we will not lay down our arms until we shall have succeeded in our enterprise; and our sole design is to re-establish the Constitution, and constitutional royalty; that no resentment, no thirst after vengeance, no ambitious motive, sways our purposes; that no foreign power shall influence our opinion; that wherever anarchy shall cease at the appearance of our arms and those of the combined armies, we will conduct ourselves as friends and brothers; that wherever we shall meet with resistance, we shall know how to select the culpable, and spare the peaceable inhabitants, the victims of the infamous wiles of the Jacobins of Paris, from whom have arisen the horrors and calamities of the war; that we shall in no way dread the poniards of Marat and the Jacobins; that we will destroy the manufacture of these poniards, as well as that of the scandalous writings, by which an attempt is made to pervert the noble and generous character of the French nation; and, finally, in the name of my companions in arms, I repeat the oath, "That we will live and die free."

The General in Chief of the French army,

DUMOURIER.

Proclamation. By the Emperor and King.

WE the undersigned, appointed for the Provisional Administration of the conquered countries, declare, first, that all authorities, constituted since the Revolution of 1789, are abolished; and consequently, the magistracies of the conquered cities, towns, and villages, are re-established, such as they were before the revolution: it being provided, however, that the individuals, who then composed these magistracies, cannot again enter into office until they have been specially re-admitted by the undersigned: and on account of the impossibility of immediately knowing the conduct observed since the revolution by these individuals, provisional magistrates shall be appointed, without violating the rights of the respective Lords, and in concert with them, as far as can be done, until it can be judged how far such individuals can be re-established.

The Lords of different places, or their officers, shall consequently deliver in, as soon as possible, to the undersigned, lists of those persons of whom magistrates, bodies of justice and police, may be provisionally composed.

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Second,

Second, The laws respecting general police and property are re-established as they were at the beginning of 1789.

Third, The orders of the jurisdictions, which were established at that epoch, shall, in the first instance, be observed in appeals; and in case, according to this order, the appeal be brought before a superior tribunal, sitting in any place still subject to France, the sentences shall remain suspended, until a tribunal of appeal be established under the dominion of his Majesty.

Fourth, With regard to taxes and public burdens, they shall be provisionally maintained on the footing established in 1789, till another disposition be made.

Fifth, All administrators and receivers of public money, &c. shall, in three days, present to the undersigned a state of the sums in their hands, and of their administration.

Sixth, The legal circulation of assignats is abolished; it shall, however, be tolerated as merchandise.

Seventh, The legal circulation of French money shall be tolerated on the present footing, and a standard shall immediately be established, determining the values when exchanged for those of his Majesty.

Eighth, Religious bodies and political and ecclesiastical foundations, &c. suppressed since the revolution, and who wish to be re-established, shall address themselves to the undersigned.

Ninth, The sequestration of the property of French emigrants shall be taken off on their appearing and identifying themselves.

Tenth, No French emigrant shall be permitted to remain in the conquered countries, except those who have possessions in them, or who resided there before the revolution; and these even shall be obliged to obtain express permission to remain, by an application made in writing to the undersigned.

The present declaration shall be printed, published, &c.

Done at Conde, July 20, 1793.

(Signed)

DE TESDEN.

TOULON.

Preliminary Declaration of Lord Hood to the People of Toulon.

IF a candid and explicit declaration in favour of Monarchy is made at Toulon and Marseilles, and the standard of Royalty hoisted, the ships in the harbour dismantled, and the port and forts provisionally at my disposition, so as to allow of the egress and regress with safety, the people of Provence shall have all the assistance and support his Britannic Majesty's fleet under my command can give; and not an atom of private property of

of any individual shall be touched, but protected; having no other view than that of restoring peace to a great nation upon just, liberal, and honourable terms: This must be the ground-work of the Treaty.

And whenever peace takes place, which I hope and trust will be soon, the port, with all the ships in the harbour, and forts of Toulon, shall be restored to France, with the stores of every kind, agreeable to the schedule that may be delivered.

Given on board his Britannic Majesty's ship Victory, this 23d of August, 1793.

(Signed) Hood.

Proclamation by the Right Honourable Samuel Lord Hood, Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Squadron in the Mediterranean, &c. &c.

To the Inhabitants in the Towns and Provinces in the South of France.

DURING four years you have been involved in a Revolution, which has plunged you in anarchy, and rendered you a prey to factious leaders. After having destroyed your Government, trampled under foot the laws, assassinated the virtuous, and authorized the commission of crimes, they have endeavoured to propagate throughout Europe their destructive system of every social order. They have constantly held forth to you the idea of Liberty, while they have been robbing you of it. Every where they have preached respect to persons and property, and every where in their name it has been violated; they have amused you with the Sovereignty of the People, which they have constantly usurped; they have declaimed against the abuses of Royalty, in order to establish their tyranny upon the fragments of a Throne still reeking with the blood of your legitimate Sovereign. Frenchmen! you groan under the pressure of want, and the privation of all specie; your commerce and your industry are annihilated, your agriculture is checked, and the want of provisions threatens you with a horrible famine. Behold, then, the faithful picture of your wretched condition; a situation so dreadful sensibly afflicts the coalesced powers; they see no other remedy but the re-establishment of the French Monarchy. It is for this, and the acts of aggression committed by the Executive Power of France, that we have armed in conjunction with the coalesced powers. After mature reflection upon these leading objects, I come to offer you the force with which I am intrusted by my Sovereign, in order to spare the further effusion of human blood, to crush with promptitude the factions,

to re-establish a regular government in France, and thereby maintain peace and tranquillity in Europe. Decide, therefore, definitively, and with precision. Trust your hopes to the generosity of a loyal and free nation. In its name I have just given an unequivocal testimony to the well-disposed inhabitants of Marseilles, by granting to the Commissioners sent on board the fleet under my command a passport for procuring a quantity of grain, of which this great town now stands so much in need. Be explicit, and I fly to your succour, in order to break the chain which surrounds you, and to be the instrument of making many years of happiness succeed to four years of misery and anarchy, in which your deluded country has been involved.

*Given on board his Britannic Majesty's ship Victory, off Toulon,
the 23d day of August, 1793.*

(Signed)

HOOD.

By command of the Admiral,

(Signed)

JOHN M'ARTHUR.

Declaration made to Admiral Lord Hood.

THE General Committee of the Sections of Toulon having read the Proclamation of Admiral Lord Hood, Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Squadron, together with his Preliminary Declaration; and after having communicated these two papers to all the citizens of the town of Toulon, united in sections;

Considering that France is torn by anarchy, and that it is impossible to exist longer a prey to the factions with which the country is agitated, without its total destruction;

Considering that the Southern Departments, after having made long efforts to resist the oppression of a party of factious men, who have conspired to ruin them, find themselves drained and deprived of all resources to annihilate this coalition of the evil-disposed;

Considering, in short, that determined not to submit to the tyranny of a Convention that has sworn to ruin the Nation, the People of Toulon, and those of Marseilles, would rather have recourse to the generosity of a loyal people, who has manifested the desire of protecting the true Frenchman against the anarchists who wish to ruin them;

Declare to Admiral Hood,

I. That the unanimous wish of the Inhabitants of Toulon is to reject a Constitution which does not promote their happiness,
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to adopt a Monarchic Government, such as it was originally by the Constituent Assembly of 1789; and in consequence, they have proclaimed Louis XVII. son of Louis XVI. KING, and have sworn to acknowledge him; and no longer suffer the despotism of the tyrants which at this time govern France;

II. That the White Flag shall be hoisted the instant the English squadron anchors in the Road of Toulon, and it will there meet the most friendly reception;

III. That the ships of war now in the Road will be disarmed according to Admiral Hood's wishes;

IV. That the Citadel and the Forts of the Coast shall be provisionally at the disposal of the said Admiral; but, for the better establishing the union which ought to exist between the two people, it is requested that the garrison shall be composed of an equal number of French and English, and that nevertheless the command shall devolve to the English;

V. The People of Toulon trust the English Nation will furnish speedily a force sufficient to assist in repelling the attacks with which they are at this moment threatened by the Army of Italy, which marches towards Toulon, and by that of General Carteau, who directs his forces against Marseilles;

VI. That the People of Toulon, full of confidence in the generous offers of Admiral Hood, trust that all those who held civil and military employments shall be continued in their places, and shall not be annoyed in their respective occupations;

VII. That the subsistence and succours of every kind, of which Toulon stands so much in need, will be assured to the inhabitants by the Combined Fleet of the powers coalesced;

VIII. That when peace will have been re-established in France, the ships and forts which shall be put into the hands of the English shall be restored to the French Nation in the same state they were in when the inventory was delivered.

It is according to this Declaration, if approved by Admiral Hood, that the Toulonese will regard themselves, with good heart and will, as belonging to the English and the other powers coalesced, and by whose succour will be brought about that Peace after which they have panted so long.

(Signed)

BAUDEAL, President.

REBOUL, Vice-President.

REYNAUD, Secretary.

LA POYPE VERTRIEUX.

DEYDIER CADEL.

ANDRAW.

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VIALIS.

VIALIS.

BARTHELEMY, Commissary of the Department.

POSSEL.

FOURNIER.

GRIVAL.

BTE. DEVANT.

ANTOINE GABERT.

PORTE.

JOFFRE, Commissary of the Municipality.

L. CADIERE, Commissary of the Municipality.

G. GARRIBOW.

BOULLEMENT.

FERRAND.

CHAUSSEGROSS, Commandant of Arms.

BURGUES.

RICHAUD, Commissary of the Municipality.

MEIFRUND, President of the Municipality.

BERTRAND.

SICARD.

Proclamation by the Right Honourable Samuel Lord Hood, Vice Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Squadron in the Mediterranean, &c. &c.

WHEREAS the Sections of Toulon have, by their Commissioners to me, made a solemn declaration in favour of Monarchy, have proclaimed Louis XVII. son of the late Louis XVI. their lawful King, and have sworn to acknowledge him, and no longer suffer the despotism of the tyrants, which at this time govern France, but will do their utmost to establish Monarchy, as accepted by their late Sovereign in 1789, and restore peace to their distracted and calamitous country;

I do hereby repeat, what I have already declared to the people of the South of France, that I take possession of Toulon, and hold it in trust only for Louis XVII. until peace shall be re-established in France, which I hope and trust will be soon.

Given on board his Britannic Majesty's ship Victory, off Toulon, the 28th of August, 1793.

(Signed)

HOOD.

By command of the Admiral,

(Signed)

JOHN M'ARTHUR, Sec.

Proclamation.

Proclamation. Ferdinand IV. by the Grace of God King of the Two Sicilies, of Jerusalem, &c. Infant of Spain, Duke of Parma, Plaisance, Castro, &c. &c. Great Hereditary Prince of Tuscany, &c.

AN assemblage of seditious innovators, not contented with having overwhelmed, in the most tempestuous anarchy, one of the first and best constituted kingdoms of Europe, not satisfied with having overturned in their own country, under pretext of restoring to mankind chimerical rights, the basis of the true and most sacred rights of the altar, of the throne, and of the citizens of every condition, has endeavoured, by means of insidious emissaries, to propagate in other States the seeds of that poison which more than ever is destroying the vitals of their own country.

We, on the contrary, anxious to remove from our loving subjects whatever might disturb the tranquillity which they enjoy, and bound to preserve in them the purity of the maxims of religion, and of respectful fidelity to their Sovereign, on which depend the happiness of the People:—should have thought ourselves wanting in one of the principal obligations of the eminent situation in which the Almighty has placed us, if we had longer forbore to take the necessary means to avoid evils of such magnitude.

Therefore, in order to second the object which other European Powers have already undertaken with success, uniting ourselves to them in the common cause against the common enemy, we think it expedient to expel from our happy dominions all Frenchmen, excepting those whose particular circumstances may necessarily exempt them from the general rule.

In consequence we enjoin all the French, of both sexes, of whatever condition they may be, to leave these kingdoms within twenty days from the date of the present edict. And as they may be distinguished into three classes, namely, those domiciliated*—those married to women born our subjects—and travellers, who, according to their different conditions, merit a different treatment; therefore, in respect to every one of the three different classes, we have ordained as follows:

I. Those who have been domiciliated in our dominions for ten years, who do not intend to return into France; who follow commerce or other honest professions; who, during the course of their stay, have given no reason for complaint against their conduct, or suspicion of cherishing maxims obnoxious to

* “Domiciliated.”—Viz. those who for a certain time have been settled at Naples, and conformed themselves to the laws as subjects of that State, without, however, having as yet renounced their own country and every foreign allegiance.

the State, are permitted to remain where they are, and to continue their avocations, provided they petition for it, and consider themselves naturalized, without claiming afterwards the protection of Ambassadors and Consuls of any Nation; and on condition they take an oath to conform themselves to the laws of the kingdom, to acknowledge us as their legitimate Sovereign, to renounce every dependance on other governments; and, in short, to exercise the Holy Catholic Religion, if they professed it till then, and were not known to be of a different religion.

II. We permit, under the same conditions and obligations, to remain in our dominions, those who have married women born our subjects, or who have acquired landed property; or who have been in our kingdoms, and have lived in them, six years at least, employed in commerce, on condition always that they petition to stay.

III. All Travellers and Itinerants of whatever condition, in which are included professors of liberal and mechanical arts, hawkers and pedlars, and those in quality of servants in the houses of our beloved subjects, are to depart within the time prescribed; provided they are not of those who, through religious motives, or attachment to their own Sovereign, left their own country to seek a safe asylum in our states; and provided that during the time of their stay their conduct has been free from suspicion; in such case, upon petitioning, they will obtain a temporary permission to stay.

IV. In order to avoid the frauds that might be adopted to elude the above determination, we shall appoint a commission to verify the petitions of the three classes of French, who have leave to stay; which commission, after having obtained from every individual the said declarations, will deliver, in the King's name, a written permission to them to stay with their families in our dominions.

V. In regard to the punishment to be inflicted on those who shall not conform themselves to the present edict, we shall follow the customs of our predecessors, and in particular what is expressed in the Proclamation issued for expelling the subjects of inimical Powers. We order that every Frenchman, who does not conform himself to it, be punished by the confiscation of his property, by imprisonment, or by the galleys, according to his guilt; and even with death, in case his neglect should be accompanied with circumstances of a very heinous nature. And in order that this our Sovereign determination should bear the utmost notoriety, we order the present edict, signed by our hand, sealed with our arms, and undersigned by our Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, War and Navy Departments, to be published in this our capital city, and in other parts of our kingdom

kingdom and dominions, in the usual form.—Given at Naples the 1st September, 1793.

(Signed)

FERDINAND.
JOHN ACTON.

Proclamation to the French, by Vice Admiral Langara, Commander of the Naval Forces of his Catholic Majesty.

Frenchmen!

A SCANDALOUS Address, published by your pretended legislators, has reached us. This writing, unworthy of our attention, can only be the last effort of despair and criminality. The Toulonese are there represented as traitors, who have had the baseness to deliver up the port and shipping of Toulon to the English. It is always thus that corrupted souls judge who cannot believe in the power of Virtue. All Europe knows and respects our principles. All Europe knows and detests your tyrants. It knows, and you cannot be ignorant, that before the 31st of May, though it dared to assume the title of Convention, yet it was but a collection of individuals chosen by the Jacobin faction, and secretly disavowed by the numerous class of honest citizens, who form the greatest part of the French nation; and since this period the national representation, already illegal, has been again violated by the imprisonment of several of its members; and that an atrocious dictatorship rests in the hands of a few usurpers, giving laws of blood to a great nation. You have for a long time been a sport and a prey to those villains who assassinated their Sovereign to usurp his power. To them is owing that dreadful state of misery to which you are reduced by the extravagant issuing of assignats, with which they have overloaded the property pledged for them. It is the will of the sanguinary clubs, of whom they are the contemptible tools, and not the will of the people, whom they have rendered so miserable, that these robbers execute so audaciously. It is in order to save themselves from the sword of the law that they have put arms into the hands of rebels; that they place themselves at their head; that they sack towns and plunder the fields; and that they massacre the inhabitants and seize upon their property. It is finally to spill torrents of blood, and establish a government which would be at the same time the opprobrium of the French and the contempt of other nations, that they excite brothers against brothers, and make a lasting rampart of your misery.

Affected by their evils, the combined squadrons could not refuse their assistance to Toulon, at a period when that important

portant city, abandoned by the ministry, and blockaded by two armies of the factious, was on the point of being reduced to the most horrible famine. Europe has seen, in the powers we represent, two generous and sympathizing nations, who come, not to conquer, as it is infamously supposed, but to destroy the poniards raised against the good and peaceable inhabitants of this unhappy city; to render it assistance, to establish good order, to lay the foundation of a regenerating system, to substitute a well ordered government instead of a desolating anarchy which pervades France; and finally to establish Louis XVII. on the throne.

The Toulonese have not delivered up their city, which cannot at the same time fall to the share of Spain, England, and the other powers, united to our forces, and animated by the same motives, but have placed it under our immediate protection, and have carried even to the most scrupulous preciseness the conditions which tend to the re-establishment of their lawful Sovereign. It is in the city of Toulon that at present are the real friends of peace and good order. Frenchmen! they perfidiously conceal from you that the French flag flies on your fortresses and your shipping; that a French squadron is at anchor in your ports, amongst the fleets of the coalesced powers; that the administration is exercised according to the principles of the constituent assembly; that all the authorities are subordinate to the new king under the protection of the united powers, and that our only object is to avenge our allies, whose territory they have dared to invade, to succour you, and to put a stop to those multiplied aggressions which have conducted you step by step to the brink of the precipice.

Frenchmen! if the remembrance of your brilliant destiny is not yet effaced from your minds; if you are desirous of resuming that honourable rank, which you held among nations, shake off the odious yoke of your contemptible tyrants; unite yourselves to the faithful Toulonese, and participate with them in the glory of having procured happiness to France, and peace and repose to Europe.

Done at Toulon on board the Mexican, Sept. 27, 1793, the first year of the reign of Louis XVII.

(Signed)

LANGARA.

Proclamation

Proclamation at St. Domingo.

HIS Excellency Adam Williamson, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of Jamaica, &c. &c. &c. having been pleased to make choice of me, John Whitelocke, Lieutenant-Colonel of his Majesty's 13th regiment of foot, to command the forces sent to take possession of a part of the colony of St. Domingo, I have received his Excellency's orders to publish the following Proclamation.

To the Inhabitants of St. Domingo.

THE King of Great Britain has, for a long time, deplored the horrid distresses which you have suffered; his protection, repeatedly solicited by a number of you, would not have been solicited in vain, if Kings could at all times give way to their sensibility. At length the time is arrived, when he can follow the emotions of his own heart, in receiving you among the number of his subjects, and adopting you as part of his large family.

His Britannic Majesty having, with his usual goodness, granted the prayers of a great part of your countrymen, on their petition presented to him on the 25th of last February, has sent orders to Major-General Adam Williamson, his Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica, to detach immediately the necessary forces to St. Domingo, to take possession of the colony, or a part of it, until a general peace between the Allied Powers and the government of France shall establish a decided sovereignty in the colony.

I am intrusted with this expedition. It is not as a conqueror, but as a father, that his Majesty is pleased to take possession of this territory. For this purpose his Majesty has intrusted me with the command of a body of forces adequate to ensure respect to the British flag, and at the same time to punish those who may persist in disturbing your tranquillity. It is by persuasion rather than by force, I would conquer. A more formidable squadron, and a great body of men, would have reduced the whole colony, but it would have left me in doubt of the sincerity of those who surrendered. His Majesty will only have subjects worthy of his protection, and of the favours and advantages which the British Government secures to them. For this reason, I shall exhaust every means of conviction, before I employ the forces which I have under my command, or send for others ready to embark, in order to reduce those who resist, and punish the authors and agents of the revolt.

People of St. Domingo! the objects of all political institutions being the general interests of society, and the good of the members

bers of that society, an exact observance of the laws can alone accomplish those objects.

It is necessary to convince you of this incontestable truth, the inattention to which has been the cause of all your misfortunes, viz. that, while we wish to exact the most abject submission from others, we ought not to be daily giving examples of insubordination in our own conduct. Union is necessary among you; it will redouble your strength.

Very long experience must have informed you, that the most effectual tie you can have on your slaves, is the white people affording an example of obedience to their superiors. Call to your recollection the flourishing state of St. Domingo under this order of things, and with that compare the horrors of which it has since become the theatre, by the neglect of those laws which formerly governed you.

It was not with a view to erect a theatre of republican virtues, nor for the display of human knowledge, that colonies were established in the West Indies. The real prosperity of a colony depends on the quantity of its produce; and the object of the parent state is to increase its exports, with as little expence as possible. A colony, dependant on its mother country for its commercial advantages, for its protection and defence, can consequently have no exterior politics, and never should affect what belongs to Sovereignty.

To assess the imposts, and watch over their application, this is the only share of Sovereignty that a colony can exercise; it ought to enact laws beneficial to the community, and not clashing with those of the mother country which protects it.

Admitting this simple truth, his Majesty is willing to preserve to you all your rights. I accordingly declare to you, in his Royal name, that, as soon as peace shall be established, you will have a Colonial Assembly, to regulate, establish, and enable you to exercise those rights. In the mean time, all the old French laws will be enforced, as far as they are found not adverse to the measures requisite for the re-establishment of peace.

Every individual shall enjoy his civil rights, and the laws for the security of property shall also be enforced and maintained.

His Majesty is desirous to secure to creditors the payment of their debts: but being sensibly affected by the causes which have concurred to distress the colony, and waste your property, and at the same time anxious to favour your exertions to repair your shattered fortunes, he has authorized me to declare to you, that, at the express prayer of the inhabitants and planters, he is graciously pleased to grant a suspension from prosecution for debts, with a suspension of interest on such debts, to be computed from the 1st day of August, 1791, and to continue from that for twelve years, under certain restrictions.

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The local taxes for the expenses of your protection, and the administration of Government, shall be, until further orders, upon the footing of 1789. England will make the necessary advances to make good the deficiency; such advances to be reimbursed at a future day by the colony.

The principal taxes for defraying the expenses of public worship, of the interior guards in the quarters, and for the punishment of negroes, shall be also on the same footing as in 1789, except the discharges to those whose plantations have been burned.

The inhabitants shall enjoy the privilege of exporting their clayed sugars, subject to such duties as shall be deemed necessary.

The Roman Catholic religion shall be maintained, without prejudice to any other form of Divine worship, the exercise of which shall be alike permitted.

Your ports shall be open to American vessels.

If any of the inhabitants know that any part of their property has been carried into foreign countries, they may freely address themselves to me; and I will, in the name of his Britannic Majesty, reclaim such property, as belonging to his subjects.

You see, unfortunate people, that your interests are dear to his Britannic Majesty. In granting the prayers of your countrymen, he does not desire to subject you instantly to laws to which you are strangers. He preserves to you your ancient customs, where they are not contrary to civil order and the general interest. He wills only, that necessary measures of every kind should be employed to compel the slaves to due submission and obedience, and to oppose an insurmountable barrier to the spirit of innovation, and to the measures which your enemies are conspiring for your ruin.

Such are the benign intentions of the King of Great Britain towards you. Compare with them the atrocious acts of the three individuals who are your oppressors; of men who have usurped an authority, which could only have been confided to them for the purpose of destroying you. Reduce them at once to that insignificance from which they sprang, and which awaits them. Undistinguished by birth, new Erostrati, they are known but by their crimes; while those who delegated them, astonished at your patience, and trembling before the combined forces which press on every side, leave them to your vengeance.

Men of colour! have you suffered yourselves to be duped by the declamations of these traitors, boasting to you of liberty and equality? Have they not abused you, in making you share them with your own slaves? Recover speedily from your errors: come and obtain from your fathers and benefactors an oblivion of those ills which you have occasioned, and which otherwise must lead to your own ruin.

Can you imagine that slaves, suddenly called to freedom, to liberty, and equality, will patiently endure that superiority which you wish

wish to exercise over them, and to which you have no title but that founded in the generosity of those who gave you freedom?—No! soon overpowered by numbers, your crimes would be punished by the very hands into which you have placed arms.

Determine on the enjoyment of those privileges which our Constitution grants to people of your description in the colonies—or the punishment of your offences.

Lay down those arms which have been put into your hands for your own destruction; resume the management of your plantations; or come and unite yourselves under our standard, to purchase the remission of your faults, by aiding our troops in reducing the rebel slaves to obedience. You will then, under our Government, find a secure protection—then will you experience those sweets, that ease and calm, which only result from good conduct.

In fine, obey the voice of nature and of reason; avail yourselves of the moment of indulgence and levity; it will pass rapidly away; and when the day of vengeance arrives, repentance will not avert your punishment.

Negroes employed in planting! You who have remained faithful to your masters, and who have spurned at the proffers of traitors and their agents; you who have seen that the men of colour have not granted to their slaves that liberty which you had been taught to expect, rest assured of favour and protection. But those Negroes who shall continue fugitives fifteen days after the issuing of this Proclamation, being unworthy of the pardon I wish to grant in my Sovereign's name, will be punished as rebels.

Planters of every class! I am bound to shew you, in proper colours, what you have to hope, and what to fear.

Islanders! you require the protection of a maritime power. Is there any one more formidable than England? Her ships cover the seas, and bring her annually, from every quarter of the globe, riches, the very soul of her national commerce. Her fleets will secure you from the attacks of foreign powers. Your property will no longer become the prey of privateers.

The immense resources which the commerce of Great Britain affords will revive your planting. These resources will be presently offered you to repair the ravages made by murder, rapine, and fire; for confidence is coeval with the laws. Range yourselves then under her government. Cease to bedew your fields with blood. Yield to me the traitors, and those who despoil you of your property. Point out to me, yourselves, those victims for justice, by abandoning them, and by an immediate junction under my orders enable me to have nothing to regret in that exemplary punishment which I may be forced to inflict.

Jeremie, Sept. 23, 1793.

JOHN WHITELOCKE,
Lieut. Col. 13th Reg.

Declaration of Charles Louis, Archduke of Austria, Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, Knight of the Golden Fleece, &c. &c.

RIGHT Reverend Reverend Fathers in God, Nobles, dear and well beloved, on the account which has been given to us of your representation of the 31st of May last, by which you demand of us, on the occasion of the approaching inauguration of his Majesty, the Emperor and King, in this province, as Duke of Brabant, a clear and precise declaration, "that the first article of the *Joyeuse Entrée* shall be maintained and observed in every respect, without exception, and without its being permitted, under pretence of the 55th article, or under any other pretence whatever, to treat any person otherwise than by law and trial, agreeably to the first article," We address to you these presents, to inform you, that these articles, taken either separately or combined, are too clear to require any explanation. We consequently cannot but assure you, that these articles will be punctually and faithfully observed, as well as every thing contained in the *Joyeuse Entrée*.

Of this the equity and justice which directs all the proceedings of his Majesty must be to you a sure pledge. He has lately given you the most convincing proofs of it, when, on the consent which the two first orders gave for levying the sum of four millions and an half, he declared, that the first of the three periods of the payment of that sum should not take place until the violations of the constitution, which, under the preceding reigns, were made by the suppression of convents and religious communities, and, by the establishment of the council of Limbourg, should be entirely repaired, or, at least, until satisfactory arrangements should be made with the states for that purpose.

To that striking proof of his steady attachment to the constitution of this province, and to the religious observance of the *Joyeuse Entrée*, which forms the basis of it, his Majesty has deigned to add that of the sincere desire, inspired by the sentiments of his paternal heart, for re-establishing the reign of confidence, union, and concord, among his subjects, and of burying in eternal oblivion every thing that might recall the dismal remembrance of the disagreeable events which took place on account of the troubles between 1787 and 1790. His Majesty has declared that, by means of the said four millions and a half, his demands and pretensions, made since the 31st of January, 1787, will be considered as satisfied, and that he will engage to indemnify equitably from this sum, according to the award of a commission to be appointed for that purpose by common consent, all those who shall have unjustly suffered any real damage on account of the said troubles.

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He has moreover declared, that, in consequence of the said consent, the amount of the public charges, which were agreed to by the state in 1790, shall remain for the benefit of the province, and that the debts and rents created for or on account of the said troubles shall be agreed to and admitted as charges of the same province—Dispositions which will have their full and entire effect, the moment the Tiers Etat shall have acceded to the said consent of the two first orders. It is also known to you, that his Majesty, not losing sight of the liquidation opened between the different provinces, concerning the debts contracted for or on account of the said troubles, has declared that this liquidation shall be resumed and immediately terminated.

Finally, we repeat and confirm the declaration already given to you, that the Convention of the Hague, of December the 10th, 1790, and the subsequent ratification published in this province on the 19th of May, 1791, shall in nothing oppose or impede the contents of the *Joyeuse Entrée*, which will remain subsisting in its full purity, and its whole extent, as the late Empress Maria Theresa, and her august predecessors, swore to maintain it. May God therefore, Right Reverend Fathers in God, Nobles, dear and well beloved, take you under his holy protection!

Done at Brussels, October 15th, 1793.

Dispatch addressed to the States of the Belgic Provinces.

Charles Louis, Archduke of Austria, Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, Knight of the Golden Fleece, &c. &c.

Brussels, Nov. 20, 1793.

THE moment is arrived when it is of importance to oppose to a destructive enemy, who is preparing to make a powerful and last effort, the most determined resistance. The inhabitants of these flourishing provinces, in unanimity with the Sovereign who protects them, will not submit to the horrid yoke of French despotism! It is here that it has found, and still will find, a barrier to oppose it. It is to this country that Europe, perhaps, will be indebted for the preservation of its religion and social order.

The Commissioner whom we have sent to you, has already explained our views for a junction of all the forces of the state, and he has not concealed from you, that among the measures concerted, one of the most essential is, to take care that the military chests be kept constantly well provided.

The Emperor has, in this respect, made great and continual sacrifices, and he never will cease to do so; but at a time when the other States and Provinces of his vast Monarchy, less interested than

than the Netherlands in the success of the arms of his Majesty in the present war, are also giving him on their part repeated proofs of their zeal for the common cause, and are concurring with great activity to his success, by furnishing men and money, we should think ourselves wanting in that confidence with which the good and loyal inhabitants inspire us, should we not at present give them an opportunity of displaying individually, by voluntary and patriotic gifts, according to the desire which many persons have already testified, their zeal for the common cause of all people attached to their religion, and who set a value on morals, justice, and the safety of persons and property.

We invite you, therefore, to concur efficaciously in the execution of this measure, the most proper to procure to the State a speedy supply, sparing at the same time the indigent or poorer classes of citizens.

It is to you who represent the province, that we address ourselves with confidence.

It will be sufficient to point out to you this truth, of which you are doubtless already sensible, that a temporary sacrifice will not be regretted for the grand object to which we invite all the provinces to concur, according to their means, riches, and goodwill. The best dispositions have been already announced to us from all quarters on this subject, and nothing was wanting to the well-disposed, but to point out receiving offices, where each individual might realize his sacrifice.

It is to determine the best means of collecting the voluntary loans and gifts above mentioned, that we have recourse to your information. Invested with the confidence of your province, you know the mode best suited to it, and we entirely rely upon you, that you will find out the most proper in that respect.

But to facilitate, as much as possible, the means of making these sacrifices, we declare to you, that all bodies and individuals may deposite their voluntary loans or gifts in the hands of the Receivers General of the Finances, or Governors of the Royal Treasury, the Directors of Provincial Treasuries, and the Receivers of Domains in the respective cities, and that all these officers are authorized to receive both money and plate, and all articles of gold and silver, under whatever denomination they may be brought, either as an absolute gift, or loan for a fixed period, or during the war, with or without interest. We declare also, that at the same places will be received subscriptions for any sum payable periodically, by the week, month, or quarter. Persuaded that you will act in the same manner on your part, we doubt not, that your Members will set the first example of such generous sacrifices, as far as their private circumstances will permit, and that you will immediately point out, in all the cities, towns, and villages of the provinces, offices where you will receive these articles

in our name, and on the same footing to transmit afterwards to the royal treasury the amount of the contributions and lists of the subscribers every fortnight. It will not escape you, that an excellent means of promoting these subscriptions, so noble in their object, will be to appoint in each town, and in each canton in the country, some individuals of respectability, who may take upon them to find out well-disposed persons, to collect their subscriptions, and to receive the amount of the gifts, loans, and other voluntary contributions.

And, as it is of importance to give to the whole of this operation a centre, by means of which we may know at all times the resource that will result to the State, and be able to superintend better the use made of the amount, we have resolved to establish at Brussels, a Committee, of which the Viscount Desandrouin, Treasurer General, will be the President, requesting that you, on your part, will also establish Committees, who may correspond with this central Committee, in order the better to combine all the operations.

Lastly, we inform you, that lists of the persons who have already made, or who shall successively make these generous sacrifices to the State, will be printed. These lists will contain the names, quality, and residence of these persons, except those who desire to remain unknown, and give orders to the contrary.

We remain, &c. &c.

Proclamation and Manifesto of General Wurmser.

THE combined armies, by victories gained under the protection of the omnipotence of the Lord of Hosts, have at last succeeded in making a conquest of a part of Alsacia, and to deliver the same from the despotic oppression of French anarchy, I thought it absolutely necessary, from indispensable measures to be taken with respect to the above conquest, to publish this present proclamation—the observance of which shall be enforced by every civil and military commander.

Article I. It has already been ordered, and is ordered anew by this present proclamation, that all arms and ammunition, in the possession of any person residing in any of the conquered places, shall immediately be delivered up to a principal officer appointed for that purpose in every such conquered place; which officer shall deliver such arms and ammunition to the nearest military tribunal, all under the severest penalties.

II. It is prohibited to keep or to wear any cockade or other emblems of fraternity or revolution; and it is ordered that all military

litary men shall fire at any person seen with such cockade or emblem.

III. All assemblies, whether public or private, clubs, or other meetings, under any name or pretext whatever, are absolutely prohibited; the transgressors will be regarded as guilty of rebellion, and will be punished with death.

IV. In order to maintain public security, all offices and places established and created by the National Assemblies at Paris; all the departments, districts, tribunals, and municipalities, are abolished by virtue of this proclamation.

V. All offices and places, such as they have been established before the revolution, in the year of our Lord, 1789, are re-established by virtue of this present proclamation, until it be otherwise ordered.

The persons, therefore, who have been deprived of their offices or places by the said revolution, are to deliver in their representations and pretensions, which, having been verified, shall serve them to be reinstated in their former places or offices.

VI. From the above are absolutely excluded all those who notoriously have attended clubs, or who, in their quality of chiefs or members of those clubs, have taken part in the above infamous revolution, or the other horrible effects which resulted from that revolution; all those who, by word of mouth, by writing, or by their action, manifested suspicious sentiments and principles, as well as all those who had exercised, by the authority of the pretended nation, any public function or employment, newly created by the assemblies at Paris; persons of such descriptions as above, are excluded, and incapable of holding any place, office, or employment of public trust, unless they are able to give satisfactory proofs of their good principles, as well as their motives, for having accepted employments under the usurped authority of the Parisian assemblies.

VII. The revolution having done great injury to property, and having expelled the legitimate possessors from their possessions, all those who have claims to such property, shall present those claims to the military commission established for that purpose by us, when they, according to their just claims, and according as the military situation will permit, shall be reinstated provisionally in their former possessions, such as they were in the year 1789, before the revolution.

VIII. Every body is obliged to contribute, with all his might, to the discovery of traitors and of those who refuse to submit and to obey the above ordinance, since the whole of the above measures have nothing but the public good in view.

The informer of any traitor or treason shall not only remain undiscovered, but, according to circumstances, shall be duly rewarded.

I now address you, ye peaceable inhabitants of Alsacia! You, my dear fellow-countrymen and friends, I congratulate you on your deliverance from tyranny. Cast your eyes towards the other people of Germany—look how they rejoice at being able to renew the ties of ancient and happy relations, and being again enabled to call you their brethren! Rejoice with them.

I know there is not one among you, who would refuse to himself the happiness of being a German. There is not one amongst you, who does not wish to see order and public security re-established in this country! and if this is the case, and if your souls remain yet untainted by the poison of the French revolution, employ means which will preserve you from it for ever; be obedient to your sovereigns established by the Almighty for your good; acquit yourselves with good-will towards them and their friends, which they have a right to claim from you! Honour the clergy, from whom you receive the consolation of a future existence! Be aware of all party spirit—avoid all disputes with respect to religion, which are the sources of all evil. In short, remain faithful and just; this will be your happiness, and for me the most, the best, and most grateful reward.

Given at Head-quarters at Brumat, November 14, 1793.

(Signed)

DAGOBERT SIGISMUND,
Count WURMSER.

His Excellency Governor O'Hara's Speech to the Deputation of Inhabitants of Toulon, on the 20th of November, 1793.

Gentlemen,

AS soon as the King was informed of the events which had taken place at Toulon, his Majesty was desirous to give an authentic proof, not only of the satisfaction which he had experienced from these events, but also of his entire approbation of the engagements which had been entered into, in his name, with the town of Toulon. His Majesty was also desirous to give you a positive assurance that he will punctually fulfil those engagements.

His Majesty is sensible that the possession of this town, under all the circumstances in which it was accepted, presents to his attention objects of the greatest importance, and lays him under the most sacred obligations. His Majesty has already taken, and will continue to take, every measure, which circumstances will permit, for the protection of the town and of its inhabitants. With a view of providing for these objects, and of fulfilling, as effectually as possible, the other duties which arise from the present situation of his Majesty with respect to the town and inhabitants of
Toulon,

Toulon, he has thought proper to confide to Lord Hood, Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. and to myself, a commission, which was lately delivered to us, under the great seal of England.

By this Commission we are authorized to act, in his Majesty's name, in the direction of the affairs and civil interests of Toulon, as also of all other places and districts in France, which may be occupied by his Majesty's arms, or come into his possession; and there to provide for the establishment of good order and of a regular government, for the impartial administration of justice, and the protection of persons and property.

These, gentlemen, are the powers immediately relative to the affairs and concerns of Toulon, with which his Majesty has been pleased to intrust us, and which we have thought proper to impart to you. I will not add any thing respecting the honourable intentions and generous dispositions of his Majesty, because they will be more particularly and satisfactorily explained to you by a Declaration, which, by his order, we shall address to the inhabitants of Toulon, and publish in his name. I shall now conclude by reading it to you.

Declaration of the King.

WE, the undersigned, Commissioners Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, do hereby publish, by his orders and in his name, the following declaration:

His Britannic Majesty having been informed of the circumstances under which the town, harbour, and forts of Toulon, and the ships in the said harbour, have been intrusted to Vice-Admiral Lord Hood, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, and of the declaration and proclamations published by the said Vice-Admiral, as well as of the declaration made to him on the part of the inhabitants and people of Toulon, has thought fit, for the farther satisfaction of the said inhabitants and people, and for the full explanation of his royal intentions, to declare as follows:

I. When monarchy shall be restored in France, and a treaty of peace concluded, stipulating, in favour of his Majesty and his allies, the restitution of all conquests made by France during the war, and a just indemnification for the losses and expenses thereby incurred, and a proper security for the future, his Majesty will cause the town, forts, and harbour of Toulon, together with the ships and stores therein, to be restored, according to the engagement entered into by the said Vice-Admiral.

His Majesty has given directions that the most effectual measures shall be taken for the protection of the persons and property of the inhabitants of the said town, and for procuring them the supplies of provisions and other articles of which they may stand in need; and his Majesty is also graciously pleased to approve of

continuing all persons who held civil or military employments in their respective places and occupations, as far as circumstances and the good of the common cause will permit.

III. His Majesty will do every thing in his power, and in concert with his Allies, to repel any attacks which may be made against Toulon, and to extend his protection to all those who may be desirable to have recourse to it, under certain conditions.

IV. His Majesty sincerely wishes the happiness of France, but by no means desires, on this account, to prescribe any particular form of government. The King claims the right of taking a part, only because the anarchy which now desolates that country threatens the tranquillity of his own subjects, and that of the other Powers of Europe, whose safety and peace materially depend on the re-establishment of order in France, and of a regular system, which may hold out to them a secure ground of negociation and friendship: and his Majesty does not hesitate to declare, that the re-establishment of monarchy, in the person of Louis XVII. and the lawful heirs of the crown, appears to him the best mode of accomplishing these just and salutary views. This form of government has not only prevailed in France from the earliest times, but, being capable of such limitations as may suit the respective circumstances of different nations, has been proved by experience to be the best adapted, in great countries, to unite the advantages of security and order with real liberty.

Such a system, subject to such modifications as may hereafter be made therein in a regular and legal manner, when tranquillity shall have been restored in France, would afford to his Majesty the best and most pleasing prospect of terminating the evils and miseries now endured by the French nation, and of the renewal of a regular and amicable intercourse between that country and other States.

It is to these great ends that his Majesty's measures will be directed; and his protection and assistance will be extended, as far as circumstances will admit, to all those who manifest their desire to concur in so salutary a work.

(Signed)

HOOD,
GILBERT ELLIOTT,
CHARLES O'HARA.

Manifesto or Public Declaration of the Court of Spain, explanatory of its Sentiments towards the French Nation, published in November 1793.

HIS Catholic Majesty, penetrated with grief at the death of his august cousin, Louis XVI. King of France, which he suffered on the scaffold, on the part of a number of his subjects, the detestation of mankind; seized with just indignation on account of so dreadful a crime; constrained to defend himself against those self-same Frenchmen, who, usurping to themselves the royal authority, and tyrannizing over the rest of the subjects, declared war against him, has found it necessary to resolve upon it on his own part, and to overcome the natural and decided repugnance which he felt against a rupture.

Notwithstanding the vigorous measures which the King took in the beginning, and which he will continue to take, as the dignity of his crown, and the safety of his dominions, may require, his Majesty knew well, and still knows it, that, while he exposed the life of so great a portion of his faithful subjects, and sacrificed enormous sums to support that war, and to punish its authors, it would be impossible to avoid the effects and the ills which would result from it, for the august persons of the Royal Family of France shut up in prisons, and for a great number of good and worthy Frenchmen whom he should wish to save, by restoring them to the quiet enjoyment of their property and houses.

The ties of consanguinity, a friendship uninterrupted for almost a whole century, the intimate connexions and correspondence between two neighbouring powers closely united, are as many motives which will make his Majesty more and more sensible at being compelled to make war upon France, in which he knows there exists a number of families, towns, and even whole provinces, which abominate the detestable principles of other Frenchmen.

Unfortunately there has been a great deal of derangement of ideas among some, as much fear among others, and as much anxiety respecting the fate which awaited them. Violence forced a considerable number of them to take up arms, to enforce, against their own will, the execution of the decrees of those very men whose government they detested and abhorred.

But the vigour and constancy with which others found means to shake off the yoke of their oppressors, and to defend themselves against their efforts, have evinced how just and worthy it is of the magnanimous heart of the King, to use all possible means, not only to support the French faithful to their Sovereign, but

also to bring back to reason and reconciliation, all those which his Majesty only considers as misled by the brilliant appearance of Liberty, which does not exist in fact, by hopes which, far from being realized, dig their grave, or by threats, and the constant exertion of rigours which they are obliged to suffer, and which bereaves them of the courage of taking the part of justice, loyalty, and their own preservation.

His Majesty believes, that one of those means would be that of uniting together the whole sound part of the French Nation in the same manner as the city of Toulon has done, to establish from the present moment a form of government in favour of hereditary monarchy, reserving, till the cessation of the present troubles, the modifications which might be deemed convenient for its most solid establishment.

His Majesty is persuaded, that this is likewise the meaning of his Britannic Majesty, his ally; and he does not doubt but the other powers who have taken up arms to make one common cause against France, will contribute towards the same end, by receiving and protecting those Frenchmen who shall be ready to profit by these beneficial dispositions.

The Catholic King, for his part, announces those dispositions to them from the present moment in the most sincere manner, and promises to hear peaceably every idea which may conciliate itself with the dignity of his resolutions, wishing as soon as possible to see the moment when, after the destruction of that anarchy which causes so many ills to France, there may be in that kingdom a body or class of men whom he may consider as having sufficient power and authority to deliberate upon an object so important to France herself.

Then will His Majesty consider her as a power which has recalled into her bosom the principles of religion, morality, and civil intercourse, which those who have vested themselves with supreme power contributed to banish with so much violence; then the civilized nations may treat with her, and renew the bonds of friendship and commerce which subsisted till now; and then the horrors of war having entirely vanished, Spain may afford to France all those good offices which become a good neighbour, a generous nation, and a king of the same family.

The following Declaration has been sent, by his Majesty's Command, to the Commanders of his Majesty's Fleets and Armies employed against France; and to his Majesty's Ministers employed at Foreign Courts.

Whitehall, October 29, 1793.

THE circumstances, in consequence of which his Majesty has found himself engaged in a defensive war against France, are known already to all Europe. The objects which his Majesty has proposed to himself from the commencement of the war are of equal notoriety. To repel an unprovoked aggression, to contribute to the immediate defence of his Allies, to obtain for them and for himself a just indemnification, and to provide, as far as circumstances will allow, for the future security of his own subjects, and of all the other nations of Europe; these are the points for which his Majesty has felt it incumbent on him to employ all the means which he derives from the resources of his dominions, from the zeal and affection of his people, and from the unquestionable justice of his cause.

But it has become daily more and more evident how much the internal situation of France obstructs the conclusion of a solid and permanent treaty, which can alone fulfil his Majesty's just and salutary views for the accomplishment of these important objects, and for the restoring the general tranquillity of Europe. His Majesty sees, therefore, with the utmost satisfaction, the prospect which the present circumstances afford him, of accelerating the return of peace, by making to the well-disposed part of the people of France, a more particular declaration of the principles which animate him, of the objects to which his views are directed, and of the conduct which it is his intention to pursue. With respect to the present situation of affairs, the events of the war, the confidence reposed in him by one of the most considerable cities of France, and, above all, the wish which is manifested almost universally in that country to find a refuge from the tyranny by which it is now overwhelmed, render this explanation on his Majesty's part a pressing and indispensable duty: and his Majesty feels additional satisfaction in making such a declaration, from the hope of finding, in the other Powers engaged with him in the common cause, sentiments and views perfectly conformable to his own.

From the first period when his most Christian Majesty, Louis the XVth, had called his people around him, to join in concerting measures for their own common happiness, the King has uniformly shewn by his conduct the sincerity of his wishes for the success of so difficult, but, at the same time, so interesting an undertaking. His Majesty was deeply afflicted with all the misfortunes which ensued, but particularly when he perceived more
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and more evidently that measures, the consequences of which he could not disguise from himself, must finally compel him to relinquish the friendly and pacific system which he had adopted. The moment at length arrived, when his Majesty saw that it was necessary for him not only to defend his own rights, and those of his Allies; not only to repel the unjust aggression which he had recently experienced, but that all the dearest interests of his people imposed upon him a duty still more important, that of exerting his efforts for the preservation of civil society itself, as happily established among the nations of Europe.

The designs which had been professed of reforming the abuses of the government of France, of establishing personal liberty and the rights of property on a solid foundation, of securing to an extensive and populous country the benefit of a wise legislation, and an equitable and mild administration of its laws; all these salutary views have unfortunately vanished. In their place has succeeded a system destructive of all public order, maintained by proscriptions, exiles, and confiscations without number; by arbitrary imprisonment; by massacres, which cannot even be remembered without horror, and at length, by the execrable murder of a just and beneficent sovereign, and of the illustrious princess, who, with an unshaken firmness, has shared all the misfortunes of her royal consort, his protracted sufferings, his cruel captivity, his ignominious death. The inhabitants of that unfortunate country, so long flattered by the promises of happiness, renewed at the period of every fresh crime, have found themselves plunged into an abyss of unexampled calamities; and neighbouring nations, instead of deriving a new security for the maintenance of general tranquillity from the establishment of a wise and moderate government, have been exposed to the repeated attacks of a ferocious anarchy, the natural and necessary enemy of all public order. They have had to encounter acts of aggression without pretext, open violations of all treaties, unprovoked declarations of war; in a word, whatever corruption, intrigue, or violence, could effect for the purpose so openly avowed of subverting all the institutions of society, and of extending over all the nations of Europe that confusion which has produced the misery of France.

This state of things cannot exist in France without involving all the surrounding Powers in one common danger, without giving them the right, without imposing it upon them as a duty, to stop the progress of an evil which exists only by the successive violation of all law and all property, and which attacks the fundamental principles by which mankind is united in the bonds of civil society. His Majesty by no means disputes the right of France to reform its laws. It never would have been his wish to employ the influence of external force with respect to the particular forms of government to be established in an independent country. Neither
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has he now that wish, except in so far as such interference is become essential to the security and repose of other Powers. Under these circumstances, he demands from France, and he demands with justice, the termination of a system of anarchy, which has no force but for the purposes of mischief, unable to discharge the primary duty of all government, to repress the disorders, or to punish the crimes which are daily increasing in the interior of the country, but disposing arbitrarily of the property and blood of the inhabitants of France, in order to disturb the tranquillity of other nations, and to render all Europe the theatre of the same crimes and of the same misfortunes. The King demands that some legitimate and stable government should be established, founded on the acknowledged principles of universal justice, and capable of maintaining with other Powers the accustomed relations of union and of peace. His Majesty wishes ardently to be enabled to treat for the re-establishment of general tranquillity with such a government, exercising a legal and permanent authority, animated with the wish for general tranquillity, and possessing power to enforce the observance of its engagements. The King would propose none other than equitable and moderate conditions, not such as the expenses, the risks, and the sacrifices of the war might justify, but such as his Majesty thinks himself under the indispensable necessity of requiring with a view to these considerations, and still more to that of his own security, and of the future tranquillity of Europe. His Majesty desires nothing more sincerely than thus to terminate a war which he in vain endeavoured to avoid, and all the calamities of which, as now experienced by France, are to be attributed only to the ambition, the perfidy, and the violence of those, whose crimes have involved their own country in misery, and disgraced all civilized nations.

As his Majesty has hitherto been compelled to carry on war against the people of France collectively, to treat as enemies all those who suffer their property and blood to be lavished in support of an unjust aggression, his Majesty would see with infinite satisfaction the opportunity of making exceptions in favour of the well-disposed inhabitants of other parts of France as he has already done with respect to those of Toulon. The King promises, on his part, the suspension of hostilities, friendship, and (as far as the course of events will allow, of which the will of man cannot dispose) security and protection to all those who, by declaring for a monarchical government, shall shake off the yoke of a sanguinary anarchy; of that anarchy which has broken all the most sacred bonds of society, dissolved all the relations of civil life, violated every right, confounded every duty; which uses the name of liberty to exercise the most cruel tyranny, to annihilate all property, to seize on all possessions; which founds its power on the pretended consent of the people, and itself carries fire and sword through
extensive

extensive provinces, for having demanded their laws, their religion, and their lawful sovereign.

It is then in order to deliver themselves from this unheard-of oppression, to put an end to a system of unparalleled crimes, and to restore at length tranquillity to France, and security to all Europe, that his Majesty invites the co-operation of the people of France. It is for these objects that he calls upon them to join the standard of an hereditary monarchy, not for the purpose of deciding, in this moment of disorder, calamity, and public danger, on all the modifications of which this form of government may hereafter be susceptible, but in order to unite themselves once more under the empire of law, of morality and religion; and to secure at length to their own country, external peace, domestic tranquillity, a real and genuine liberty, a wise, moderate, and beneficent government, and the uninterrupted enjoyment of all the advantages which can contribute to the happiness and prosperity of a great and powerful nation.

Dutch Answer.

Mr. Elliot, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, having presented, on the 28th of October, to the Lords the States-General of the United Provinces, the preceding Manifesto, by the express Order of his Court, said his Majesty had no doubt that the sentiments which it contains are conformable to those of the other Powers of Europe, on an Occasion which so generally concerns the Interest of all Governments and all Nations.— Their High Mightinesses returned, on the 29th of October, the following Answer:

HAVING heard the report of Messrs. J. E. N. de Lynden, and other deputies of their High Mightinesses for Foreign Affairs; and having, in consequence of their commissorial resolution of yesterday, examined a memorial of Mr. Elliot, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, having annexed thereto a declaration of his aforesaid Majesty relative to the present affairs in France:

Having deliberated upon this, it has been resolved and decreed, that thanks shall be returned to Mr. Elliot, for his said communication; and that he shall be farther requested to give his Britannic Majesty's Ministers to understand, that as the causes for which his Majesty and their High Mightinesses have engaged in the war, who are united by bonds of the strictest alliance, are the same, and as the object which the States-General have proposed to themselves in continuing it, have never been other than that which is expressed in the said declaration, namely, to repel an

an unjust aggression, to co-operate for the defence of their allies, and to obtain a solid and honourable peace, as also just indemnification for the immense expences occasioned to the Republic and her allies by the violence of their common enemy. In consequence, the States-General fully participate in the sentiments of his Britannic Majesty, and shall feel the most lively satisfaction at that epoch when the French nation, restored to itself, and re-united under a government which respects the sacred bonds of civil society, and the rights of other nations, shall find itself enabled to restore the intercourse of peace and union with other nations, and to secure its maintenance.

An extract of the present resolution of their High Mightinesses shall be presented to Mr. Elliot by their agent Van Hees, in answer to the aforesaid memorial; and a like extract shall be sent to M. Nagel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of their High Mightinesses at the Court of London, for his information.

Manifesto of the French Republic, in Answer to the Declaration of the Court of London; it was drawn up by the Committee of Public Safety, and read by Robespierre in the Convention, on the 5th of December, and was ordered to be printed and sent to the Departments and to the Armies. It is also to be translated into all the European Languages.

IS it fit that the National Convention should answer the manifestoes of the tyrants leagued against the French Republic? To despise them, no doubt, is natural; but it is useful to confound, and just to punish them.

How strange a phenomenon is a manifesto of despotism against liberty! How have they dared to appeal to men as arbiters between themselves and us? How is it possible that they should not fear, least the subject of their quarrel might awaken the remembrance of their vices, and accelerate their perdition?

Of what do they accuse us?—Of their own crimes! They charge us with rebellion! Slaves! revolted against the sovereignty of the people; can you possibly be ignorant that nothing but victory can justify this inculpation? Behold the scaffold of the last of our tyrants! Behold the whole French nation in arms to punish his equals! This is our answer:

Kings accuse the French people of immorality—listen, ye nations! attentively listen to the lessons of those *respectable* instructors of mankind! The morals of kings; good God! and the virtues of courtiers! Celebrate, ye nations, the good nature of Tiberius, and the candour of Louis the XVIth; admire the prudence of Claudius,
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and the wisdom of——! Praise the temperance and justice of William and Leopold! Exalt the chastity of Messalin, the conjugal fidelity and the modesty of Catherine! Praise the invincible aversion of all former, present, and future despots, from usurpation and tyranny—their tender solicitude for oppressed innocence—their religious respect for the rights of man.

They accuse us of irreligion—they give out, that we have declared war against God himself.—How edifying is the piety of tyrants! and how pleasing to heaven must be those virtues which shine in their courts! Who is the God they are talking of? Do they know of any but pride, debauchery, and all sorts of vices? They call themselves images of God, perhaps in order to cause all the world to desert his altars. They assert, that their authority is his work!—No! God has created tygers; and Kings are the masterpiece of human corruption: they invoke heaven in order to usurp the world. They talk of God to put themselves in his place; they refer to him the prayers of the poor, and the groans of the wretched; they themselves are the gods of the rich, the oppressors and the assassins of the people. To revere God and punish Kings is one and the same thing. What people ever offered so pure a worship to the Supreme Being as we do? Under his auspices we have proclaimed the eternal principles of all human society. We have signed the death-warrant of tyrants, forgotten in the enervated and timorous minds of men. The world was the exclusive property of two or three races of tyrants, as the desert wilds of Africa are the domains of tygers and serpents. We have restored it to human kind. The laws of eternal justice were, by way of contempt, called the laws of honest people; we have given them a real and beneficial existence. Morals were confined to the writings of philosophers, we have by them ennobled the government of nations.

Nations! if you are not able to avail yourselves of the titles which we have conquered for you, at least do not violate our rights, nor calumniate our courage. The French are not infected with the furor of rendering other nations free and happy against their own will. All the tyrants might have nodded and died on the blood-cemented thrones, had they chosen to respect the independence of the French people; we only wish to enlighten you with respect to their impudent calumnies.

Your masters tell you, that the French nation has proscribed all kind of religions; and replaced the adoration of God by that of some individuals. They represent us to you as a mad and idolatrous nation. They lie. The French people and their representatives respect all sorts of religious worship, and do not proscribe any. They revere the virtue of the martyrs of humanity without idolatry. They abhor intolerance and persecution, whatever cloak they may assume. They equally condemn the

wild extravagancies of philosophy, the follies of superstition, or the crimes of fanaticism.

Your tyrants impute to us some irregularities, which are inseparable from the stormy periods of a great revolution. They lay at our doors the results of their own intrigues, and the dark deeds of their own emissaries. Whatever is great and sublime in our revolution, is the work of the French people: whatever bears a different character belongs to our enemies. All great and magnanimous men side with the Republic; all treacherous and corrupted beings embrace the cause of your tyrants. Do we reproach the sun for a few shady clouds, which obscure his brilliant orbit? Can august Liberty lose her charms divine, because emissaries of despotism strive to defile them? Your misfortunes and ours are the crimes of the common enemies of humanity. Can this be with you a reason to hate us? No:—it is an urgent reason to punish them.

The wretches denounce to you the founders of the Republic. The modern Tarquiniuses have dared to say, that the Senate of Rome was a band of robbers. The servants of Porcenna treated Scaevola as an assassin. According to the manifesto of Xerxes, Aristides had robbed the treasury of Greece. Their hands, armed with daggers and stained with Roman blood, Octavius, Antonius, and Lepidus, ordered all the Romans to believe, that they alone were eminently mild, just, and virtuous. In the eyes of Tiberius and Sejanus, Brutus and Cassius were nothing but bloody-minded fellows and impostors.

Frenchmen! People of all countries! every insult against Liberty in the persons of your representatives, is directed against yourselves. Several Members of the Convention have been charged with weaknesses, others with crimes. What has all this to do with the French people? What else does this prove against the Convention but the force it imparts to the weak, and the punishment it inflicts on the guilty; all the armies of the tyrants of Europe have been repulsed, in spite of five years treason, conspiracies, and domestic broils. The scaffold of faithless deputies has been erected near that of the last tyrant: the immortal tablets on which, in the midst of mighty storms, the representatives of the people have engraven the social bond of the French people—all men equal before the law; and all great criminals trembling at the sight of justice, notwithstanding the perfidy of our enemies: the people full of energy and wisdom, terrible and just; rallying at the voice of Reason, and learning to discern their enemies, even under the mask of patriotism: the French people running to arms, in order to defend the magnificent work of their courage and their good sense. This is the picture which we hold forth to confound our enemies.

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We are also able, if necessary, to make good other titles. Our blood too has flowed for our country. The National Convention can show to the friends and enemies of France, honourable scars and glorious mutilations. Two illustrious adversaries of tyranny have fallen here under the poniard of a criminal faction; a worthy rival of their republican virtues, shut up in a besieged town, formed the glorious plan, with a few companions, to fight his way through the encircling phalanx of the enemy; a noble victim of an odious treason, he fell into the hands of the satellites of Austria, and now expiates in torment his sublime attachment to the cause of Liberty. Other representatives penetrated through the southern countries, and, scarce able to escape from the fury of traitors, saved the French army, betrayed by treacherous chiefs, and forced the satellites of the tyrants of Austria, Spain, and Piedmont, to fly. In Toulon, the disgrace of the French nation, Bayle and Beauvair have died for their country and its sacred laws: under the walls of this sacrilegious city, Gasparin, directing the thunder which was to punish it, and animating the republican valour of our warriors, has fallen a victim to his courage and the wickedness of our enemies.

The north and the south, the Alps and the Pyrenees, the Scheldt and the Rhine, the Loire, the Moselle, and the Sambre, have seen our republican battalions rally themselves at the voice of the representatives of the people, under the colours of Liberty and Victory. The one party has perished—the other triumphs.

The whole Convention braves death, and the fury of tyrants.

Illustrious defenders of the cause of kings, princes, ministers, generals, courtiers, name to us your civic virtues—recount to us the important services that *you* have rendered humanity—talk to us of the fortresses conquered by the force of your guineas—extol to us the talents of your emissaries, and the eagerness of your soldiers to fly before the defenders of the Republic—boast of your noble contempt for the rights of men and for humanity.—Vaunt of your exploits in America, at Genoa, and at Toulon—especially boast of your ability in the art of poisoning and assassination.

Generous people, we swear that you shall be revenged!—The House of Austria shall perish sooner than France. London shall be free before Paris shall return to slavery!—Let traitors tremble—let the last of the cowardly emissaries of our enemies disappear—let patriotism triumph, and innocence no longer despair. Fight—your cause is holy—your courage is invincible—your representatives know how to die—they can do no more—*they know how to conquer.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

ON the 14th of September, 1791, LOUIS XVI. KING OF THE FRENCH, having, in the *National Assembly*, accepted the New Constitution, and taken the Oath to defend it, soon afterwards sent a *Circular Letter* to all Foreign Courts, notifying his acceptance. As the Dispositions of the different Powers in Europe were then manifested in their Answers, this is thought a proper æra for commencing the Correspondence, in which may gradually be traced the Progress of those hostile Sentiments that ultimately produced a Rupture.

Letter of the Emperor Leopold II. to the King of France, in Answer to the Notification of his Acceptance of the Constitution; read in the National Assembly, on the 16th November, 1791.

YOUR Majesty's Ambassador sent us the letters containing the notification of your acceptance of the New Constitution, which was presented to you. The more close we are united by the ties of blood, friendship, alliance, and neighbourhood, the more we have at heart the preservation of your Majesty, and of the Royal Family; and likewise the dignity of your Crown and the welfare of the French Monarchy. We therefore sincerely wish, that the part your Majesty has thought proper to take in the present state of affairs, may have all the success that you expect, and may answer your views for the public felicity; and at the same time that the alarming apprehensions for the common cause of Kings and Princes may cease for the future, and prevent the necessity of taking serious precautions against their renewal.

The King of Sardinia.

I HAVE received the letter which it pleased your Majesty to write on the 25th of September. The justice it does to my sentiments,

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timents, in not doubting of the interest which I have always at heart, in every thing which personally concerns you, or the happiness of your family and subjects, will ever give me the greatest satisfaction. I request your Majesty will be equally persuaded of my joy at the new assurances given of the continuation of your friendship. What I have professed to you shall never diminish or change, and nothing shall ever lessen my endeavours to convince you of it.

Answer of their High Mightinesses the States-General of the United Provinces, dated Oct. 4.

Sire,

WE have received the letter which your Majesty did us the honour to write, under date the 19th ultimo, and by which your Majesty informs us you have determined to accept the constitutional Code which had been decreed and presented to your Majesty by the National Assembly.

We are highly sensible of this new mark of friendship and good-will, which your Majesty has given by informing us of this event, and we hasten to return you our thanks for the same. We seize with alacrity this occasion, as on every other which presents themselves, to testify to your Majesty the lively interest we take in all which concerns your august person, as also the welfare and prosperity of the French Monarchy.

We have also felt the greatest satisfaction in finding in the letter of your Majesty, the assurance of your desire to render more and more unalterable the connections which subsist between your and our Republic; and, as we are animated with the same sentiments, we shall on our side take every care to cultivate a mutual intercourse, and to cement, more and more, the happy ties which unite the French nation to ours.

The following is the SUBSTANCE of the other Answers, divested of their formal Language:

Great Britain

TESTIFIED a lively interest for the happiness of the King, his family, and his subjects.

Prussia

DECLARED that the interest he felt in this event was perfectly conformable to the assurances of esteem given by the King of France.

Saxony

Saxony

DECLARED his wishes to be for the constant felicity of the King and kingdom.

Deux Ponts

EXPRESSED his wishes for the safety of the King and Royal Family.

Mayence

DECLINED giving any answer.

Treves

WILL always have the most lively interest in the welfare of the King and Royal family, but as to any thing more, the present situation of the King prevented a further declaration.

Canton of Zurich

RECEIVED the notification with eagerness and joy.

Geneva

ALWAYS considered the prosperity of the nation, and of the King, as their particular interest.

Spain.

THE King of Spain cannot be persuaded that the King of France enjoys physical and moral liberty: That he will give no answer until he is convinced that the King is free; but at all times it was most foreign to his disposition to disturb the repose of France.

Sweden

RETURNED the dispatch to the Minister, under pretence that the King was not free.

Denmark.

I HAVE always applauded the measures which your Majesty has taken for the good of the nation, and I trust you will do justice to the eagerness with which I shall return the friendship of which you give me new assurances.

Naples.

I HAVE read the communication of the event which concerns your Majesty in the present state of the French Monarchy. Be assured of the sincere and zealous interest which I have taken, and shall always take, in whatever regards your person.

The Elector Palatine.

I HAVE received the notification of your Majesty's acceptance of the Constitution, decreed by the French nation. Not only are my invariable attachment to your Majesty, the proximity of the Palatinate to some of the provinces of your kingdom, and the good understanding that has hitherto subsisted between our respective subjects, sure pledges of the particular interest I take in this important event; but it excites a warm desire of participating in the perfect content and tranquillity of your Majesty, and all your Royal Family, to the strengthening of the French Monarchy, and the producing of a benign influence on the several states of Europe.

Arch-Governess of the Low Countries.

I EARNESTLY wish that this new resolution may produce you a lasting satisfaction, and become a source of happiness to the monarchy and the nation.

The Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

THE respectful part which I take in all events which concern your Majesty, equals my attachment to your august person. Accept my thanks for the notification of your acceptance of the new Constitution. I pray constantly for whatever may contribute to your Majesty's glory and happiness, and the prosperity of your reign.

Duke of Wirtemberg Strelitz.

I PRAY, with all my heart, that the acceptance of the Constitution, which was presented to you in the name of the nation, may bring your Majesty all the satisfaction and happiness which you deserve on so many accounts.

Duke of Wirtemberg.

I HAVE received your Majesty's letter with respect and gratitude.

titude. Be assured of the interest I shall always take in whatever concerns your Majesty's sacred person.

Landgrave of Baden.

YOUR Majesty cannot doubt the attachment which I shall always preserve for your sacred person, and the prayers which I shall put up for your happiness.

Republic of Venice.

THE gracious expressions of friendship contained in your Majesty's letter, were received by the Senate with the greatest satisfaction, and the most lively gratitude. The Republic, firm in its ancient usage of regarding the prosperity of the crown of France as its own, continues to form the most ardent wishes for your Majesty's glory, and the happiness of your reign.

Republic of Genoa.

WE have received the letter, intimating that your Majesty has accepted the Constitutional Act presented to you by the nation. We take this occasion of assuring your Majesty, that we continue to take a lively interest in all that concerns your august person, and the prosperity of your reign. We repeat our requests for the preservation of our rights, agreeable to the treaties which unite the two nations in a perfect correspondence, and which we shall always consider it as our glory to maintain.

Republic of Valais.

YOUR Majesty having communicated to us your acceptation of the Constitution, presented to you by the French nation, we have the honour to assure you that we take the most lively interest in whatever can contribute to the honour and the glory of your Majesty and the nation, and the strengthening of our alliance. We form the most sincere and ardent vows for the preservation of your Majesty's sacred person, and all the Royal Family.

King of Poland

JOINS to his thanks his wishes for the prosperity of the King and of the French nation; he implores for them both the assistance of that God who governs over kings, and by whom legislators extend the voice of justice over empires.

The City of Dantzic.

WE thank your Majesty for communicating a copy of the new Constitution: be happy in the prosperity of a free nation; and continue your august protection towards us. *

* Both the foreign and English publications have been searched for these Answers; and all that could be found are here inserted faithfully, and as fully as possible.

Copy of an Order of the Court of Brussels to the Magistrates of Ostend, dated October, 1791.

Dearly and well beloved,

HIS Majesty, the Emperor, having, on the demand of the ambassador of his Most Christian Majesty, resolved to acknowledge the French national flag throughout his dominions, we send you these presents to inform you of his sovereign intentions, according to which the officers of the police and of navigation are to regulate their conduct.

(Signed)

MARIE ALBERT.

(Counterigned)

VAN DE VELDE.

Copy of a circular Dispatch of the Aulic and State Chancellor, Prince de Kaunitz, to the Ambassadors and Ministers of his Imperial and Royal Majesty at the several foreign Courts, dated Vienna, Nov. 1, 1791.

SIR,

THE state of detention in which the King and Royal Family of France were, having ceased, the Emperor has not hesitated to grant to the French Ambassador at this Court the audience he asked from him on his return from Prague. He received from his hand the annexed letter, by which he informed him of the King's acceptance of the new French constitution. His Imperial Majesty orders you, Sir, to communicate it to the Court where you reside, and also his answer to this annexed letter; and as he thinks he ought to expose without restraint to his Majesty what he thinks of the new state of things, and the relations which the Court of France actually offers, and the decision of his Most Christian Majesty, he orders you to accompany these communications with the following overtures:

The Emperor proposed a Declaration and common measures for preventing the fatal consequences of the French revolution:
imminent

imminent dangers were threatening the liberty, honour, and safety of the King and Royal Family, as well as the preservation of the monarchical government in France, attacked in its essential principles by the progress of a popular anarchy which became dangerous to all the governments of Europe.

These perils are no longer pressing; the late events give hopes of better times.

It seems that the greater part of the French nation, struck with the misfortunes she was preparing for herself, returns back to more moderate principles; she acknowledges the necessity of maintaining the only form of government fit for a great State, and endeavours to restore to the throne the dignity and influence upon which depends the essence of a monarchic government. It appears, in short, that the King yields with confidence to this prospect; and that his acceptance, grounded upon this confidence, has been voluntary.

On the other hand, it cannot be concealed that such new appearances, even imperfect ones in many respects, cannot sufficiently tranquillize on the solidity and continuance of the events which they announce, and entirely dispel apprehensions which the violence and extremity of preceding events do justify but too much.

The Emperor does not dissemble that, in the uncertainty which proceeds from this opposition of hope and fear, he cannot yet form a definitive advice on the question, whether or not the situation of the King and the kingdom of France will continue to be the object of a common cause for the other Powers; but what seems to his Imperial Majesty evidently to result from this uncertainty itself, is, that, as long as it shall subsist, all the Powers will have a common concern, that the present good appearances, the failure of which would immediately re-produce the necessity and the rights of a common interference, should be realized and consolidated.

The Emperor has thought it useful not to disguise this manner of thinking, in his Answer to the Letter of his Most Christian Majesty; and he is persuaded that, if the other Powers were to express similar sentiments, this would only contribute in an advantageous manner to the encouragement and to the success of the moderate party which at present prevails in France; and his Imperial Majesty proposes to his Majesty to authorize his ministers to occasional intimations of this kind.

*Circular Note sent by the Emperor to the different Powers in Europe,
on the Subject of the French King's Acceptance of the Constitution.*

HIS Imperial Majesty announces to all the Courts to which he has sent his first circular Letter,* dated Padua, 6th of July, 1791, and also to the Governments of Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Portugal, that the situation of the King of France, which was the cause of that letter, being changed, he thinks it proper to express to the said Powers his present opinions. His Majesty thinks they ought to look upon the King of France *as free*, and consequently upon his acceptance of the constitution, and the acts which followed, *as valid*. He hopes that the said acceptance will restore good order in France, and that the moderate party may prevail, agreeable to the wish of his Most Christian Majesty; but as these hopes of the King may, contrary to all appearance, prove deceitful, and all the licentious disorders and excessive violences towards him may be renewed, his Imperial Majesty is of opinion, that all the Powers to whom he addresses himself ought not to desist from the measures agreed on between them, but hold themselves in a state of observation, and cause to be declared, by their respective Ministers at Paris, that their coalition exists, and that they will always be ready to support, in concert, on the first emergency, the rights of the King and the French monarchy.

* No perfect copy of this Letter has hitherto been published; but an important extract from it may be found, a few pages further on, in Kaunitz's Instructions to Blumendorf, dated Feb. 17, 1792.

Towards the End of November, 1791, the King of France requested that the Emperor would use his Influence with the Elector of Treves and other German Princes, who permitted warlike Assemblages of the Emigrants on their Territories, to procure the Dispersion of those Assemblages; and also to endeavour to procure the final Settlement of the Disputes concerning the Rights in Alsace and Lorraine; to which Request he received the following Answer from the Emperor.*

THERE can be no longer any doubt as to my manner of thinking upon the affairs of France. My last declaration, and the orders which I have caused to be given by my government at Brussels to the agent of the French emigrants, prove, that

* The official papers on this question are numerous and uninteresting; and the are omitted in this volume, because the abolition, by the National Assembly, of the feudal rights of the German Princes in Alsace and Lorraine, though the subject of much

that I consider my brother-in-law as free, and that my intention is not to meddle with the affairs of his kingdom, as long as the French shall leave him all that they have voluntarily assured to him, and that which he has voluntarily accepted in the new constitutional contract.

But nothing farther is required of me. If the King of the French has complaints against particular states of the empire, free sovereigns like myself, in virtue of the Germanic constitution, let him address himself to those sovereigns, and settle with them as he may understand them.

Letter from the French Princes to the Emperor.

Our Brother and Cousin,

15 Nov. 1791.

THE absolute silence of your Majesty, and the conduct which you have been pleased to evince since the treaty of Pilnitz, seem to require from us an entire reserve and discretion; but, notwithstanding appearances, and the rigorous measures which your Majesty's government in the Low Countries unceasingly pursue against the French, faithful to their duty and their honour, we always recall with confidence the sacred promises which your Majesty has made to the Comte d'Artois; and we have the firm assurance, that Leopold, faithful to his engagements, guided by the sentiments of his heart, and enlightened by his own proper interests, now wishes, and always will wish, to succour his ally, deliver his sister, and guaranty his own states, by destroying the germ of contagion.

much controversy, and a pretended reason for hostility, was certainly not the real cause of the war between the Emperor and France; nor is it imagined that any person will maintain it to have been so, since, in the most important papers which passed between the cabinets of Vienna and Paris on the eve of the rupture, it is either but slightly noticed or wholly disregarded. It may not however be improper to state, on this question, that the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine were ceded to France by the treaty of Munster, signed in 1648, to be held with the privileges, rights, &c. of the house of Austria. But stipulations were made by the 88th article, notwithstanding the sovereignty thus transferred, for the privileges of the nobles, &c. in those provinces, and also for their *immediate*, which may be translated, their dependance upon, or right of protection from, the German Empire. Upon the construction of these jarring articles disputes arose in the negociations at Nimiguen in 1678, which, however, terminated without any decision; and the treaty of Rhyfwick, in 1697, though it settled some other points relative to the treaty of Westphalia, passed over this matter in silence: it was therefore inferred, by many able writers, that by that silence the German empire had relinquished her claims contained in the 88th article above mentioned. But the National Assembly having abolished the feudal system throughout all the French dominions, and this abolition depriving the Bishops of Mentz, Treves, Spire, and Bale, of a metropolitan and diocesan jurisdiction exercised by them in Alsace and Lorraine, they complained in a diet of the German empire, which resolved, that all things, both temporal and spiritual, must be put upon their ancient footing, agreeable to treaties and conventions. France refused to comply with that resolution, and on this subject a very long correspondence took place.

A great occasion has at length presented: never could a more favourable opportunity be offered. It is our duty to submit to your Majesty what can be done in favour of France. It is for you to determine.

We do not here recall to your memory the present state of Europe. The North and the South have published their intentions.

Prussia and your Majesty have but one opinion. We are desirous to speak of the internal situation of France.

The new Assembly has fallen into disrepute; the frightful disorder of the finances announcing an approaching bankruptcy; no power, no order, any longer exists in the state; our enemies are acquainted with their danger; they perceive their ruin inevitable, but they still persevere in the audaciousness of their crimes; and we dare to say, to a sovereign who loves truth, that the *seeming* conduct of your Majesty sustains their hopes, and emboldens them in their sanguinary projects.

The decree which they passed against Monsieur and the emigrants sufficiently developes their designs. They know that the brothers of the unfortunate Louis XVI. despise their menaces; they know that the nobility of France are attached only to honour; but directed at present by the Duke of Orleans, and the republican party, they wish to profit by the silence of Europe, and to seek their safety in the excess of their crimes.

To succeed in their designs, it was necessary they should take the audacious measure of depriving us both of a right, which their own decrees gave us, to the regency. Sufficient time has elapsed to judge of the effect which this new crime has produced upon the sovereigns of Europe, and more especially upon your Majesty; but if they can be persuaded of your indifference, or of the prevalence of a dilatory system, which is equally dangerous, they will hasten to consummate their crimes; they will annihilate the phantom of royalty which they now suffer to exist; they will make an attempt on the life of the Queen; and they will elect a thief, by bestowing the regency upon the Duke of Orleans.

We do not advance any thing of which we are not certain; and your Majesty may be persuaded, that we speak not the language of exaggeration.

But, Sire, by a single word, by a single action, which will prove the firmness of your resolutions, not only will your Majesty disconcert all the projects of our enemies; but the change of opinions is such, the discredit of the assembly so great, that at one and the same instant an insurrection will take place in all parts of the kingdom, and more especially in the heart of the capital, where the people are kept in subjection by the audacity of the rebels alone.

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What we now demand of your Majesty is, that you will be pleased to make a public declaration, on purpose to assure the French Princes of your protection, and also the other French, whose zeal, and the purity of whose principles, have obliged them to leave the kingdom.

There is nothing *personal* in our conduct; we act only for honour, which is our sole recompense; nothing can deprive us of it.

But it is left for your Majesty to consider, whether you will guaranty the life of the King and of the Queen, and produce the best and greatest effects by a measure which will not any way affect you; or whether you choose to leave the dearest and most precious claims to the chance of events, and the audacity of crimes.

We are,

With the most respectful sentiments, &c.

Note of the Swedish Minister, at the Court of Vienna, delivered the 30th of November, 1791, to the Imperial Minister.

IN consequence of the orders of his Court, the undersigned Envoy Extraordinary has the honour, in the name of the King his master, officially to declare to the Imperial Minister, that his Majesty participates with the Empress of Russia and his Catholic Majesty the same sentiments for the re-establishment of the French monarchy, and with them the King regards his Most Christian Majesty as in a state of captivity, notwithstanding the acceptance that he has made of the constitution; that, agreeing in the principles and conduct of the Empress of Russia, he has sent the Baron Oxenstern to the French Princes as an Envoy; and that he is resolved, in concert with the Courts of Petersburg and Madrid, to act in such a manner as the exigency of the situation of the French Royal Family may require.

Vienna, 30th Nov. 1791.

(Signed)

Baron NOLCKEN.

Prince Kaunitz Rietbergh to the French Ambassador at Vienna.

Office of the Chancellor of the Court and State.

PRINCE Kaunitz Rietbergh, the Chancellor of the Court and State, having presented to the Emperor the official communication made by the French Ambassador, he has been authorized to express, in return to the said Ambassador, an answer with that

that entire freedom which his Imperial Majesty thinks it his duty to observe on all objects relative to the important crisis in which the kingdom of France is.

The Chancellor has, in consequence, the honour to communicate, on his side, that the Elector of Treves has also sent to the Emperor a note, which the Minister of France was charged to present him at Coblenz, as likewise the answer which the Elector gave to the said note; that this Prince, at the same time, had made known to his Imperial Majesty, that he had adopted, respecting the assembling and arming of the French refugees and emigrants, with regard to the furnishing them with arms and warlike ammunition, the same principles and regulations as had been put in force in the Austrian Low Countries.

But that discontents began to spread between his subjects and those in the environs; that the tranquillity of his frontiers and states were likely to be troubled by incursions and violences, notwithstanding this wise measure; and that the Elector claimed the assistance of the Emperor, in case the event realized his fears.

That the Emperor is perfectly tranquil on the just and moderate intentions of the Most Christian King, and not less convinced of the great interest which the French government has in preventing foreign sovereign princes from being provoked to act against them by force of arms; but daily experience shows, that there does not appear principles of stability and moderation enough in France, in the subordination of her powers, and especially in the provinces and municipalities, to prevent the apprehensions that the force of arms must be exercised in spite of the King's intentions, and in spite of the dangers of the consequences.

His Imperial Majesty, necessitated, as well by his friendship for the Elector of Treves as by the consideration he owes to the interest of Germany as a co-estate, and to his own interest as a neighbour, has enjoined Marshal de Bender, commandant-general of the troops in the Pays Bas, to march to the states of his Electoral Highness speedy and efficacious succours, in case he should be attacked with hostile incursions, or even imminently menaced with such.

The Emperor is too sincerely attached to his Christian Majesty, and is too desirous of the well-being of France, and the general repose, not to desire ardently the prevention of this extremity, and the infallible consequences which it will produce, as well on the part of the chief and the states of the German empire, as of other sovereigns, who have united in concert to maintain the public tranquillity, and for the safety and honour of crowns; and it is in consequence of this latter that the Chancellor Prince Kaunitz is ordered to be open and unreserved to the Ambassador of France, to whom he has the honour of repeating his assurances of having the most distinguished consideration.

Dated Vienna, Dec. 21, 1791.

Letter

*Letter from the King to the National Assembly, brought by a
Message, Dec. 31.*

Gentlemen,

I HAVE charged the Minister for Foreign Affairs to communicate to you the official note which the Emperor has caused to be delivered to the Ambassador from France at Vienna. This notice, I must say, has caused me the greatest astonishment. I had a right to reckon on the sentiments of the Emperor, and of his desire of preserving with France the good intelligence and all the connections that ought to subsist between two allies. I cannot yet think that his dispositions are changed: I wish to persuade myself that he has been deceived respecting the true state of facts; that he has supposed that the Elector of Treves had fulfilled the duties of justice and good neighbourhood; and that, nevertheless, this Prince had cause to fear that his states might be exposed to violences, or particular incursions.

In the answer which I have given to the Emperor, I repeat to him, that I have demanded nothing but what is just from the Elector of Treves, and nothing but what the Emperor himself had given an example of. I remind him of the care the French nation took immediately to prevent the assembling of the Brabanters, when they attempted it in the neighbourhood of the Austrian Pays Bas: Finally, I renew to him the wish of France for the preservation of peace; but at the same time I declare, that if, after the epoch which I have fixed, the Elector of Treves has not really and effectually dispersed the assemblages which exist in his states, nothing shall prevent me from proposing to the National Assembly, as I have already announced, to employ force of arms to constrain it.

If this declaration does not produce the effect which I have a right to hope; if the destiny of France is, to have to fight with her children and her allies, I shall make known to Europe the justness of our cause. The French people will support it by their courage; and the nation will see that I have no interest but hers; and that I shall ever maintain her dignity and her safety, as the most essential of my duties.

(Signed)

LOUIS.

(Underneath)

DELESSART.

*Letter of M. Louis de Narbonne, Minister at War of France,
to the Duke of Brunswick.*

My Lord,

Paris, Jan. 9, 1792.

HAD I followed the rules of ordinary policy, I should not have been induced to make the bold demand which I address to you in the name of the King, and which I should have addressed to you also in the name of the nation, had the secrecy which this step requires permitted me to consult its wishes. Come and assume the command of the French army—I know not what the Duke of Brunswick, as a prince of the German empire, as a member of the Germanic body, may have to offer in answer to this proposal, but I address myself to an hereditary prince, to one who has courted success in war, and who has been so often gratified in that high ambition: I can say to him, ‘among us you will acquire a glory worthy of your character.’ Is not this sufficient to engage you? Should you say, my Lord, that you are going to command an undisciplined army, I will answer, that political quarrels have divided it; but that it will rally under the standards of a man who depends only on his own genius, and who, in the cause of equality, finds himself previously disinterested by all the gifts of nature.

You will perhaps say also, that it is against the cause of Kings that you are going to take up arms; but our principles have consecrated monarchical government; and, without defending them in every point, I will remind you, that the Duke of Brunswick has practised in all his states several of our maxims; that the greatest general of Europe has not endeavoured by force to render his country more military than the extent of it would allow; that he has done nothing but what is worthy of a great character; and that the glory, even the most suited to his genius, has not made him pursue measures contrary to the happiness of his people.

Whatever our principles may have exaggerated; whatever violence, above all, may be in our Constitution, time already begins to apply a remedy; but nothing can equal the effect which will be produced by the presence of the Duke of Brunswick. In taking an oath to defend liberty, you would give cause of exultation to the French people; that mistrust which has ruined us would not approach the Duke of Brunswick.—Who would dare to doubt his word? Is not courage the surest pledge of loyalty?

The scourge of war might perhaps be averted from France. The name of the Duke of Brunswick will perhaps be sufficient to preserve us from it; but, even in the midst of peace, the glory of creating a power, and of re-establishing an army, would belong to him.

The

The faults and enemies of France may, perhaps, have made it be considered by Europe as a kingdom almost annihilated. Twenty-four millions of people, distant possessions, arts, all have been in danger of being forgotten; but all these still exist, all wait for the genius of good order. The French nation is susceptible of enthusiasm—the glory and example of your Serene Highness would excite it. By this sentiment you would rally a nation which is ruined only by being divided. In a word, your presence, by depriving our enemies of hope, will deprive those factions, by which we are torn, of all the strength they derive from terror.—This word will no longer be pronounced in a country, the defence of which you undertake; and you will acquire every kind of glory by restoring to France that tranquillity which is necessary for framing good laws, and by securing to the King the eternal gratitude of a people to whom he shall have given the Duke of Brunswick as a defender.

You may be told that the French Constitution, which you might think proper to support, abounds with faults; but, such as it is, it is a grand epoch in the human mind, and no judgement ought to be passed on it while it is seen surrounded only by all the troubles of a civil war, really existing, though that expression has never openly been pronounced.

In short, the French people wish to bury themselves under the ruins of this Constitution; and in their devoting themselves there will be something heroic, which will oblige the Duke of Brunswick, should he become their enemy, to confess, that that nation, in its defeat, knows how to snatch from the conqueror the prize of his glory.

I could also, in coolly discussing the interests of Europe, prove to your Serene Highness the utility of the step which I propose; but I place my hopes only in that love of glory which we ought to believe to be the characteristic of your Highness. To this sentiment I wished to address myself: it is the language of antiquity, a language such as the Romans would not have resisted, that I have thought proper to employ. The glory of the Duke of Brunswick seems to be contemporary with these ages of heroism.

Should I save my country by persuading your Serene Highness to pursue the courageous course which I request you to follow, you cannot doubt that my whole attention, in the office I occupy, shall be to unite all the means which prudence can suggest to second your views; and you will find the same enthusiasm which has dictated this letter, in the ardent care I shall employ to make you enjoy success in the noble step which I may prevail upon you to pursue.

M. de Custine will give account to your Royal Highness, with as much exactness as ability, of the present situation of the affairs
of

of France. When you have heard him, and read this letter, you will pronounce an answer which will weigh much in the balance of the fate of the Empire. But if, my Lord, you deceive my hopes, if you resist the impulse of your heart, all will not be terminated between you and the French nation. We shall still have the ambition of acquiring sufficient glory, to make the Duke of Brunswick regret having refused to gratify a wish which I have expressed to him in the name of the People and the King.

I am, with respect, my Lord, yours, &c.

(Signed) LOUIS DE NARBONNE.

*Answer of the Duke of Brunswick to M. Louis de Narbonne,
Minister at War.*

Sir,

January 22.

THE letter which you have done me the honour to write to me, could not fail to excite my most respectful gratitude to the King, and the liveliest sensibility on account of the very polite manner in which you executed the orders of his Majesty. I will not detain you with detailing the impression I have felt from the offer you have made to me, in terms proper to determine my sentiments. The imagination is flattered by representing the situation of a military officer, employed in the army of a nation to which no kind of glory is a stranger, and which, in that career, has produced men whom it is easier to admire than to imitate. But, notwithstanding all the splendour of the sphere to which you invite me, I think myself obliged to request, that you will immediately communicate to his Majesty the motives that compel me to deprive myself of the advantages of a situation, which would enable me to execute the orders of a great and just Monarch, who attaches his felicity to that of the nation.

My relations, as members of the Germanic body, are not unknown to the King; those which attach me to the King of Prussia and his august family, to his monarchy and army, are known also to you, Sir. Permit me to add an acknowledgement of my incapacity to fill a place which requires talents that I am far from having a right to suppose I possess, though I am fully convinced, that a minister, so enlightened as you, Sir, is one of the most capable, by the aid of your talents, to dissipate those fears which a well-grounded mistrust might excite in my mind. I must not neglect also to direct your attention to a secondary circumstance—I allude to my health, which has experienced a violent shock by an obstinate malady, the effects of which are not entirely dispelled.

Be, Sir, the interpreter of my most respectful sentiments to the King, of whose kindness I am highly sensible, and present
to

to him the ardent vows which I incessantly form for the glory and happiness of that august Monarch.

It has given me great pleasure to receive M. de Custine : his talents and prudence announce him to be a man who does honour to his nation, and who is highly worthy of belonging to it.

(Signed) C. U. F. Duke of BRUNSWICK LUNENBURG.

The Instructions of M. Delassert, Minister for Foreign Affairs at Paris, to M. Noailles, Ambassador from France to the Court of Vienna.

Paris, January 21st, 1793.

Sir,

I HAVE already spoken to you concerning the official note which was transmitted to you by the Prince of Kaunitz on the 21st of December. I shall again speak to you concerning it. This unexpected declaration produced at first the greatest agitation, for it was conceived that the language of the court of Vienna conveyed a degree of menace in its tone. In order to justify this opinion, it will be necessary to enter into some details.

It was in the month of November that you acquainted the Austrian Minister with the formal invitation which the King had just renewed to the Elector of Treves, for the purpose of procuring a dispersion of those bodies which were collected in his dominions, and at the same time you demanded in the name of the King "the interposition of the good offices and authority of the Emperor, to induce the Elector to comply with this act of justice." These bodies, the hostile preparations, the collection of military corps, were incontestably notorious to every one. The measures of the emigrants to excite every where enemies against France were not less notorious. The court of Vienna more than any other court, perhaps, was furnished with proof. Nevertheless, instead of attempting to induce the Elector of Treves to put a period to this cause of fermentation and inquietude, the court of Vienna appeared indifferent to all these movements, and thereby added to them a greater degree of power and importance.

It was impossible for the nation to view with the same indifference the aggression with which it was menaced. The National Assembly addressed itself to the King, disclosing to him a wish which had manifested itself in all parts of the kingdom, for the purpose of inviting him to take the necessary precautions which the safety of the state required. It was then that the Elector of Treves, terrified by this measure, requested the protection of the Emperor; and that, without any communication, or any preparatory

ratory elucidations, the Prince of Kaunitz declared to you, " that
 " the Emperor had given orders to the Marshal Bender to march
 " to the assistance of the Elector of Treves, if he should be at-
 " tacked." It is true, that this order appeared to relate to some
 violence and incursions committed by the municipalities in dis-
 obedience of the intentions of the nation and of the King; but
 allowing even this supposition, acts of this nation should never
 have been considered but as private operations, against which the
 Elector might easily have defended himself by means in his own
 power, which were susceptible of an amicable arrangement, and
 which certainly did not require any movement on the part of
 Marshal Bender to repress them. We are not ignorant in truth,
 that at the very time when the Emperor gave this order, he
 sent word to the Elector of Treves, " to follow a fixed rule with
 " respect to the emigrants, and to imitate in every thing the
 " example which had been set on this subject in the Low Coun-
 " tries." We are not ignorant also that the previous compliance
 with this condition, produced that assistance which General
 Bender was to afford to the Elector in case of an ulterior attack on
 our part. Why was not this disposition disclosed in the note trans-
 mitted to you? It will be unnecessary to explain to you how devoid
 of veracity that exposition is which the Elector made to the Em-
 peror. Every thing which he is obliged to do, for the purpose of
 conforming to the rules established in the Low Countries, gives
 the lie to the assertions he has made, and proves in the clearest
 manner the really hostile condition in which the emigrants were in
 his dominions.

But I cannot pass over in silence that passage in the official
 note in which the Elector of Treves affirms, " that it is easy to
 " discover that the King was not free when he subscribed the
 " document which was transmitted to him on the part of his
 " Majesty." This mode of expression ought not to have pro-
 cured the Elector of Treves so easily that protection which he
 requested.

I pass on, Sir, to the last paragraph of the note of 21st Decem-
 ber. It is this article, the perusal of which has produced the
 greatest number of reflections, and has left the deepest impression.
 It is there said, " that the Emperor is too sincerely attached to
 " his most Christian Majesty, and is too desirous of the well being
 " of France, and the general repose, not to desire ardently to
 " prevent this extremity, and the infallible consequences which
 " it will produce, as well on the part of the chief and the states
 " of the German empire, as on the part of the other sovereigns
 " combined for the maintenance of the public tranquillity, and the
 " safety and honour of Crowns."

I. It cannot be conceived in what manner particular acts,
 committed perhaps by certain municipalities, ought to interest
 all

all Europe; since, as has been already observed, a small portion of good will would have terminated such events in an amicable way.

II. The following expressions have made a deep impression:—
 “The sovereigns combined for the public tranquillity, and the safety and honour of Crowns.” It has been conceived, that these words are an index to a league formed without the knowledge of, and perhaps against France: it has been a matter of astonishment, that the Emperor, the brother-in-law and ally of the King, should not have informed him of this combination of the sovereigns of Europe, at the head of which his Imperial Majesty seems to be placed. This observation, Sir, naturally leads me to speak to you of the uneasiness which has already entered into the minds of many, and to which the words which I have just quoted added a great degree of strength. It is apprehended, that there does indeed exist a combination between the principal powers of Europe, for the purpose of producing some change in the French constitution. It is supposed that these powers entertain a design of establishing a congress, in which this object will be discussed between them. Finally, it is imagined that, uniting their power and their means, they will force the King and the nation to accept those laws which they may make.

I do not doubt that the emigrants have often represented this plan as the easiest in the world to be executed; but I cannot persuade myself that it has been so easily adopted. I cannot believe, above all, that the Emperor, guided as he is by views of wisdom and justice, can have imbibed such ideas. Vain would be the attempt to change by force our new constitution: it has become to a great majority of the nation a species of religion, which they have embraced with enthusiasm, and which they will defend with that energy which belongs to the most exalted sentiments.

Those who would draw the foreign powers into violent measures, repeat incessantly that France is full of malecontents, who wait only for the opportunity of declaring themselves. There are many who suffer and who complain; but I firmly believe, and my belief is commensurate with the belief of those who know the actual disposition of the public mind, that the first moment in which the constitution shall be attacked, there would be but one party, one sentiment, one interest; and the greatest part of the malecontents, attaching themselves to the common cause, would become its warmest defenders.

At the same time that they speak of malecontents, they exaggerate the want of discipline in our armies, the disorder of our finances, and our intestine commotions; in a word, they represent us in a state of absolute imbecility. I do not dissemble, that our embarrassments are great; but were they still greater,
 O 2 they

they would much deceive themselves if they thought they could insult France with impunity, or if they despised her power.

You have often informed me, Sir, that the people were extremely astonished at Vienna, "at the apparent disorder of our government, at the want of subordination in the different parts, and at the little respect with which the King was treated." It ought to be considered, that we have but just produced one of the greatest revolutions that ever happened; that this revolution, in its essential characteristic, being at first produced by an extreme rapidity, has been prolonged by divisions arising in the different parts, and by the opposition established between the different passions and interests. It was impossible that such opposition and such effects, such innovations and such disasters, should fail of producing long agitations, and it may reasonably be expected that the re-establishment of order can only be produced by time.

Besides, what is the cause of this intestine fermentation, at which the Court of Vienna seems so much offended? It is the steps which the emigrants have taken, their preparations, their projects, their menaces, and the support more or less considerable which they have received in most of the courts of Europe.

It has been without doubt an epoch in which their cause, apparently connected with that of the King, has excited the interest of sovereigns, and more particularly that of the Emperor. But when once the King, by the acceptance of the Constitution, had put himself at the head of the new government, the emigrants ought to have created no farther interest except from their misfortunes; and it was easy to judge, that their pretensions, and movements, in affording hopes to some and uneasiness to others, would produce troubles in the kingdom, and would perhaps communicate those troubles to a large part of Europe. Hence the document of 21st December, which seemed to announce an intention of protecting them, produced a kind of explosion, and gave rise to so many suspicions and reproaches. And upon whom was all this to fall? Upon the King; because malevolence endeavoured to inculcate a belief, "that there existed between the Emperor and the King a perfect intimacy; that all their measures are concerted; and that it is thus the King, who protects the emigrants, directs the coalition of all the powers of Europe." It would therefore be a great means of calming the minds, and re-establishing order and tranquillity in the kingdom, if a stop were put to these scandalous associations of emigrants, who, without titles, or territories, endeavour to elevate themselves to power, thinking only to revenge their private injuries, and to make good their personal pretensions.

It appears, Sir, that one of the things which has most displeased

pleased the Austrian Minister, is the liberty of speech and writing; and that he pretends that a government, in which such excesses are tolerated, is in itself intolerable. Upon this subject we have laid down wise principles and established just laws. But it ought to be considered, that our organization is only in its infancy; that the resources of our new government are not yet in possession of all their energy; and that in the midst of disquietude, occasioned partly by foreign powers, it is impossible that the laws should exercise all their power in the interior of the kingdom. Let them cease to disquiet us, to threaten us, and to furnish pretexts to those who only wish to produce disorder, and tranquillity will soon be established. This deluge of libels, with which we have been so completely inundated, has already diminished, and continues to diminish. Indifference and contempt are the arms with which this scourge ought to be encountered. Ought all Europe to be irritated against the French nation, because it conceals in its bosom some silly declaimers; and would they do them the honour of answering them at the mouth of their cannon? Moreover, if it were possible that a miserable cause like this should draw all the powers of Europe into a war, this war, whatever might be the event, would not destroy the object against which it was undertaken. It would, on the contrary, add to its strength and activity.

I have just, Sir, pronounced an important word: a word which occupies every person's mind; a word which affords uneasiness to some and satisfaction to others. This word is WAR. You will easily believe that the King is at the head of those who oppose it. His excellent mind, acting in concert with his heart, revolts at the idea. I regard it, even if it should be fortunate, as a calamity to the kingdom, and a scourge to humanity. In the mean time I can assure you, that the King has been very sensibly affected by the document of the 21st of December. Every intelligence that has been since received, either from Brussels or Coblenz, has confirmed the real disposition of the Emperor; and his Majesty, desiring that the National Assembly should partake in this sentiment, has required me to communicate successively every thing that could tend to this end. But the order given so rudely to Marshal Bender, the apparent intention of succouring the Elector of Treves, at the very time that this Prince observed the most hostile conduct towards us, the annunciation of a combination unknown to us between the powers of Europe, the tone and temper of the official document, have made an impression which the wisest could not avoid receiving, and which the King has not been able to efface.

I return to that essential object, the war. Is it for the
 O 3 Emperor's

Emperor's interest to suffer himself to be drawn into this fatal measure? I will allow, for the sake of argument, that the most favourable events may attend his armies;—what then will be the consequence? The Emperor will leave off by being more embarrassed by success than he would have been by disasters: and the only fruit which he will gather from this war, will be the sad advantage of having destroyed his ally, and of having increased the power of his enemies and his rivals.

I contend then, from incontestable evidence, that peace is as necessary to the Emperor as to France; I contend that it is prudent for him to preserve an alliance, which cannot hereafter produce any inconvenience to him, and which may be beneficial; I contend that, instead of taking part in measures which might tend to overthrow the kingdom, he ought, on the contrary, to desire the preservation of its power and prosperity.

You ought, Sir, to demand explanations on three points. 1st. Upon the document of the 21st December. 2d. Upon the Emperor's interposition in our internal affairs. 3d. Upon the meaning of that expression:—"The Sovereigns combined for the safety and honour of Crowns." Each of these explanations, demanded from his justice, may be given with that dignity which accords with his person and power.

One circumstance perhaps would embarrass the Imperial Court in that explanation, which I will suppose it may be inclined to give: this is, the affair of the Princes, in which the Emperor may think himself obliged to interpose as chief of the Empire. I shall first however observe, that this is a separate transaction, and ought to be treated in a way different to that which is the object of the present discussion. I shall add, that the decree of the 14th allows this negotiation a greater degree of latitude than it has hitherto possessed; for except every thing which might tend to re-establish the feudal right on the territories of France, a measure which was and will always be impossible, every thing else is permitted, and the King will certainly never refuse any reasonable arrangement. I believe that I may hope that the National Assembly will be disposed to adopt the proposition of his Majesty on this subject.—In a word, Sir, I express to you the wish of the King, that of his council, and I hesitate not in saying that of *the sound part of the nation*. We wish for peace. We ask that a period should be put to this expensive state of war into which we have been drawn: we demand a return to a state of peace; but we have received so much cause of uneasiness, that it is necessary we should receive a full and ample assurance of it.

Instructions of the Prince de Kaunitz to Blumendorff, the Imperial Minister at Paris, dated Vienna, 17th of February, 1792.

THE Ambassador from France at this Court has been directed to demand explanations respecting the notification which I delivered to him on the 21st of December; he has acquitted himself by communicating to me the following extract of the dispatch which was addressed to him for that purpose by Mons. Delassert on the 21st of January last. It is sufficient for me to refer, respecting the explanations demanded, as well to the notoriety of the facts, as to a posterior note sent by me to the French Ambassador on the 5th of January, which, without doubt, was known at Paris sixteen days anterior to the date of the dispatch of M. Delassert; nevertheless, the sentiments and intentions of the Emperor respecting France are so pure and sincere, that he is readily inclined to repeat the fullest explanations, being sensible that it is of infinite importance for them to be justly known, and to entirely do away any doubt under which it is endeavoured to represent them, to the danger of their mutual tranquillity. The explanations that the Ambassador has been commissioned to demand are reduced to the two following heads: “ The orders given to Marshal Bender; and the confederacy which subsists between the Emperor and several other Powers for maintaining general peace, and for the security and honour of their respective Crowns.”

Explanation on the First Head—“ As to the Orders given to Marshal Bender.

The Emperor, without waiting for a requisition from France, was the first to subject the reception of the French emigrants in all his dominions to the most strict rules of a simple asylum; and it is also not secret throughout all Europe, that, since their assembling, the Emperor has continually given the most positive directions and advice to deter them from any actions that might disturb the general tranquillity. On what foundation then, or to what purpose, does M. Delassert reproach the Court of Vienna with having appeared indifferent to the movements of the emigrants? The orders to Marshal Bender, which is the point in question, have been absolutely conformable to the engagement of the Elector of Treves, “ to adhere to the same rules that are in force in the Low Countries relative to the emigrants,” and M. Delassert confesses it to be well known in France, that they were exactly fulfilled. This point required, therefore, no explanation, and I know not what to think of the Minister’s reproach on account of “ this disposition not having been expressed in the note of the 21st of December,” when at the same time the “ assistance demanded by the Elector is there avowedly promised in case the tranquillity

" lity of his frontiers and his states should be infringed, notwith-
 " standing the wise measures of that Prince in adopting the same
 " regulations which were put in force in the Austrian Low Coun-
 " tries;" and when at the same time, in my second note of the
 5th January, the declaration on our part, of assistance, is positively
 limited to the case of an invasion taking place, " in defiance of
 " the precautions of the Princes of the Empire in observing a con-
 " duct similar to that pursued by the government of the Low
 " Countries." If such manifest indications were not sufficient to
 clear all doubt, and if respecting himself it were possible to suppose
 the Emperor would support armaments which he has forbidden in
 his own estates, what requisition could remain after the letter that
 the Count de Mercy addressed you on the 7th of January, and
 concerning which, Sir, you acquainted me of having made an exact
 communication to M. Delassert; by which this Ambassador enjoins
 you " to communicate to the French Minister, that the Emperor
 " had declared he would grant no assistance to the Elector, if he
 " did not fully satisfy the demand of France; nor to permit in his
 " States assemblages of emigrants, nor any preparations, nor hostile
 " steps of any kind whatever; but that he should adopt in every
 " respect the same impartial conduct, which has always been ob-
 " served in the Low Countries towards the French emigrants?"
 This official explanation, together with the above indications, is
 confirmed by the fact and by the reports of Mons. de St. Croix,
 on the execution of the orders given to prevent these assemblages.
 Did it not therefore place in the hands of the Minister sufficient
 motives of satisfaction to dissipate the most confirmed and malevo-
 lent mistrust?

How, therefore, can Mons. Delassert confine the motives for
 the orders given to Marshal Bender to the supposition of some
 violence, and some incursions committed by the municipalities?
 Why does he pass over in silence the other motives which my note
 of the 21st December specified; " that daily experience shewed
 " the uncertainty of moderate measures in France, and of regular
 " subordination, especially in the provinces and municipalities?"
 Is it that the other motives besides those he explains, and which
 are found at length in my note of the 3d of January, but on
 which he observes silence, are not equally true as important? It
 is assuredly easier to pass them over, than to combat their justice
 and reality.

It is therefore as clear as day, that the Emperor, far from being
 inclined to threaten France, was only inclined to remind it of the
 obligations he was under, as Chief of the Germanic Body, as a
 co-estate and neighbour, to succour another state of the empire
 against unjust attacks, which evidently were to be apprehended
 from the extreme violence manifested in the temper of the Na-
 tional Assembly, and also in the meanest departments and muni-
 cipalities,

cialties, joined to a precipitation, the irregularity of measures which do not permit any delay in the orders for eventual assistance; and it is equally clear, that there did not remain to France a shadow of doubt of the true intentions of the Emperor; the result of course is, that on the first head there was no ground for requiring the explanations which have been demanded, if the French Minister had not been absolutely determined to start objections.

Explanation respecting the Confederacy of Powers.

Without doubt, says M. Delassert, it has been a period where their cause, or that of the emigrants which appeared connected with that of the King, has excited the attention of sovereigns, and more particularly of the Emperor. At this period which the Minister points out, before the time that the King, by the acceptance of the constitution, placed himself at the head of a new government, France gave to Europe the example of a rightful King forced by atrocious violence to fly; protesting solemnly against the acquiescence which they had extorted from him; and a little afterwards, together with his family, stopped and detained prisoners by his subjects. Then it concerned the Brother-in-law and the Ally of the King to invite the other Powers of Europe to join with him in a Declaration to France, "That they all viewed the
 " cause of his most Christian Majesty as their own; that they de-
 " mand that this prince and his family be set at liberty, and that
 " they should have power to go where they pleased; and they
 " require for these royal personages inviolability and due respect,
 " which, by the laws of nature and of nations, are due from
 " subjects to their princes; that they would unite to avenge, in
 " the most signal manner, every farther attempt that may be
 " committed, or suffered to be committed, against the liberty, the
 " honour, and the safety, of the King, the Queen, and the Royal
 " Family; and that, finally, they will not acknowledge any *con-*
 " *stitutional laws* as legitimate in France, but those which should
 " have the voluntary acquiescence of the King enjoying perfect
 " liberty. But if, on the other hand, these demands are not
 " complied with, they will in concert employ all the means in their
 " power to put a stop to the scandalous usurpation of power,
 " which bears the appearance of an open rebellion, and which,
 " from the danger of the example, it concerns all the govern-
 " ments of Europe to repress." These are the terms of the Declaration, which the Emperor proposed, in the month of July 1791, to the principal sovereigns of Europe to be made to France, and to be adopted as the basis of the general confederacy. He defies a word to be found, which is not sanctioned by all the principles of the most sacred rights of nations; and is it pretended, that the French nation, by its new constitution, has raised itself above
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the universal laws of all countries, in all ages? They could not, without contradicting the constitution itself, give it the title of a League against France; of an union of Powers to oblige the King and the nation to accept laws which they shall have made: they could not give such a title to a Confederacy, whose only view was to succour and support the inviolability of the King and French Monarchy, which the new constitution acknowledges and sanctions as an immutable foundation of the government. At the time of the detention of the King and his family, preliminary stipulations were made for a defensive alliance between the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, signed the 25th of July, 1791, importing “ that the two Courts would jointly consult, and would employ “ themselves to accomplish a Confederacy on the affairs of France, “ to which his Imperial Majesty should invite the principal Powers “ of Europe;” stipulations which rest entirely, as plainly appears, on the avowed principles and views of the Confederacy, as does also the joint declaration of the Austrian and Prussian Monarchs at the time of their interview at Pilnitz, on the 27th of August following.

This Confederacy was on the eve of being completed, when the King and Queen were released, the royal authority restored, the maintenance of a monarchical form of government adopted as a fundamental principle of the constitution, and his most Christian Majesty declared, in his letter of the 13th of September, to the National Assembly, that “ he accepted the constitution, though “ in truth he could not discover that energy in the government “ which would be necessary to effectually direct and preserve the “ unity of all the parts of so vast an empire; but that he consented, “ and that experience only should decide.” Then the Emperor addressed himself a second time to the Powers whom he had invited to this Confederacy, and proposed to them to suspend their design, as may be proved by the circular dispatches which for this purpose were received by the Imperial Ministers at the different Courts in the course of the month of November; and of which you will make no difficulty of producing the copy herewith, No. 2. This proposed suspension was caused by the King’s acceptance of the constitution, and by the appearance that he had done it freely, and in hopes that the dangers which threatened the liberty, the honour, and the safety of the King and the Royal Family, as also the existence of the monarchy of France, would cease in future. It is only in case these dangers should be reproduced, that the Confederacy will again resume its activity.

Instead then of this circular dispatch, containing that which is advanced without proof by the request, in form of a decree, which the Assembly presented to the King on the 25th of January, “ that “ the Emperor had endeavoured to excite a Confederacy of dif- “ ferent Powers inimical to the sovereignty and safety of France,” it

it shews the direct reverse; it shews, that his Imperial Majesty had sought to pacify the other powers, by engaging them to participate with him in those hopes which were the motives of his most Christian Majesty's acceptance of the constitution; since when the Confederacy of the Emperor with those Powers has only eventually existed on account of the apprehensions which it was natural to entertain in consequence of a revolution which, to make use of Mons. Delassert's own words, "having been accomplished with precipitation, was prolonged by divisions; it being impossible that so many contrary opinions, so many efforts, and so many violent exertions, should not leave after them lasting agitation." These fears, and the many observations which result therefrom, have a double motive, equally well-founded as inseparable in its objects.

Instead of the interior state of France giving them reason to expect that the favourable predictions of M. Delassert would be realized on the recovery of order, the activity of government, and the execution of the laws; on the contrary, from the growing symptoms of ferments and resistance, the Powers, friends of France, have the most just motives to fear the repetition of the same violences against the King and the Royal Family; and even to fear that the French nation will be plunged in the most dreadful misfortune that can attack a great state—popular anarchy; an evil the most infectious towards other nations; and as more than one foreign State has already furnished fatal examples of its progress, it becomes the duty of other Powers to contest the same right of maintaining their constitutions, which France claims in protecting its own. In consequence of these causes of alarm, there could not exist a more lawful and urgent Confederacy, which is absolutely necessary for the tranquillity of Europe.

He must also disbelieve the relation of the best authenticated daily events, to attribute the principal cause of the agitation of the interior of France to the stand the emigrants have made to their preparations, their projects, their threats, and to the assistance they have received. The impotent armaments of the emigrants did not require the collecting of forces twenty or thirty times more numerous: the armaments of the emigrants are dissolved, while those of France continue; and the Emperor, so far from approving their designs, insists that they make no attempt to disturb the public tranquillity. The Princes of the empire follow his example; no Power supplies them with troops; and the pecuniary aid which may have been afforded them through interest, or in consideration of their misfortunes, is unworthy of notice.

No, the true cause of this ferment, and of all the consequences which may ensue, is but too manifest to the eyes of France, and of all Europe; it is the influence and the violence of the Republican Party, condemned by the principles of the constitution, and proscribed

proscribed by the Constituent Assembly; a Party, whose ascendancy in the present Legislature has been viewed with dread, by all those who have the good of France at heart.

It is the violence of this Party which produced those crimes and scenes of horror, which disgraced the commencement of the reformation of the French constitution, called for and secured by the King himself, and which Europe would have regarded with unconcern, had not attempts, forbidden by all laws, human and divine, forced foreign Powers to unite for the preservation of the public tranquillity, and for the safety and honour of Crowns. It is the agitators of this party, since the new constitution has declared the inviolability of the monarchy, who invariably seek to sap and overthrow its principles, sometimes by motions and direct attacks, and sometimes by a settled plan to annihilate it completely, by leading the Legislative Assembly to seize the exclusive functions of the Executive Power, or forcing the King to yield to their wishes by quarrels which they excite, and by the mistrusts and reproaches which their manœuvres bring upon the King. As they well know that the majority of the nation is unwilling to adopt a Republican system, or, more properly, a system of anarchy, and as they despair of succeeding to bring it about, if tranquillity should be established in the interior of the nation, and peace preserved with the surrounding Powers, they direct all their efforts to foster the internal troubles, and bring on a foreign war.

It is in the first of these views that they carefully encourage religious disputes, as the most active cause of civil commotions, annihilating the effect of the tolerating views of the constitution by an intolerance in its execution directly contrary to its spirit. It is to this end they endeavour to make the reconciliation of the different parties impossible; and the method they take of reclaiming one side, which has been alienated by the severest trials the human heart can submit to, is by depriving them of the hope of mitigation or protection; and while they themselves are seen to attack and violate with impunity the new constitution in its most essential principles, they excite the public enthusiasm for its immutability and perfection, and yet baffle the desire of rendering it permanent by the temperate improvements of judgment and experience, not less important towards its essential end, the establishment of free monarchy, than necessary to reunite all classes in unanimity, and restore that order and energy which are absolutely requisite for internal government. But knowing well that their existence, and the success of their views, depend only on the degree of enthusiasm which they may excite in the nation, they have provoked the present crisis between France and foreign Powers. It is for this purpose, therefore, that they have induced the government to lavish the public revenue, insufficient for the current expences and the support of the credit of the State,
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in armaments for war, under the pretext of making head against the assemblage of four thousand emigrants in Germany, but in reality with the evident intent that these armaments, accompanied with menacing language, shall infallibly provoke counter armaments, and finally an open rupture with the Emperor and empire.

Instead of appeasing the just apprehensions which the foreign Powers have entertained for a long time on account of the wild projects of seducing other nations to anarchy and revolt, they plot at this day with a publicity of declarations and measures without example in the history of any civilized government; they were right in imagining that sovereigns would not treat with indifference and contempt their furious and calumniating harangues, when they should see that the National Assembly tolerates them in its bosom, collects them, and even owns their publication. They imagined they would drive the Emperor to extremities, and force him into hostile measures (which might draw off the attention and alarms of the nation), by nourishing the new plan of revolt, which has been lately discovered in the Low Countries, and of which it is so well known, that no doubt remains of its focus existing at Douay, and that the whole scheme was founded on the assurances of assistance from the Republican Party in France. It is in general against the Emperor, and to take advantage of the unprepared state of his forces in the neighbouring provinces, that their designs, or at least their first attempts, seem directed; expecting, without doubt, to prevent the consequences of an attack which would become the common cause of the Powers, by endeavouring by negociations, and by separate deceitful offers, to disunite them, and to inspire them respectively with motives of jealousy and rivalry; but which motives they could no ways excite at a time when every thing contributed to fix on the firmest basis a system of moderation and general repose.

It is finally owing to the fatal influence of this same party, who wish to precipitate a war with his Imperial Majesty, that the extraordinary decree of the 25th of January can be attributed; by which, encroaching on the initiative reserved to the King by the constitution, the Emperor is reproached with having violated the treaty of union and alliance of 1756, because he wished to succour the King of France when a prisoner, and the French Monarchy when nearly destroyed at the period of the 21st of June last, though at the same time he has endeavoured to persuade the other sovereigns to accept the determination and the hopes of his most Christian Majesty. By this decree they require the King to demand an explanation, in the name of France, who is arming for war, of the hostile designs of the Emperor, who has not armed at all; who has put a stop to the armaments of others, and who is obliged at this day to arm in his own defence. By this decree, adding insult to injustice, it arrogates, on reproaches without proof, to prescribe to a respectable sovereign, the Ally of France,

France, a peremptory demand of satisfaction; as if the rules and customs consecrated by the rights of nations were to be subjected to the arbitration of a French legislature.

Notwithstanding these offensive proceedings, the Emperor will give to France the clearest proof of his constant attachment, by preserving on his part that moderation which his friendly concern for the situation of the kingdom inspires; he does justice to the personal sentiments of the King his brother-in-law; he is far from ascribing such measures to the majority of the nation, who either groan under the evils produced by a frantic party, or involuntarily take a part in the errors and prejudices which are instilled into them against the conduct of his Imperial Majesty.

To detail the circumstances and the true intentions of his conduct towards France, without reserve and without disguise, to the eyes of the King and the whole nation, are the only arms to which the Emperor wishes to have recourse to destroy the artifices of a cabal, who, establishing a State within a State, and relying on its ascendant forbidden by the law, and on troubles and confusion, has no other means of supporting itself in the inextricable embarrassments which it has prepared for the nation, than to precipitate it in still greater calamities, under favour of which it may accomplish its plan, of overthrowing monarchy, as settled by the constitution.

It is with this amicable and salutary intention, that the Emperor, at the same time that he sought, not only in words but in actions, to dissipate the uneasiness caused in France by the emigrants, thought proper to suspend the existence of the Confederacy, and declare to it his resolution of assisting the State in case of attack, to make responsible to the King and the nation those who should commence hostilities; and doubtless the French Minister would not suffer them to remain ignorant of a declaration, word for word similar to one officially made by the Envoy of his Prussian Majesty.

Finally, it is with the same view that the Emperor opposes truth to malevolence, being persuaded that his Most Christian Majesty, and the sound and major part of the nation, will plainly see the professions and actions of a sincere friendship, and acknowledge his sincerity in endeavouring to dispel the illusion to which it is intended they should fall victims.

You will remit for this purpose a copy of this dispatch to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, requesting him to lay it before the King, and to express to him my most sincere and lasting friendship, &c. &c.*

* On the 28th of February the Prussian Minister at Paris presented a note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which he declared that the Court of Berlin completely agreed with the Court of Vienna in the sentiments and designs expressed in this dispatch of the Prince of Kaunitz.

Note of the French Ambassador, at the Court of Vienna, to the Imperial Minister. March 11th, 1792.

THE Ambassador from France to his late Imperial Majesty has received Instructions relative to the official note which the Chancellor Prince de Kaunitz honoured him with on the 19th of February, and also to the other pieces that were joined to that note.

The King had caused these instructions to be sent to him on the very day the Emperor, to whom he had the honour of being accredited, died. The importance of the communications he is ordered to make, do not give him time to wait for new credentials; he would reproach himself were he to delay the measures prescribed to him, which have for their object the preservation of a good understanding and general tranquillity. After all the circumstances which have given mutual uneasiness, he is happy to have it in his power to propose means for their termination.

The King thinks that it neither becomes the dignity nor the independence of the Nation to discuss objects which he is of opinion relate to the internal concerns of the kingdom: But his Majesty observes the assurances given in the name of the Emperor, "That far from supporting the projects and pretensions of the emigrants, he was desirous to convince the French nation of the falsehood of those reports which have been propagated against his Imperial Majesty, and which impute to him designs against the safety and independence of France, by plans and alliances tending to interfere in the government, and overturn the constitution."

His Majesty has found in the answer of the deceased Emperor some amicable and pacific overtures, and he has received them with pleasure. As it is however necessary to remove all those doubts which have been too much prolonged, he declares, that "conscious of his attachments to the French Nation and the constitution, and equally trusting in the attachment of the French People, he cannot behold without uneasiness a confederacy, the object of which appears to give just cause of alarm." He in consequence demands of his ally to abandon that confederacy, and renew his assurances of peace and union. He explains to him his views without reserve, and relies on the same frankness and readiness in his declarations, which he expects as a pledge of mutual friendship.

The King has charged his Ambassador to promise, that "as soon as his Imperial Majesty shall have engaged to discontinue all preparations for war in his dominions, and to reduce his military forces in the Low Countries, and Brisgaw, to the footing they were on at the first of August, 1791, his Majesty will also

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“discontinue all preparations, and will reduce the French troops in the frontier departments to the ordinary state of the garrisons.” It is on this determination, the only one becoming the dignity and interests of two great powers, that the King has acknowledged the sentiments he expected from the late Emperor his Brother-in-law, and the ancient ally of France.

Finally, the Ambassador has been charged to observe, that after a proposal so just and so formal, the King relies on an answer of the same description, announcing a resolution to put a period to a situation in which France neither can nor will remain much longer.

Such are the sentiments which the King ordered his Ambassador to express to the late Emperor the King of Hungary and Bohemia.

Overtures of conciliation and friendship are the first words that Princes, already united by so many ties, address to one another. The measures proposed have for their object the insuring of two nations from the calamities of war. The Ambassador congratulates himself on the opportunity of presenting this important reflection to the Prince de Kaunitz: It will be a pleasure for him to accomplish the desire of a monarch, whose chief actions aim at human happiness. The French Ambassador has the honour to renew his assurances of the greatest esteem.

(Signed)

NOAILLES.

Answer, dated 18th of March, 1792, of the Chancellor Prince de Kaunitz, to the Note of M. Noailles of the 11th of March.

THE French Government having demanded a categorical explanation concerning the intentions and measures of the late Emperor relative to the present situation of France, this answer is sent in consequence of that demand. I regard it only as an act of complaisance and friendly respect, after the steps taken on the subject of this question. But a more strong reason, becoming the dignity of a great power, is to refuse with freedom, and not to discuss confidential communications, which might be disguised in answering for interpretations and requests, with which might be found mixed the words of peace or war, accompanied with provocations of every kind. The justice of the motives and the truth of the assertions on which rest the explanations already given by order of his Imperial Majesty, are incontrovertible; and the Chancellor of the Court and State, the Prince de Kaunitz, is therefore the less bound to add to them at present any new arguments. The King of Hungary and Bohemia fully adopts

adopts on this subject the sentiments of the late Emperor; and the new demands which the French Ambassador has since been charged to make here, revert to those, which have already been completely answered.

It cannot be conceived that the armaments and the proceedings in the Austrian dominions can justify preparations for war. The defensive measures ordered by his Imperial Majesty are not to be compared with the hostile measures of France: and as to those which his Apostolic Majesty shall judge necessary for the security and tranquillity of his own territories, and above all for stifling the troubles which the examples of France and the criminal proceedings of the Jacobin party foment in the Belgic Provinces, he cannot, nor never will consent previously to tie up his hands with any one whoever, nor has any one a right to prescribe limits to his conduct. With regard to the confederacy in which his Imperial Majesty is engaged with the most respectable Powers in Europe, the King of Hungary and Bohemia still continues to agree with those powers in opinion and determination; and they do not think it convenient or possible to dissolve that confederacy, before France has dissipated the causes which provoked and necessitated its birth. His Majesty on his part expects this the more, as he presumes too much on the justice and reason of a nation, distinguished by its mildness and wisdom, to abandon the hope that it will not be slow to withdraw its dignity, independence, and repose, from the attempts of a sanguinary and furious faction, which promotes anarchy, in order to destroy, by insurrection and popular violence, all exercise, all sorts of authority, laws and principles; and by an illusive mockery of words, is attempting to rob the most Christian King of his liberty, to destroy every constitution and all regular government, and to violate the faith of the most solemn treaties, and the duties of the most sacred public right.

But should their artifices and designs prevail, his Imperial Majesty flatters himself that *the sound and principal part of the nation* will behold, in a consoling prospect, the existence and support of a concert, whose views are worthy of confidence, and of the most important crisis that has ever affected the common interests of Europe.

This is what the Chancellor of the Court and State is charged to reply to the answer which the French Ambassador had been ordered to make to his late Imperial Majesty; and in requiring him to transmit it to his court, he has the honour to repeat his assurances of the greatest esteem.

Vienna, 18th March, 1792.

(Signed)

KAUNITZ REITBERGH.

Letter from M. Dumourier, Minister for Foreign Affairs in France, to M. Noailles, French Ambassador at the Court of Vienna.

SIR,

Paris March 19, 1792.

I HAVE laid before the King your dispatches of the 29th of January, and the 1st and 3d of March.

As the affairs of Austria may take a new direction in consequence of the death of Leopold, the King does not expect an immediate answer to the dispatches transmitted you by M. Delessart. The disgrace of that minister has been occasioned in a great measure by the feebleness with which he conducted his negotiations.

It is unpleasant that you should have communicated to M. de Kaunitz the confidential letter, of which an extract, properly made, would not have furnished that minister with the means of a violent declamation, which could not be injurious to the pacific negotiations, which might have been perceived in the dispatches of M. de Kaunitz, to have formed a principle of the late Emperor's policy. The future negotiation will take a simple and direct course—such is the intention of the King, which he has recommended to me upon entering into the ministry, so that all the dispatches which you shall in future receive, may without danger be presented to the minister of the new sovereign.

Peace or war depends entirely upon the Cabinet of Vienna. What you have said relative to the character of the King of Bohemia and Hungary, affords room to hope, that he will reflect maturely upon the horrors of a long and terrible war, of which he alone must bear the expences and the losses, even if he were to achieve the ruin of France. I also think, that the sacrifice of an alliance, which has been so eminently useful to his family, will leave him, after the termination of hostilities, without any ally whatever, and infinitely more in the power of his natural enemies than before.

If he should favour the criminal fury of the emigrants, which is a subject of such regret to the paternal heart of the King, there would only result to himself an equal state of feebleness to that in which he should have involved France, and in consequence of which he would lose all that ascendancy which the possession of the Imperial throne, for two hundred years, has given to his predecessors; he would likewise, perhaps, lose that exalted dignity—and should he afterwards be attacked by his Allies of the present moment, France, exhausted and torn in pieces by a civil war, which might last even after the foreign one had ceased, would be unable to afford him assistance against his new enemies.

This is a true picture of the dangers attendant upon his success. On the contrary, should the issue of the war prove unfavourable to

to the offending Powers, the victories of France would affect the King of Bohemia and Hungary alone, on account of the vicinity of his territories to our frontiers. It is possible that the prospect of a speedy coronation may be held out to him, of which his accelerating the war may be made a condition; but this distinction of head of the Empire, and head of the House of Austria, cannot avail him for one minute. From that moment the ties will be broken, and the war will become personal to him. Thus he alone will have to sustain all its weight, as already observed.

What can be the motives of such a war?—The claims upon Alsace and Lorraine!—These can be adjusted by negotiation alone; and, on the contrary, war will break off all measures of accommodation.

The cause of the emigrants?—The King attests, that he has employed every means in his power to induce them to return to France. They are acting in open disobedience to his Majesty, and as criminals to their country. Can the King of Bohemia and Hungary take upon him to defend rebels? and would not the example be dangerous to himself?

Our armament?—It was provoked by the treaty of Pilnitz, and by the asylum granted to the refugees on the frontiers. It is purely defensive; and, as a proof of it, the King has not ordered a fleet to be equipped, merely because England has not exhibited any symptoms of menace.

I shall say nothing of the clubs and pamphlets, which have been so repeatedly complained of: if this were a just motive for war, all Europe would long since have undertaken a crusade against Great Britain. It is in our constitution—it is in our laws—it is in our Declaration of Rights itself, that the chiefs of nations may find our principles, and the foundation of our conduct. The King of the French has the new constitution engraven upon his heart—it has his firm attachment—it has his best wishes. His conduct will be invariable, and the open sincerity of his negotiation may be relied upon. Such is that persuasion with which you ought to inspire the new King and his ministers; which ought to deprive them of every motive of war.

The head of a great free nation, the King, will do every thing consistent with his dignity to avoid a war founded on motives so unjustifiable. If circumstances, or the blind infatuation of the chiefs of other nations, compel him to defend himself, he will present to the French nation the negotiations which he shall have made, in order to procure peace, and will derive from it the resources and energy necessary to carry on war.

A concert of Powers is evidently formed against France. This concert can hardly exist beyond the present moment, because it strikes at the root of order and sound policy. It cannot remain; it must necessarily cease, either after or during the war. In either

case, the head of the House of Austria will remain alone exhausted of men and money. All danger of hostility would cease, on receiving a frank and open declaration on the part of the Court of Vienna, and a mutual disarming would instantly take place.

The pretext of the necessity of a large body in the Low Countries, to prevent the spirit of revolution from spreading there, is by no means a sufficient motive. The more troops are assembled in these five provinces, the more will the inhabitants be harassed, oppressed, and excited to insurrection. Armies cannot restrain a people when they wish to be free. The more force is opposed, greater energy rises, till it becomes fury, which cannot be resisted. Genoa may afford an example to the House of Austria. This small town routed a whole army.

The French revolution affords an example still more striking. Allow the Belgic provinces to be happy, and to maintain their constitution, and they will remain in tranquillity. The Court of Vienna well knows who have excited the Belgic disturbances. It knows well that the Constituent Assembly rejected the Belgic provinces, because their Theocratic revolution was the reverse of ours.

To their new Allies they are indebted for this bad piece of service, and if they should no longer interfere in the affairs of Flanders, provided it enjoyed a good government, the ordinary garrisons would be sufficient for its security. The diminution of the troops in this province is then necessary to prove the good intentions of the King of Hungary, as well as the expulsion of all the emigrants who are convened in arms from the Austrian dominions. This example would influence the inferior sovereigns of the Germanic league; in a short time the assembling of troops, and suspicions of hostilities, would cease on both sides. All the menaces and preparation of war will disappear, and nothing will remain but to adjust in an amicable manner the claims of the princes. This cannot be done amidst the din and bustle of armies. As to the concert of Powers, as it has only one object, which ought not to exist; as it is a **POLITICAL MONSTER**, it will destroy itself, and there will remain only the means of better securing the peace of Europe.

Such, Sir, is the basis on which the King orders you to treat with the Court of Vienna, that you may obtain an open and decisive answer. I will lay before his Majesty the account of the success of your negotiation; and I am persuaded that, by holding out, with all the energy of truth, these powerful interests to the Court of Vienna, you will soon be able to determine the issue of this political crisis, which cannot be of a long duration.

(Signed) DUMOURIER.

Letter

Letter of M. Noailles, the French Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, to M. Dumourier, French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

SIR,

2d April, 1792.

I YESTERDAY received by the courier Duclois, the letter which you did me the honour to write me on the 19th of March. It was on the same day that the answer went off to the last note, which I had been charged to transmit to the ministry. I conformed entirely to the communication made on the 1st of March to the National Assembly. You will have seen, Sir, what has been the result. There is no doubt that affairs in reality have not assumed a new appearance since the death of the Emperor Leopold, nor has any change taken place which ought to strengthen the hopes of those who entertain sincere wishes for the general tranquillity. The young King, as I have formerly informed you, will necessarily allow himself to be guided in the commencement of his reign; and if not his own character, will at least, in the conduct of his ministry, display great inflexibility of principle.

I have, Sir, availed myself of the letter of M. Delessart, under the title of an "Extract, communicated confidentially." I did not communicate the whole letter. I preserved, however, a great part of it, because the expressions were so moderate as to give me reason to hope for the greatest success. The experience which I had from a residence of nine years, induced me to adopt this step. The Austrian Minister all at once made a declaration of sentiments which before he had dissembled—the letter of M. Delessart was taken in pieces, and detached passages were perverted to a construction foreign to their real meaning.

These reflections are not intended to justify myself, but to present a statement of the real dispositions of the Court of Vienna. Can my last note have given ground for those violent declamations which are to be found in the Austrian answer, and which brings back to the very point from which we set out last July? It is not necessary for me now to dissemble those efforts which I have made to persuade the ministry here, that if they were desirous to secure their own repose, and promote ours, they ought to avoid all censure of our internal administration. I have incessantly repeated, that censure, only allowable in private conversation, when committed to ministerial communications, becomes the most sensible affront to the honour of a nation. What effect, Sir, have these representations, so strongly urged, produced? You have at present in your hands the communication of March 18th; the government here have made this communication, and those which preceded it, as public as possible, by publishing it, of which I enclose you three copies, and by announcing that an exact

translation of them into German will speedily make its appearance. What can be more glaringly offensive, or what means can, after such a conduct, remain open for negociation? So little am I acquainted with any, that I should think myself wanting to the honour of the nation, and the dignity of the King, if I took any step with the ministry here till you shall have the goodness to answer my dispatch of the 19th March. I have only taken occasion to send to the chancellery of state a letter to the King of Hungary, presuming it was an answer to the notification of the death of the Emperor.

I shall suspend sending my resignation, from those motives of honour which I have mentioned; otherwise nothing is hazarded since there is nothing to negotiate.

I shall mention, for this last season, that I have had the honour to write to the King to entreat his Majesty to permit me to resign. I again demand this favour, Sir, through your mediation, and I solicit it with all the ardour of a zealous servant of his country; who, perceiving that he can no longer be useful at his post, thinks himself bound to yield it to another. I can, in the mean time, continue to attend to the ordinary business till the end, and while I wait to receive the final orders of his Majesty.

(Signed)

NOAILLES.

Dispatch from M. Dumourier to M. de Noailles.

SIR,

Paris, March 27.

I HAVE received your letters of the 28th and 29th of February, and one of the 12th and 13th of March, and also one, No. 10, from M. Marbois, dated the 13th. I see, by your first letter, that the negociations would be infinitely prolonged, if you do not carry it on according to the spirit of my first dispatches, that the King would not be able to give a satisfactory answer to the nation, and that should the opinion of M. Cobentzel prevail, we should not be able for a great while to terminate the business; for it is impossible to make us believe that the troops by which we were surrounded ought not to give us umbrage. It is impossible to make us believe that the Court of Vienna sends troops into the Brisgaw, re-enforces those in the Milanois, and is forming an army attended with a train of besieging artillery and immense magazines, for the sole purpose of maintaining tranquillity in the Netherlands.

As the spring is approaching, and the troops are re-enforcing, as we see over all Europe hostile preparations making against us, it is no longer possible to be imposed on by words.

The opinion of Cobentzel is, besides, erroneous, when he attempts to make you believe that there is no reason why the federation of the different Courts should not continue on the same ground

ground as before, that is, depending on events. Whatever M. Cobentzel may say, our government is possessed of strength, and rests on a firm basis. It has nothing to do with a republican system. The King is invested with constitutional power, far superior to despotic power. It is with a very ill grace asserted, that we are likely to cause alarms among all the neighbouring nations. If we are plunged in anarchy, we cannot be formidable to other powers. A league formed against us must therefore be intended for the purpose of dividing our spoils. If we be in a settled state, it is unjust to make use of menaces against us. In every point of view there is therefore no reason for forming a league against us. The re-union of Avignon is also a vain pretext. This country, in the bosom of the surrounding southern provinces, has for a great while belonged to France; her title to it has never been lost by prescription. It was simply a process between the King of France and the Pope; it is now a process between the French nation and the King of the French on one part, and the Pope on the other.

At the worst, it can only be terminated by granting an indemnity, in the same manner as to the German princes having possessions in Alsace.

The ministry of Vienna might have known, by the conduct of the National Assembly, and by the constitution, which must be read, that we may be understood—and which constitution has been acknowledged by the Emperor Leopold, that we renounce all conquest for war; it is not, therefore, in our power to desire the inhabitants of the Netherlands to throw themselves into the arms of France.

M. de Cobentzel does not, any more than yourself, place any confidence in the observations which he made to you. Instead of tending to a pacific negociation, they would tend to break off all kind of negociations. It is impossible the King can wait any longer. It is impossible that, after he has been invited by the National Assembly to demand a categorical answer, he should suffer this negociation, on which the fate of Europe depends, to be farther protracted. It is ridiculous to demand, within eight days, the confutation of worn-out arguments, which are employed simply to gain time.

Intrusted with their presentation, and with the confidence of a great nation, he daily expects a categorical answer. By my first dispatches you are informed in what this answer must consist.

If the successor of Leopold be willing to observe his treaties with France, he must without hesitation break off those which he has made unknown to her, and with hostile intentions against her. He must also withdraw those troops by whom we are threatened, because such a state of perplexity is contrary both to the proceedings of an ancient ally, and to the interests of the

Court of Vienna. If this declaration be not very speedy and very sincere, the King will, on the return of the courier whom you shall send, consider himself as decidedly in a state of war, and he will be supported by the whole nation, which is eager for a prompt decision. Endeavour, Sir, to finish this negociation, some way or other, before the 15th of April. If from this moment to that epoch, we should be informed, that the troops remain on the frontiers, and receive re-enforcements, it will no longer be possible to restrain the just indignation of a free and spirited nation, which it is in vain to seek to vilify, to intimidate, or to impose upon, until all preparations be ready to attack it. I expect from you, Sir, all the energy which becomes the French nation. You will preserve its dignity, by speaking freely, and by speedily coming some way or other to a conclusion.

Letter from the King of the French to the King of Hungary.

SIR, my Brother and Nephew,

THE tranquillity of Europe depends on the answer which your Majesty shall make to the conduct which is due from me to the great interests of the French nation—to its glory, and to the safety of the unfortunate victims of that war with which a powerful combination threatens France. Your Majesty cannot doubt that I freely and voluntarily accepted the constitution—I have sworn to maintain it—my repose and my honour are inseparably connected with it—my fate is linked with that of the nation, whose hereditary representative I am, and which, in spite of the calumnies thrown out against it, merits, and shall always possess, the esteem of all nations.

The French have sworn to live free or to die—I am pledged by the same oath.

The Sieur de Mauville, whom I send as Ambassador Extraordinary to your Majesty, will explain to you the means to avert those calamities of war which threaten Europe. With these sentiments I remain, &c. &c.

(Signed) LOUIS.

Letter from M. Noailles to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

SIR,

5th April, 1792.

YOUR dispatches of the 27th of March were brought to me by the courier Dorville, on the 4th of April. I immediately obeyed the instructions contained in them, by visiting the
Cout

Count Cobentzel, Vice-chancellor of the State and of Court. I preferred addressing myself to him, because he is more accessible than M. the Prince de Kaunitz, and because I was sure by his means of introducing whatever I chose to the knowledge of the sovereign.

I said every thing to the Vice-chancellor which could produce a definitive explanation, such as you wished. I represented to him how much our uneasiness increased every day upon observing the hostile preparations directed against us. "I said it was in vain to object to our arming, or to our armaments; that it was well known they had been provoked; that we were desirous of being able to have confidence in the conduct of foreign powers with regard to us; that they had reason to be easy with regard to our conduct; that if malice had been less exercised against us, we would have quietly concluded the work of our regeneration; that the Court of Vienna had begun a league or plot against us, by granting an asylum and protection to the emigrants, and countenancing their agents; and that at present they had assembled forces in the Brisgaw, which were to us very suspicious: that the tranquillity of the Low Countries did not require any thing like it; that we wanted better assurances than words; that simple pacific assurances at present appeared to us calculated solely to gain time; that at length things were come to that pitch, that I had a positive order to demand a declaration, by which the Court of Vienna should renounce her armaments and the coalition, or to make known, in default thereof, that the King would consider himself to be in a state of war with Austria, and that he would be strongly supported by the whole nation, which was anxious for a speedy decision."

Count Cobentzel undertook to justify his Court from the hostile views imputed to it. "He protested that the King of Bohemia was by no means inclined to meddle with our interior concerns, and did not design by any means to support the interests of the emigrants; he repeated what he had often said before, that they had sent re-enforcements to Brisgaw, as they thought them necessary to preserve order and justice in the country, and that they might succour the states of the empire which had requested it of their neighbours. I observed, that so many precautions, after the concert that was known to us, justified our alarms. I insisted especially upon the conclusion of this concert, so contrary to what we might expect from our ally."

The reply of Count Cobentzel confirmed me in my former opinion, that his Court did not wish to attack us, but would make requisitions, which it would be difficult to avoid without a war. He said, that the concert was no longer personal to the King of Hungary; that he could not withdraw himself, but with other Courts; and that this concert would continue till what remained

mained to be settled with France was brought to a conclusion. He specified to me three points:

1. That satisfaction should be given to the Princes possessed in Lorraine and Alsace.

2. That satisfaction should be given to the Pope for the county of Avignon.

3. That measures should be taken on our part to that purpose; and that our government should have a sufficient power to repress whatever might give uneasiness to other states.

All the arguments on our part being exhausted, and the system established here not having the appearance of being near a change, I asked Count Cobentzel, if, for answer to the representations which I had made him, I might say, that his Court adhered to the official note of the 10th of March. The Minister perceiving himself surrounded by the circle which I had drawn, said, that he would take directions of his Majesty, and inform me of what he should be ordered to say.

M. de Bichoffswerder set out this day upon his return to Berlin. He would have begun his journey sooner, but that he waited for a circular letter, which will be addressed to the coalesced Courts, and probably to the states of the empire, as *co-states*, demanding from each the assistance that they have proposed to give, either in money or men, in case of war.

This, I am informed, was the motive of his delay, but I have no certainty upon the subject. M. de Bichoffswerder will stop at Prague to see the Prince of Hohenloe, and agree with him upon the time and place for an interview between the Austrian General and the Duke of Brunswick. This interview is expected to take place at Leipzig in the course of a month. According to my opinion, the Court of Vienna has adopted a plan purely defensive, notwithstanding the endeavours of the Court of Berlin to suggest another.

(Signed)

NOAILLES.

Second Letter from M. Noailles to M. Dumourier, dated Vienna, April 7th, 1792.

I HAVE detained the courier, Sir, for the answer of the Count de Cobentzel; he has just informed me, on the part of the King his master, "that the note of the 18th of March contains the answer to the demands I have been charged to renew; and that the disposition expressed in that note could be the less altered, since it also contained the opinion of the King of Prussia upon the affairs of France; an opinion agreeing in all respects with that of the King of Hungary." The Count Cobentzel

Cobentzel also informed me, that he had received orders from his Majesty to make the same communication to M. Blumendorf at Paris.

(Signed)

NOAILLES.

On Friday, the 20th of April, the King of the French went to the Assembly, and spoke as follows :

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ I HAVE come among you for an object of the highest importance in the present circumstances. My Minister of Foreign Affairs will read to you the report which he made to me in council on our situation with regard to Germany.”

The Minister for Foreign Affairs then went up, and standing by the King's side, read the Minute of the Cabinet Council of France, addressed to the King.

“ SIRE,

“ When you took an oath of fidelity to the constitution, you became the object of the hatred of the enemies of liberty. No natural tie could stop—no motive of alliance, of neighbourhood, of propriety, could prevent their enmity. Your ancient Allies erased your name out of the list of despots, and from that moment they forgot your Majesty's fidelity. The emigrants, rebels to the laws of their country, are gone beyond the frontiers to prepare a guilty aggression against France. They wish to carry into its bosom fire and sword. Their rage would have been impotent, if the foreign princes had not seconded and encouraged their criminal manœuvres. The House of Austria has done every thing to encourage their audacity. The House of Austria, who since the treaty of 1756, has found us good and faithful allies ! This treaty, Sire, subjected us to the ambitious views of this House. She engaged us in all her wars, to which she called us as her Allies. We have been prodigal of our blood in the cruel tragedies of despotism. The instant that the House of Austria saw she could no longer govern us for her purposes, she became our enemy.

“ It was Austria that had stirred up against France the restless Northern Potentate, whose tyrannical phrenzy had at last made him fall under the sword of an assassin. It was Austria who, in office, of which Europe shall judge, advised one party of Frenchmen to take up arms against the other. The note of the Court of Vienna, of the 18th of February, was in truth a declaration of war ; M. Kaunitz there avows the league of the Powers against France.

France. The death of Leopold ought to have made some change in this ambitious system, but we have seen the contrary.

"The note of the 18th of March is the ultimatum of the Court of Vienna. This note is more provoking still than the former. The King of Hungary wishes that we should submit our constitution to his revision; and he does not dissemble the project of arming Frenchmen against Frenchmen.

"Sire, continues the Minister, in charging me with the administration of foreign affairs, you have imposed on me the telling of you the truth: I proceed to tell you the truth. It results from this measure, that the treaty of 1756 is broken in fact on the side of Austria; that the maintenance of a league of the Powers is an act of hostility against France; and that you ought this instant to order M. Noailles, your ambassador, to quit the Court of Vienna, without taking leave.—Sire, the Austrian troops are on the march—the camps are made out—fortresses are building. The nation, by its oath, on the 14th of July, has declared, that any man who shall accede to an unconstitutional negociation, is a traitor. The delay granted to Austria is expired—your honour is attacked—the nation is insulted; therefore, there remains for you no other part to take, but to make to the National Assembly the formal proposition of war against the King of Bohemia and Hungary."

The Minister having read this Minute, the King resumed his Speech.

"You have heard, Messieurs, the deliberation and the decision of my council. I adopt their determination. It is conformable to the wish, many times expressed, of the National Assembly, and to that which has been addressed to me by many districts of France. It appears to me to be the wish of all the French people. Frenchmen prefer war to a ruinous anxiety, and to an humiliating state, which compromises our constitution, and our dignity. I have done every thing to avert war—but I judge it indispensable; I come, therefore, in the terms of our constitution, to propose to you formally to declare war against the King of Bohemia and Hungary."

The President answered :

"SIRE,

"The Assembly will proceed to deliberate on the great proposition which your Majesty has made to them. They will address to you, by a message, the result of their deliberation." *

* For the Decree of War, see the Proclamations, Manifestoes, &c.

Note presented by Count de Kellar, the Prussian Minister, to their High Mightinesses the States-General.

THE ties of confidence and friendship, projected for some years, as well at Berlin as Vienna, have been formally cemented by a defensive treaty of alliance, signed at Berlin, on the seventh of February, and ratified a short time before the decease of the Emperor.

The King of Prussia, desirous not to retard the communication of this treaty to your High Mightinesses, has authorized the undersigned, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to deliver to you a copy of the said treaty, which he has this day the honour to present to you.

The stipulations it contains having for their aim the general tranquillity of Europe, as well as the repose and happiness of individuals, his Majesty believes them to be perfectly applicable, without the smallest inconvenience, to the position and interests of the United Provinces.

The King of Hungary and Bohemia, on his part, disposing himself, High and Mighty Lords, to invite you to concur in this alliance, and to propose to you defensive engagements, similar to those of the aforementioned treaty, the friendship and intimate relations which already unite the Court of Prussia with the Republic, engage his Prussian Majesty to advise your High Mightinesses of the overtures his Apostolic Majesty is about to make to you. The King cannot, at the same time, forbear the testimony of the satisfaction he feels, on observing the Republic adopt the same principles which have determined his Majesty's alliance with the House of Austria.—Wishing that your High Mightinesses may see, in the same point of view, the utility and advantages which will result from these alliances, the King will felicitate himself on the power of contributing, as far as may depend on his Majesty, to the success of the negociation, which cannot fail to conduce to the good of the Republic, and the satisfaction of all the powers interested.

*Hague,
April 27, 1792.*

LE COMTE DE KELLAR.

Translation

Translation of a Note from M. Chauvelin to Lord Grenville, 24th May, 1792.*

THE undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of the French to his Britannic Majesty, has the honour to state to his Excellency, Lord Grenville, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs,

That the Royal Proclamation †, published on the 21st of this

* The first part of Chauvelin's correspondence with the British Court, will be found in the commencement of the papers relative to *Neutral Powers*.

† BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

Whereas divers wicked and seditious writings have been printed, published, and industriously dispersed, tending to excite tumult and disorder, by raising groundless jealousies and discontents in the minds of our faithful and loving subjects, respecting the laws and happy constitution of government, civil and religious, established in this kingdom; and endeavouring to vilify and bring into contempt the wise and wholesome provisions made at the time of the glorious revolution, and since strengthened and confirmed by subsequent laws, for the preservation and security of the rights and liberties of our faithful and loving subjects: and whereas, divers writings have also been printed, published, and industriously dispersed, recommending the said wicked and seditious publications to the attention of all our faithful and loving subjects: and whereas, we have also reason to believe, that correspondences have been entered into with sundry persons in foreign parts, with a view to forward the criminal and wicked purposes above mentioned: and whereas, the wealth, happiness, and prosperity of this kingdom do, under Divine Providence, chiefly depend upon a due submission to the laws, a just confidence in the integrity and wisdom of Parliament, and a continuance of that zealous attachment to the government and constitution of the kingdom, which has ever prevailed in the minds of the people thereof: and whereas, there is nothing which we so earnestly desire, as to secure the public peace and prosperity, and to preserve to all our loving subjects the full enjoyment of their rights and liberties, both religious and civil: We, therefore, being resolved, as far as in us lies, to repress the wicked and seditious practices aforesaid, and to deter all persons from following so pernicious an example, have thought fit, by the advice of our privy council, to issue this our royal proclamation, solemnly warning all our loving subjects, as they tender their own happiness, and that of their posterity, to guard against all such attempts, which aim at the subversion of all regular government within this kingdom, and which are inconsistent with the peace and order of society; and earnestly exhorting them at all times, and to the utmost of their power, to avoid and discourage all proceedings, tending to produce riots and tumults: and we do strictly charge and command all our magistrates in and throughout our kingdom of Great-Britain, that they do make diligent inquiry, in order to discover the authors and printers of such wicked and seditious writings as aforesaid; and all others who shall disperse the same: and we do further charge and command all our sheriffs, justices of the peace, chief magistrates in our cities, boroughs, and corporations, and all other our officers and magistrates throughout our kingdom of Great-Britain, that they do, in their several and respective stations, take the most immediate and effectual care to suppress and prevent all riots, tumults, and other disorders, which may be attempted to be raised or made by any person or persons, which, on whatever pretexts they are grounded, are not only contrary to law, but dangerous to the most important interests of the kingdom: and we do further require and command all and every one of our magistrates aforesaid, that they do, from time to time, transmit to one of our principal secretaries of state, due and full information of such persons as shall be found offending as aforesaid, or in any degree aiding or abetting therein; it being our determination, for the preservation of the peace and happiness of our faithful and loving subjects, to carry the laws vigorously into execution against such offenders as aforesaid.

Given at our Court at the Queen's-house, the 21st day of May, 1792, in the thirty-second year of our reign.

GOD save the KING.

month,

month, and communicated to the two Houses of Parliament, contains some expressions which might, contrary to the intentions of the British Ministry, give weight to the false opinions which the enemies of France endeavour to circulate with respect to her intentions towards Great-Britain.

If certain individuals of this country have established a correspondence abroad, tending to excite troubles therein, and if, as the Proclamation seems to insinuate, certain Frenchmen have come into their views, that is a proceeding wholly foreign to the French nation, to the Legislative Body, to the King, and to his Ministers; it is a proceeding of which they are entirely ignorant, which militates against every principle of justice, and which, whenever it became known, would be universally condemned in France. Independently of those principles of justice, from which a free people ought never to deviate, is it not evident, from a due consideration of the true interests of the French nation, that she ought to desire the interior tranquillity, the continuance and the force of the Constitution of a country which she already looks upon as her natural ally?

Is not this the only reasonable wish, which a people can form, which sees so many efforts united against its liberty? The Minister Plenipotentiary, deeply sensible of these truths, and of the maxims of universal morality upon which they are founded, had already represented them in an official note, which he transmitted to the British Ministry, the 15th of this month, by the express orders of his Court; and he thinks it his duty to repeat, on the present occasion, the important declarations it contains:

“ Religiously faithful to the principles of its Constitution,
 “ whatever may be definitively the fortune of her arms in this
 “ war, France repels every idea of aggrandizement; she wishes
 “ to preserve her own limits, her liberty, her Constitution, and
 “ her inalienable right of reforming herself, whenever she shall
 “ judge proper: she will never consent that foreign powers should
 “ in any shape dictate, or should dare to nourish a hope of dic-
 “ tating laws to her; but this very pride, so natural and so just,
 “ is a pledge to all the powers, from whom she shall have received
 “ no provocation, not only of her constantly pacific dispositions,
 “ but also of the respect which the French will at all times know
 “ how to pay to the laws, the usages, and all the forms of go-
 “ vernment of different people. The King also desires that it
 “ may be known, that he would disavow, decidedly and severely,
 “ all those of his agents in foreign Courts at peace with France,
 “ who might dare to deviate a moment from this respect, either
 “ by fomenting or by favouring revolts against the established or-
 “ der, or by interfering in any manner whatever in the internal
 “ politics of those states, under pretext of making proselytes,
 “ which,

“ which, exercised towards friendly powers, would be a real
 “ violation of the law of nations.

“ The King hopes that the British Government will see in this
 “ exposition the incontrovertible justice, and the necessity of the
 “ war, which the French nation carries on against the King of
 “ Hungary and Bohemia, and that it will further find therein,
 “ that common principle of liberty and independence, of which
 “ it ought not to be less jealous than France; for England also
 “ is free, because she *would* be so, and certainly she has not suf-
 “ fered that other powers should constrain her to change the Con-
 “ stitution which she has adopted, that they should lend the
 “ least assistance to her rebellious subjects, nor that they should
 “ pretend to interfere, under any pretext, in her internal dis-
 “ cussions.”

The honour of France, her desire of preserving and augment-
 ing a good understanding between the two countries, and the
 necessity of clearing up every doubt as to her dispositions, re-
 quiring that they should be as publicly known as possible, the
 undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary requests that Lord Gren-
 ville would communicate this official note to the two Houses of
 Parliament, previous to their deliberating on the Proclamation of
 his Britannic Majesty of the 21st of May. He seizes this oppor-
 tunity of renewing to his Excellency the assurances of his high
 esteem and respect.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of France,

(Signed)

F. CHAUVELIN.

*London, May 24th, 1792,
 Fourth Year of French Liberty.*

*Translation of a Letter from Lord Grenville to Monsieur Chau-
 velin, May 25, 1792.*

Whitehall, 25th May, 1792.

I HAVE already had the honour, Sir, to acknowledge the re-
 cept of the note which you addressed to me, dated yester-
 day.

Desiring, with ardour and sincerity, to maintain, in all the
 affairs that I may have the honour to treat with you, that harmony
 and cordially which correspond with the intentions of the King,
 it is with regret that I find myself under the necessity of making
 to you the following observations on the subject of that paper:—
 I am persuaded that it was not at all your intention to deviate
 from the rules and forms established in this kingdom for the cor-
 respondence of Ministers of foreign Courts with the King's
 Secretary of State for this department. But it was impossible for

me not to remark that in your last note, the only question relates to a communication which you desire me to make to the two Houses of Parliament, before they deliberate upon an object which you appear to believe they were about to discuss. It is necessary for me to observe to you, Sir, that in my quality of Secretary of State to his Majesty, I cannot receive any communication from a foreign Minister, but in order to lay it before the King, and to receive his Majesty's commands thereupon; and that the deliberations of the two Houses of Parliament, as well as the communications which his Majesty shall be pleased to make to them, relative to the affairs of the kingdom, are objects absolutely foreign to all diplomatic correspondence, and upon which it is impossible for me to enter into any discussion whatever with the Ministers of other Courts.

This, Sir, is the only answer which it will be possible for me to return to the note in question; which, as well in its form as in its object, cannot be considered as a regular and official communication. I shall always feel the greatest pleasure in reporting to his Majesty the assurances which you may be authorized to give me for that purpose, of the friendly dispositions of your Court; and I desire you to accept the expression of the esteem and high regard with which I have the honour to be, &c.

GRENVILLE.

Translation of a Letter from Monsieur Chauvelin to Lord Grenville, May 25th, 1792.

Portman-Square, May 25th, 1792.

I HAVE this moment, my Lord, received the letter which you have done me the honour to write to me on the subject of the note which I sent you yesterday, the 24th instant. I have the honour to thank you for the obliging manner in which it is expressed. You have done justice to my intentions, in believing that I did not intend to depart from the established rules and forms of this kingdom.

I by no means thought, when I presented that note to you, that the demand contained in it ought not, as well as all others, to be laid before the King of Great Britain; it was expressly in the intention of giving to his Majesty fresh assurances of deference and respect for the British Government, that I did myself the honour of making that last notification: and it being my desire to make this manifestation of the dispositions of the French government as public as possible, I thought it best to beg you to communicate it to both Houses of Parliament.

In making this request, my Lord, I intended to obviate the false interpretations which might be occasioned in the two Houses

by the article of the Proclamation, which is the subject of it; I flattered myself by this means to contribute towards the maintenance of that harmony, and of that cordiality between the two states, of which I with joy remarked the expression in the assurance which you gave me, that it is no less desired by his Britannic Majesty than by the King of the French.

As to the rest, my Lord, any other form which it may suit you to adopt, and which may render very public the sentiments of France, her true dispositions with regard to England, and the orders which I have received from the King of the French, and which I have communicated to you, will equally answer the wish of the French government.

Please to accept the homage of the esteem, and of the high consideration with which I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) F. CHAUVELIN.

Translation of a Note from Monsieur Chauvelin to Lord Grenville, received June 2d, 1792.

THE undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of the French to his Britannic Majesty has the honour to state to his Excellency Lord Grenville, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, that the Royal Proclamation, published the 21st of this month, and communicated to the two Houses of Parliament, contains some expressions which might, contrary to the intentions of the British Ministry, give weight to the false opinions which the enemies of France endeavour to circulate with respect to her intentions towards Great Britain.

If certain individuals of this country have established a correspondence abroad, tending to excite troubles therein, and if, as the Proclamation seems to insinuate, certain Frenchmen have come into their views, that is a proceeding wholly foreign to the French nation, to the Legislative Body, to the King, and to his Ministers; it is a proceeding of which they are entirely ignorant, which militates against every principle of justice, and which, whenever it became known, would be universally condemned in France. Independently of those principles of justice, from which a free people ought never to deviate, is it not evident, from a due consideration of the true interests of the French nation, that she ought to desire the interior tranquillity, the continuance and the force of the constitution of a country which she already looks upon as her natural ally? Is not this the only reasonable wish, which people can form, who sees so many efforts united against its liberty?

The Minister Plenipotentiary, deeply sensible of these truths, and of the maxims of universal morality upon which they are founded, had already represented them in an official note, which he transmitted to the British Ministry, the 15th of this month, by the express orders of his Court; and he thinks it his duty to repeat, on the present occasion, the important declarations which it contains:

“ Religiously faithful to the principles of its Constitution, whatever may be definitively the fortune of her arms in this war, France repels every idea of aggrandisement; she wishes to preserve her own limits, her liberty, her Constitution, and her inalienable right of reforming herself, whenever she shall judge proper: she will never consent that foreign powers should, in any shape, dictate, or should dare to nourish a hope of dictating laws to her; but this very pride, so natural and so just, is a pledge to all the powers from whom she shall have received no provocation, not only of her constantly pacific dispositions, but also of the respect which the French will at all times know how to pay to the laws, the usages, and all the forms of government of different people. The King also desires that it may be known, that he would disavow, decidedly and severally, all those of his agents in foreign Courts, at peace with France, who might dare to deviate a moment from this respect, either by fomenting or by favouring revolts against the established order, or by interfering, in any manner whatever, in the internal politics of those states, under pretext of making proselytes, which, exercised towards friendly powers, would be a real violation of the laws of nations.

“ The King hopes that the British Government will see, in this exposition, the incontrovertible justice, and the necessity of the war, which the French nation carries on against the King of Hungary and Bohemia, and that it will further find therein, that common principle of liberty and independence, of which it ought not to be less jealous than France; for England also is free, because she *would* be so, and certainly she has not suffered that other powers should constrain her to change the Constitution which she has adopted, that they should lend the least assistance to her rebellious subjects, nor that they should pretend to interfere, under any pretext, in her internal discussions.”

The honour of France, her desire of preserving and augmenting a good understanding between the two countries, and the necessity of clearing up every doubt as to her dispositions, requiring that they should be as publicly known as possible, the undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary requests that Lord Grenville would obtain his Britannic Majesty's permission to communicate this official note to the two Houses of Parliament, previous to their deliberating on the Proclamation of the 21st of May.

He seizes this opportunity of renewing to his Excellency the assurances of his high esteem and respect.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of France,

(Signed)

F. CHAUVELIN.

Translation of a Note from Monsieur Chauvelin to Lord Grenville, dated June 18th, 1792.

THE undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of the French, has transmitted to his Majesty the official note which Lord Grenville addressed to him on the 24th of May last, on the part of his Britannic Majesty, in answer to that which he had the honour to deliver to him on the 15th of the same month, together with the Royal Proclamation published in consequence of it. He is directed to assure his Britannic Majesty of the due sense which the King entertains of the friendly dispositions, and of the sentiments of humanity, of justice, and of peace, which are so clearly manifested in that answer.

The King of the French observed with care all its expressions, and is happy in consequence to renew to the King of Great Britain the formal assurance that every thing which can interest the rights of his Britannic Majesty will continue to be the object of his most particular and most scrupulous attention.

He hastens, at the same time, to declare to him, conformably to the desire expressed in that answer, that the rights of all the allies of Great Britain, who shall not have provoked France by hostile measures, shall by him be no less religiously respected.

In making, or rather renewing this declaration, the King of the French enjoys the double satisfaction of expressing the wish of a people, in whose eyes every war which is not rendered necessary by a due attention to its defence, is essentially unjust, and joining particularly in the wishes of his Britannic Majesty for the tranquillity of Europe, which would never be disturbed, if France and England would unite in order to preserve it.

But this declaration of the King's, and the dispositions of his Britannic Majesty, authorize him to hope that he will be induced eagerly to employ his good offices with those allies to dissuade them from granting, directly or indirectly, any assistance to the enemies of France, and to inspire them with regard to its rights, that is to say, its independence, with those attentions which France is ready to manifest on every occasion for the rights of all powers who shall observe towards her the terms of a strict neutrality.

The steps taken by the Cabinet of Vienna amongst the different powers, and principally amongst the allies of his Britannic Majesty,

jeſty, in order to engage them in a quarrel which is foreign to them, are known to all Europe. If public report even were to be credited, its ſucceſſes at the Court of Berlin prepare the way for others in the United Provinces. The threats held out to the different members of the Germanic body, to make them deviate from that wiſe neutrality which their political ſituation, and their deareſt intereſts, preſcribe to them; the arrangements, taken with different ſovereigns of Italy, to determine them to act hoſtily againſt France; and laſtly, the intrigues by which Ruſſia has juſt been induced to arm againſt the Conſtitution of Poland; every thing points out freſh marks of a vaſt conſpiracy againſt free ſtates, which ſeems to threaten to precipitate Europe in univerſal war.

The conſequences of ſuch a conſpiracy, formed by the concurrence of powers who have been ſo long rivals, will be eaſily felt by his Britannic Majeſty: the balance of Europe, the independence of the different powers, the general peace, every conſideration which at all times has fixed the attention of the Engliſh government, is at once expoſed and threatened.

The King of the French preſents theſe ſerious and important conſiderations to the ſolicitude and to the friendship of his Britannic Majeſty. Strongly penetrated with the marks of intereſt and of affection which he has received from him; he invites him to ſeek, in his wiſdom, in his ſituation, and in his influence, means compatible with the independence of the French nation, to ſtop, whiſt it is ſtill time, the progreſs of that confederacy, which equally threatens the peace, the liberty, the happineſs of Europe, and above all, to diſſuade from all acceſſion to this project thoſe of his allies whom it may be wiſhed to draw into it, or who may have been already drawn into it from fear, ſeduction, and different pretexts of the falſeſt as well as of the moſt odious policy.

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France,

(Signed)

F. CHAUVELIN.

Portman-Square, June 18, 1792,

Fourth Year of French Liberty.

Translation of a Note from Lord Grenville to Monsieur Chauvelin, July 8th, 1792.

THE underſigned Secretary of State to his Majeſty, has had the honour to lay before his Majeſty the note which Monsieur Chauvelin ſent him the 18th of June.

The King always receives, with the ſame ſenſibility, from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the aſſurances of his friendship, and of his diſpoſition to maintain that happy harmony which ſubſiſts be-

tween the two empires. His Majesty will never refuse to concur in the preservation or re-establishment of peace between the other powers of Europe, by such means as are proper to produce that effect, and are compatible with his dignity, and with the principles which govern his conduct. But the same sentiments which have determined him not to take a part in the internal affairs of France, ought equally to induce him to respect the rights and the independence of other Sovereigns, and especially those of the allies; and his Majesty has thought that, in the existing circumstances of the war now begun, the intervention of his councils, or of his good offices, cannot be of use, unless they should be desired by all the parties interested.

Nothing then remains for the undersigned, but to repeat to Monsieur Chauvelin the assurances of those wishes which his Majesty forms for the return of tranquillity, of the interest which he will always take in the happiness of his most Christian Majesty; and of the value which he attaches to his friendship, and to the confidence which he has shewn him.

(Signed)

GRENVILLE.

Whitehall, 8th July, 1792.

Copy of a Note presented by Citizen Chauvelin to Lord Grenville, dated 25th July, 1792, Fourth Year of Liberty.

IN conformity to the express orders of his court, the undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of the French, has the honour to transmit to Lord Grenville a copy of a ministerial dispatch of the 14th June, relative to measures to be taken by the maritime powers for the abolition of privateering, of which he has already had the honour to speak to him in one of their conferences. To make navigation, maritime commerce, and the goods of individuals enjoy the same protection, and the same liberty which the law of nations and the universal agreement of European powers secure to private property on land; in one word, to suppress that destructive practice which on occasion of the quarrels of states and Princes interrupts on every sea the most necessary communications; renders abortive speculations on which depends often the existence of nations foreign to these quarrels; which suspends the progress of human discoveries; which arms individual against individual, delivers the goods of the peaceable merchants to pillage, and devotes those who defend them: such is the honourable object of the proposition which the King makes to his Britannic Majesty. The King does not consider it in relation to the particular interest of the French Nation. His Majesty knows that the advantages which it presents must be much greater for a people essentially maritime, and
whose

whose relations of commerce and colonial possessions extend, so to speak, from one Pole to the other, than to a nation chiefly agricultural, like France. This is not therefore a combination dictated by that rivalry of power, nor by that mercantile rapacity, which have so long deluged Europe with blood; it is a great measure of beneficence, of justice and humanity, which has been suggested by the general interest of nations, by morality and by policy itself, well understood. This wish, worthy of his Majesty, and of the free nation which has formed it, is not less worthy of the Prince to whom it is addressed, and who, as much by his personal character as by his position and political influence, seems destined to realize it. Already in the treaty of navigation and commerce of the 26th Sept. 1786, France and Great Britain have renounced this odious traffic in every quarrel which should be foreign to them, and at present, in the war which France is forced to maintain against Austria for the defence of her independence and her liberty, the two belligerent powers have spontaneously resolved to leave a free course to maritime commerce. Let this resolution, adopted by the two interested powers, become the basis of a new law among nations, which will strengthen the bonds which unite them, and diminish their motives of division and rupture; and let a war, undertaken against liberty, give new strength to those ties of concord and peace which ought to hold together the human race, and insure its felicity.

The King of the French communicates with a just confidence to his Britannic Majesty these reflections, which appear equally consistent with his sentiments of justice and humanity, with his pacific dispositions, and with the well understood interests of commerce and navigation. His Majesty will not dissemble, that the present state of Europe may present some obstacles to the speedy accomplishment of this salutary measure; but he also knows, that the concurrence of Great Britain must add great weight to his recommendations, and how much it may accelerate their effects; he therefore requests his Britannic Majesty to communicate to him his views, or the means the best adapted for procuring so great a benefit for Europe*.

Signed the Minister Plenipotentiary of France,

*Portman-Square,
25th July, 1792.*

F. CHAUVELIN.

* This note is not to be found in the correspondence laid before Parliament. It was published by order of the National Convention, among other papers, under the title of "Exposition of the conduct of the French Nation towards the English People." The British Government neither answered, nor took the least notice of it.

Copy of a Letter written to Earl Gower, English Ambassador at Paris, by Mr. Dundas, and delivered to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated Whitehall, the 17th Aug. 1792.

MY LORD,

IN Lord Grenville's absence I have received and laid before the King your last dispatches.

His Majesty has been very deeply afflicted in receiving the information of the extent and the deplorable consequences of the troubles which have happened in Paris; as well on account of his *personal attachment to their most Christian Majesties, and the interest that he has always taken in their welfare*, as for the earnest desire he has for the tranquillity and prosperity of a kingdom with which he is on terms of friendship.

As it appears, that in the present state of affairs, the exercise of the executive power has been withdrawn from his most Christian Majesty, the credentials which have hitherto been made use of by your excellency *can no longer be valid*. His Majesty is therefore of opinion that you ought not to remain any longer in Paris, as well on this account, as because this step appears to him the most conformable to the principles of neutrality which he has hitherto observed. His Majesty's pleasure, therefore, is, that you should quit that city, and return to England, as soon as you shall have been able to procure the necessary passports for that purpose.

In all the conversations that you may have occasion to hold before your departure, you will take care to express yourself in a manner conformable to the sentiments herein communicated to you; and you will take especial care not to neglect any opportunity of declaring, that at the same his Majesty means to observe the principles of neutrality in every thing which regards the arrangement of the internal Government of France; he does not conceive that he *departs from these principles in manifesting, by every possible means in his power, his solicitude for the personal situation of their Most Christian Majesties, and the Royal Family*. He most earnestly hopes that his wishes in that respect will not be deceived; that the Royal Family will be preserved from every act of violence; *the commission of which would not fail to excite sentiments of universal indignation throughout all Europe*.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

HENRY DUNDAS.

Note,

*Note, in Answer to the Communication made by Earl Gower,
the English Ambassador.*

THE undersigned Minister for Foreign Affairs has lost no time in communicating to the Provisional Executive Council the letter communicated to him by his Excellency Earl Gower, Ambassador Extraordinary from his Britannic Majesty.

The Council has seen with regret, that the British Cabinet has resolved to recal an Ambassador whose presence attested the favourable disposition of a free and generous nation, and who has never been the organ but of friendly expressions and of benevolent sentiments. If any thing can abate this regret, it is the renewed assurance of neutrality made on the part of England to the French Nation.

This assurance seems to be the result of an intention wisely considered and formally expressed by his Britannic Majesty, *not to meddle with the interior arrangements of the affairs of France.* We are not surprised at such a declaration made by an enlightened and high-spirited nation, who have been the first to acknowledge and establish the principle of the national sovereignty; who, by substituting the empire of the laws, the expressed will of all to the arbitrary caprices of a few individuals, have been the first to furnish the example of subjecting Kings themselves to this salutary yoke; and who, finally, have not thought too dearly purchased by long convulsions and violent storms, that liberty which has been productive of so much glory and prosperity.

This principle of the unalienable sovereignty of the people is going to be displayed in a striking manner in the National Convention, the convocation of which has been decreed by the Legislative Body, and which will, no doubt, fix all parties and all interests. The French Nation has good grounds to hope that the British Cabinet will not, *at this decisive moment*, depart from that justice, moderation, and impartiality, which it has hitherto manifested.

Full of this confidence which rests on facts, the undersigned renews to his Excellency Earl Gower, in the name of the Provisional Executive Council, the assurance which he has had the honour to give him, *viva voce*, that whatever relates to commerce between the two nations, and all affairs in general, shall be carried on on the part of the French Government with the same justice and fidelity. The Council flatter themselves that there will be a full reciprocity on the part of the British Government, and that nothing will interrupt the good understanding which subsists between the two nations.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs,

LE BRUN.

On

On the 23d of August, 1792, the Minister at War read in the National Assembly the following Note of the Court of Petersburg, ordering away the French Minister M. Genet.

THE disorder and anarchy which have for some time prevailed in France, to the prejudice of that authority which Foreign Powers were accustomed to acknowledge, and which are manifested every day more and more by new excesses, have at length determined the Imperial Court of Russia to suspend the intercourse and correspondence, which it formerly kept up with that kingdom, until his Most Christian Majesty shall be re-established in all those rights and prerogatives assigned to him by human and divine laws. On these considerations, after having recalled from Paris her Minister Plenipotentiary, and her *Chargé des Affaires*, who remained there some time, her Majesty thinks that the presence of the Sieur Genet, established under the latter title in her capital, is become not only superfluous, but even intolerable. He is therefore informed, that he must quit her capital in eight days, and the States of Russia as soon after as possible."

Translation of a Note delivered to the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by the Ministers of the Emperor and the King of Naples, on the 20th of September, 1792.

THE undersigned Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Royal Apostolic Majesty, and of his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, in consequence of the ties of blood and of friendship by which their Sovereigns are attached to the King and Queen of France, have the honour to address themselves to Lord Grenville, to represent to him the imminent danger which threatens the lives of their Most Christian Majesties, and their Royal Family; and the fear, but too well grounded, that the atrocities which the factious in France commit against those august persons will have no other bounds than the greatest of all crimes. They are authorized to express to his Excellency the wish of their respective courts, that his Britannic Majesty, in case so horrible an act should take place, would be pleased not to permit any residence, or grant any protection or asylum, to any person who should be concerned therein, in any manner whatever.

London, this 20th of September, 1792.

(Signed)

STADION,
CASTELCICALA.

Translation

Translation of a Note from Lord Grenville, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to the Ministers of the Emperor and the King of Naples, dated the 21st of September, 1792.

THE undersigned Secretary of State of the King, in answer to the official note dated yesterday, which he received from the Count de Stadion and the Prince de Castalcicala, Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary from his Imperial Royal Apostolic Majesty, and from his Sicilian Majesty, has the honour to renew to those Ministers the assurance of the sincere interest which the King has always taken in every thing which relates personally to their Most Christian Majesties, and which could not fail to be increased by the unfortunate circumstances of the situation in which their Majesties are actually placed.

It is his Majesty's most ardent wish, that the fears, expressed in the note of the Count de Stadion and the Prince de Castalcicala, may not be realized; but should the contrary case unfortunately happen, his Majesty would not fail to take the most effectual measures, in order to prevent the persons who should have rendered themselves guilty of so atrocious a crime from finding an asylum in the dominions of his Majesty. The King takes a pleasure in formally giving to sovereigns so closely united to their Most Christian Majesties, and to their Royal Family, by the ties of Blood, this assurance, which His Majesty considers in no other light than as an immediate and necessary consequence of those principles and sentiments which have ever guided his conduct.

(Signed)

GRENVILLE.

Whitehall, Sept. 21, 1792.

Translation of a Letter from his Excellency Lord Auckland, His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Hague, to the Greffier of their High Mightinesses the States General, dated the 24th of September, 1792.

Hague, September 24, 1792.

I HAVE the honour, Sir, to acquaint you, that, in consequence of a conference which Lord Grenville has had with the Ministers of their Majesties the Emperor and the King of the Two Sicilies, those Ministers transmitted the note, and received the answer, of which copies are subjoined. I am ordered to request of you to lay these two papers before their High Mightinesses without delay: They will see, no doubt, with fresh satisfaction, the sincere desire which his Majesty has to employ every method

method compatible with his dignity, and with the principles by which his conduct is invariably directed, for the purpose of contributing to the safety and welfare of their Most Christian Majesties.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) AUCKLAND.

Translation of the Extract of the Resolutions of their High Mightinesses the States General of the 25th of September.

Tuesday, September 25, 1792.

HAVING heard the report of Messrs. J. C. N. de Lynden, and other deputies of their High Mightinesses for Foreign Affairs, who, in conformity to the commissorial resolution of yesterday, have examined,

1st. The proposition of the Greffier Fagel, stating that he had just received a letter from Lord Auckland, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from his Majesty the King of Great Britain, written at the Hague the same day, in which were enclosed copies of a note delivered to Lord Grenville by the Ministers of their Majesties the Emperor and the King of the Two Sicilies, and of the answer to that note; both those papers having for their object the granting no asylum whatever, in the dominions of his said Majesty, to those who shall render themselves guilty of the greatest of crimes towards their Most Christian Majesties, and their Royal Family; the said Lord Auckland having received orders to desire the Greffier to make a communication of those papers to their High Mightinesses.

2dly. Also, in conformity to the said commissorial resolution of yesterday, a letter from Monsieur de Nagell, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from their High Mightinesses at the Court of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, written at London the 21st of the present month, and addressed to the Greffier Fagel, in which were likewise enclosed copies of the above-mentioned papers, which had been communicated to him by Lord Grenville.

3dly. Finally, and in conformity to the commissorial resolution of their High Mightinesses of this day, the verbal Note from the Count de Stahrenberg, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Majesty the Emperor, in which he desires their High Mightinesses would be pleased to declare, that in case so horrible an act should be committed, they would not permit any residence, or grant any protection or asylum, to any person who should be concerned therein, in any manner whatever.

Whereupon

Whereupon having deliberated, it has been thought proper and decreed, that the Greffier Fagel shall express to Lord Auckland the thanks of their High Mightinesses for the aforesaid communication, made in the name of the Ministry of his said Majesty.

Moreover it has been resolved, conformably to the said request made by the Count de Stahremberg, and to the answer of Lord Grenville to the Ministers of their Majesties the Emperor and the King of the Two Sicilies, to declare, by these presents, that no asylum shall be granted, neither in the country of the generality, nor in the colonies of the State, whether in the East or West Indies, to those who might have rendered themselves guilty of the greatest of crimes towards the persons of their Most Christian Majesties, or of their Royal Family: in consequence, the necessary orders shall be expedited to the bailiffs of the different cities and places within the district of the generality, strictly to conform themselves to the above-mentioned intentions of their High Mightinesses; with injunction, that if, contrary to all hope, attempts should be made on the lives of their Most Christian Majesties, or of their Royal Family, they may take every possible precaution for preventing the authors of so atrocious a crime, and those also who might have been in any way concerned in it, in the case of their seeking an asylum in any place within the jurisdiction of the generality, from being received therein, but, on the contrary, for their being immediately driven from the said cities and places.

Letters, moreover, shall be addressed, on the part of their High Mightinesses, to the States of the respective provinces, to desire them to adopt similar measures in their respective provinces, for effectually preventing any asylum being granted, in any part of the republic, to those who might have committed or have been concerned in so detestable a crime.

Extract of the present Resolutions of their High Mightinesses shall be communicated by the Greffier Fagel to Lord Auckland, and a similar extract delivered by the Agent, Van Hees, to the Count de Stahremberg, in answer to the above-mentioned verbal note.

Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs in France to the National Convention.

Citizen President,

Paris, Oct. 1st, &c.

I ANNOUNCED to the National Convention that overtures for a negociation had been made in the name of the King of Prussia to General Dumourier. I mentioned at the same time that
a decision

a decision of the Executive Power, which ordered the generals to listen to no proposals until the armies of despots had first evacuated the land of liberty. The proposals of the King of Prussia were, however, remarkable, as they contained a precise acknowledgment of the national authority, and of the quality of representative of the nation in external relations, which had been attached formerly to the political existence of the constitutional King. Another acknowledgment, no less remarkable, was, that the ancient order of things, destroyed by the will of the nation since 1789, was contrary to the happiness of the people.

Such an unexpected acknowledgment, spontaneously made, without any previous negotiation, might incline us to think that the enemy's armies are in the greatest distress. There are, however, other motives equally pressing, which make them think of peace—a kind of truce was agreed upon—General Dumourier took advantage of it to collect and properly dispose the different bodies which were to be joined to his army. He made in quietness, and with silence, all those movements which were necessary to give him a superiority, by his situation, and to confine the enemy in their's. While he was thus preparing for his military plans, frequent communications, which could not but be advantageous to liberty, were established between the two armies. General Dumourier embraced this opportunity of exchanging prisoners of war.—The cartel agreed on with the Prussian Generals was formed according to the laws decreed by the National Assembly. The emigrant prisoners were not included in it, and the Duke of Brunswick did not even persist in a remonstrance, which he had made in their favour.

A conference on this occasion took place between the Duke of Brunswick, Count de Luthefani, minister of the King of Prussia, and Lieut. Col. Adj. Gen. Thouvenot, who was charged with conducting the exchange of prisoners. In this conference the Duke of Brunswick expressed himself almost in the following terms:

Our nations are not formed to be enemies: might not some means be devised for accommodating matters in an amicable manner? We are in your country: it is desolated by the inevitable misfortunes of war; we know that we have no right to prevent a nation from giving itself laws, and from tracing out its internal government—we do not wish it—we are only interested for the fate of the King. Assure us, that a place will be assigned to him, in the new order of things, under any denomination whatever, and his Majesty the King of Prussia will return to his own States, and become your ally.

The moderation of this language, from a man who signed the manifestoes already published, and to which the contempt of the

the French nation has done ample justice, must appear surprising.

Lieut. Col. Thouvenot replied, ' that the will of the French Republic would not yield to any foreign influence, and that the representatives of the nation, to whom the valuable deposit of its honour and glory was particularly intrusted, would continually persist in maintaining decrees which had been sanctioned by general opinion.'

The Duke of Brunswick terminated the conference by saying, that he would transmit to General Dumourier a memorial upon the subject. This memorial is a third manifesto, worthy in every thing of the two former. General Dumourier received it with indignation, in which we shared, and which must also be excited in the National Convention, and in all France.

It was immediately announced that the truce was broken; and letters from the General, written in a style suited to a man honoured with the noble employment of conducting Frenchmen to victory, procured an answer from the King of Prussia's aid-de-camp, stating, that the intentions of the King and of the Duke of Brunswick had been misunderstood; that a new conference was demanded; and that the Royal and Imperial armies would not be the first to break the truce. General Dumourier refused to consent to any new conference, or any delay in the operations of the campaign, unless the memorial of the Duke of Brunswick should be first annulled. Such is the actual state of things.—What passed during that circumstance will shew the French nation in that respectable point of view which belongs to it. All our proceedings have been marked with candour and firmness. We have abandoned stratagem and weakness to our enemies; and all Europe must perceive in our conduct a people who set a just value upon peace, but who are not afraid of war.

(Signed)

LE BRUN.

Copy of a Letter from M. Manstein, Aid-de-Camp General of the King of Prussia, to General Dumourier.

SIR,
I AM ordered to transmit to you the original of the annexed Declaration,* which his Serene Highness the reigning Duke of Brunswick has thought proper to address to the French nation, in the name of their Majesties the Emperor and the King of Prussia: the importance and authenticity of this piece require, my dear General, that you will communicate it with all possible dispatch to the nation to whom it is addressed. Whatever may be the means, or whoever may be the persons, you may employ

* See the Proclamations, Manifestoes, &c.

to make it known, it will be published, on our part, by being printed; and the French nation will be informed that the original of this Declaration has been transmitted to you this day by me.

I am sorry, Sir, that the reasons which I mentioned to the Aid-de-Camp whom you sent to me yesterday should have prevented me from carrying to you this Declaration myself, and from continuing those discussions on which we were engaged for some days past; but nothing will prevent me from preserving a remembrance of the friendly reception you gave me, my dear General, and from embracing every opportunity of convincing you with what distinguished consideration I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
MANSTEIN.

*Head-Quarters General, at
Flans, 28th Sept. 1792.*

*Copy of the Answer of General Dumourier to M. Manstein,
Aid-de-Camp General to the King of Prussia.*

I AM afflicted, virtuous Manstein, to receive no other answer to reasoning inspired only by reason and humanity,* than a Declaration which cannot irritate but a free people. From this moment all truce must be at an end between the two armies, and we must think of nothing else but fighting, as we have no farther basis to negotiate upon. To-morrow morning I shall inform all my outposts of the cessation of the truce.—Do you the same thing on your part.

I regret your friendship, and I lament two brave nations subjected by the caprice of a few persons; but you will find Frenchmen worthy of that liberty which they have procured, and ready to make those repent who wish to tear it from them. I shall immediately transmit the Duke of Brunswick's Memorial to the National Assembly. I shall cause it also to be read in my camp, and I am certain that it will be every where received with the same sentiments of indignation. It is not thus that a great and free nation should be treated, and that laws should be dictated to a sovereign people.

(Signed) DUMOURIER,
Commander of the Army of the North.

*Sainte Menchould, Sept. 28, 1792, the 4th year
of Liberty, and the 1st of the Republic.*

* See Dumourier's Memorial to the King of Prussia, among the Proclamations, Manifestoes, &c.

Letter of M. Manstein to General Dumourier.

SIR,

THE letter that I have just received from you by Lieutenant Qualtini surprises me; it appears to me, that you are not willing, my dear General, to enter into the sense of the Declaration, nor to seize the true spirit that it dictates; and that you prelude on the part which the nation ought to take, on that which is its principal object. I should infinitely regret, that, for want of our conversing together, the two armies should be precipitated into measures that might have been avoided, if we had seen one another again. This reflection, and the love of humanity, prescribe to me the duty of proposing to you a conference for to-morrow, at noon, at the advanced posts of our two armies: ours shall not be the first to break the truce.

I wait your answer: And whatever may be the effect of our interview, I shall draw from it the advantage of reiterating to you, from my own mouth, the assurances of the consideration with which I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

Head Quarters, at Flans,

MANSTEIN.

*Sept. 29, 1792.**Answer of M. Dumourier to M. Manstein.**Sept. 29, 1st Year of the Republic.*

IT is impossible for me, Sir, to continue either truce or negotiation, if you take as the basis the manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick; I sent it yesterday by an extraordinary courier to the National Convention.

I have myself ordered it to be published, according to the desire that you expressed, and of the notice you gave me that you would publish it yourself.

Kellerman's army and mine know it already; and I can only at present wait the orders of my sovereign, who is the French people assembled in national convention by its representatives. It becomes even impossible for me to have the satisfaction of seeing you, as long as this manifesto remains. That which I wrote is a private memorial; what the Duke of Brunswick wrote is a public manifesto.

This manifesto carries along with it menace and war; it therefore breaks asunder the thread of negotiation.

It does not at all enter into the sense of that which has been talked of between us for the last four days; it even destroys it completely; it is even contradictory to the conversation with which the Duke of Brunswick honoured Adjutant General Thouvenot.

R

Judge

Judge yourself, Sir, with impartiality: Forget for a moment that you are a Prussian; be neuter: What would you think of a nation that, without having been vanquished, should humble itself before a manifesto, and should treat under the conditions of slavery, when it had declared itself republican? I foresee misfortunes for the whole world, and I sigh at the thought. My opinion of the honest man the King, of your estimable nation, and of yourself, make me see with the greatest regret that negociation is inconsistent with manifestos.

I shall not estimate the less, during my whole life, the pleasure of having known, loved, and esteemed you.

DUMOURIER.

Verbal Proposition by Manstein to Dumourier.

MAKE him your King under the strictest limits that any King ever was placed. Do not content yourself with tying him up, like the King of England, to do nothing of himself—make him a King of Mahrattas—make him a Stadtholder—make him the principal tax-gatherer in the country—give him only a place—that is all we ask—and then we shall have a pretext for retiring.

Account of a Conference between the French and Prussian Generals, previous to the Retreat of the Combined Armies.

It was produced by a Negociation for preventing the Vedettes (Centinels) of the two Armies from firing upon each other, in which the Prussian Generals found it necessary to call for the Duke of Brunswick.

Duke of Brunswick. WHAT are your names, Gentlemen?
La Baroliere.—My name is Baroliere; that of my colleague Galbaud.

The Duke to Galbaud.—It is you who have placed these cannon. They have done us some harm; and I confess, that I cannot conceive how you could have a design of bringing them so near to our redoubt.

Galbaud.—What you say proves the goodness of our operation. In truth, we are very near to you. But our soldiers know no danger, when they labour for the country.

Brunswick.—General Kalkreuth has told me of your proposal, as to our giving up the wood; you must agree that there would be

be many more difficulties, if I were less sparing of human blood. But, before this arrangement is concluded, let us talk a little of your nation; I love it, and that I have proved more than once. I am sorry that Dumourier, upon the subject of my last manifesto, has been so angry with some insignificant words that are found in it. Such expressions are for the people; informed persons know how to estimate them; and I am astonished that Dumourier should treat them so seriously.

Galbaud.—Permit me to ask you, if the French people, become free, are not as capable of understanding the language of truth as General Dumourier? Judge whether they could suffer that one of their generals, forgetting the respect owed to his sovereign, should hear any thing against the national sovereignty.

Brunswick.—I do not dispute the right of your nation to regulate its government; but, has it chosen the form which best suits its character? This is what is generally doubted in Europe; and certainly, when I came into France, I had no other intention than to restore order.

Baroliere.—Permit me to ask you, what power has rendered you an intermediate between the French people and its interests?

At this instant Galbaud perceived near him the *ci-devant* camp marshal Klinglin, on horseback, in uniform, and with a white cockade. In his surprise, he cried out, “Ah! this is M. Klinglin!” The latter answered nothing. Kalkreuth whispered in the Duke’s ear, who contemptuously made a sign for Klinglin to retire, which he did.

Brunswick.—You perceive how I treat the Emigrants. I have never loved traitors. Do with them as you will; they are of little consequence to us. But, I insist upon it, that the French nation, when they know their interests better, will return to more moderate principles.

Baroliere.—I ask the Duke of Brunswick, if it is the author of the manifesto who speaks; to him I can only answer with cannon shot. If, on the contrary, it is a friend of humanity who holds this language, to him I shall say, that the best proof he can give of his happy dispositions, is to evacuate the French territory, before our armies, who daily accumulate round him, shall force him to do so. We know that the Prussians are overcome by disorders; that they daily lose men and horses. In this state of things they cannot long resist, and I think it would be for their interest to spare an useless effusion of blood. If you will treat for the cession of Verdun, I doubt not that the nation will grant whatever can be reconciled with their interests, and with the vengeance owed for the violation of their territory.

Brunswick.—The French are an astonishing nation. Scarcely have they declared the Republic, but they take the language of Republicans. As to the rest, I can, at present, say nothing to

you, upon this subject, or upon that which has brought me to you; I must speak to the King. Let us agree to suspend hostilities between our *vedettes* for twenty-four hours; let every thing remain *in statu quo*. General Kalkreuth shall come to you to-morrow; he is in the King's confidence, and will confer either with General Dumourier, or with whomsoever he may appoint. I am happy to have become acquainted with you: as to General Galbaud, I see, with pleasure, an old officer of artillery. You have given, by your battery, a specimen of the talents of the ancient *corps royal*. Continue both to serve your country well; and believe that, notwithstanding the tone of the manifestos, one cannot help esteeming those who loyally endeavour to ensure the independence of their country.

Kalkreuth.—Permit, gentlemen, that, requiring your friendship, I may accompany you a few paces.

The French party, upon quitting the Prussians, cried “*Vive la Nation!*” Kalkreuth, astonished, inquired if he was safe. Galbaud answered, that the French faith would guarantee him. At a few steps further, the generals parted.

This account is certified by the formal testimony and signature of General Galbaud.

Second Conference between the French and Prussian Generals.

The following is the Relation of a Conference between the Generals Dillon and Galbaud, and the Prussian General Kalkreuth, at Glorieux, on the 11th of October.

Dillon. **Y**OU know, General, the tenor of the summons which I have given, as one of the generals of the Republic, to the Prussian commandant at Verdun. I should have a speedy answer. It is more than time that foreign armies should evacuate our territory. This measure is a necessary preamble to every accommodation; it is a result of a deliberation of the executive council of the Republic, sanctioned by the National Council.

Kalkreuth.—I have no particular mission; but, having professed at all times a high esteem for the French nation, I shall find myself very happy in concurring in an accommodation equally advantageous to the two nations. I know that the King is very much disposed to hear all honourable propositions.

Dillon.—You are not ignorant that the French nation has always esteemed the Prussians, that they have always blamed the monstrous treaty of 1756; but then the people were slaves, and the arbitrary will of kings, often guided by the particular interests

rests of the courtiers, regulated the destiny of nations. Let us pass over these politics; and may the two nations, better knowing their own interests, unite against their common enemy. The French nation has not commenced the war with the view of conquest.

Kalkreuth.—Doubtless there is nothing more noble than this declaration; but what security can France give for her perseverance in this system?

Dillon.—Her interest, and the frankness which should serve as the base of every republican government. Let the King of Prussia reflect upon this, and he will regret having shed the blood, and dissipated the treasures, of his people, especially since his true interest was to unite with us, and humble the house of Austria; but, since I also have no particular mission, I repeat to you, that, before we treat of such great interests, the Prussian armies must evacuate the French territory.

Kalkreuth.—The summons you have given is liable to much observation. You dictate laws, and yet you have not gained a battle. Our combined armies are as strong as yours: you have Verdun; but if we had persevered in guarding it, you would not have had it without a victory. I hope that our conduct in giving you up the place, will prove to you the desire of the King to arrange affairs with France.

Dillon.—This affair being terminated, there remains another, not less important, the surrender of Longwy. The King of Prussia, by giving up that place immediately, may prove his desire of an accommodation with the Republic; and I will not conceal from you, that we can march 200,000 men there, if it is necessary.

Kalkreuth.—Longwy is not occupied by the King's troops, so that the affair does not directly concern him. What he can do is to promise that he will not assist in its defence; I even think myself able to assure you, that his troops will take no part in it.

Dillon.—This assurance is not sufficient. It is necessary that the King should use his influence for the evacuation of the fortress, without the effusion of blood.

Kalkreuth.—I have no power to treat. This conference can be only confidential; but I am persuaded, that it would not be difficult to induce the surrender of Longwy as easily as Verdun.

Dillon.—The King of Prussia may give a convincing proof of his dispositions towards us, by separating his armies entirely from those of his allies, and ceasing to protect their retreat.

Kalkreuth.—You know that, when travellers have promised to make a journey together, honour obliges them to go through it. It is not, however, necessary that they should commence another. I take my leave, full of esteem for the French nation and for

you. I shall report our conversation to the King, and I doubt not of happy measures.

Dillon.—Adieu, General; I hope that there will be no campaign next season, unless France and Prussia are united, and that you will assist in liberating the Low Countries. Remind the King of Prussia that he cannot have a more glorious alliance than with a free people.

Kalkreuth.—Rely upon me, and believe that no person estimates higher the immense advantages of such an alliance. I should rejoice to go to Paris myself to negotiate it.

M. M. Dillon and Galbaud have certified this conference with their names.

The Archduchess, before her Departure, on the Eve of Dumourier's entering Brussels, addressed the two following Dispatches to the States of Brabant.

HIS Majesty, whose intention is to make justice always the basis of his reign, has just manifested to us that his sovereign resolution being to establish, as much as possible, between him and his Belgian subjects, that confidence necessary for securing the public good, declares, that he will immutably maintain the Brabantine constitution, and the *Joyeuse Entrée*, and that they ought, in consequence of this royal disposition, to consider the declaration of the 25th of February, 1791, as annulled, being only provisional.

Done at Brussels, this 8th of November.

(Signed) MARY.

Second Note.

THE imperious circumstances of the moment require, as measures of precaution, that the Government-General should retire to Ruremonde. We inform you of this, and recommend to your care and prudence the interests of our administration during that crisis which we hope soon to see at an end. We flatter ourselves that it is not necessary to remind you of what you owe to the constitution of the province, and to your lawful Sovereign. You will address to us, at Ruremonde, such representations as you may judge necessary for the royal service, and for the greatest advantage of your city.

Nov. 8, 1792.

(Marked) C. R. VI.

(Signed) MARY.

(Undersigned) LORTIE, loco VAN DE VELD.

Hague,

Hague, November 1792.

Yesterday Morning a Messenger from London arrived at the Hotel of the British Ambassador. Soon after his Excellency delivered to the States General the following Declaration on the Part of his Britannic Majesty, to which their High Mightinesses returned an immediate Answer.

Declaration.

THE undersigned Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, has received the King's orders to inform their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, that his Majesty, seeing the theatre of war brought so near to the frontiers of the Republic by the recent events which have happened, and being sensible of the uneasiness which may naturally result from such a situation, thinks it due to the connection which subsists between him and the Republic, that he should renew to their High Mightinesses, on this occasion, the assurances of his inviolable friendship, and of his determination to execute, at all times, with the utmost good faith, all the different stipulations of the *Treaty of Alliance* so happily concluded, in 1788, between his Majesty and their High Mightinesses.

In making to their High Mightinesses this declaration, the King is very far from supposing the probability of any intention on the part of any of the belligerent parties to violate the territory of the Republic, or to interfere in the internal concerns of its government. The King is persuaded, that the conduct which, in concert with his Majesty, their High Mightinesses have hitherto observed, and the respect to which the situation of his Majesty and the Republic justly entitles them, are sufficient to remove any ground of such apprehension. His Majesty therefore confidently expects, that no events of the war will lead to any circumstance from without, which may be injurious to the right of their High Mightinesses; and he strongly recommends to them to employ, in concert with his Majesty, an unremitted attention and firmness to repress any attempts which may be made to disturb the internal tranquillity of the Provinces.

His Majesty has directed this communication to be made to their High Mightinesses, in the full persuasion that nothing can more effectually conduce to the interests and happiness of both countries, than the continuance of that intimate union which has been established between them, for the maintenance of their own rights and security, and with a view to contribute to the general welfare and tranquillity of Europe.

(Signed) AUCKLAND.

Hague, Nov. 16, 1792.

ANSWER.

THEIR High Mightinesses are most strongly impressed by the renewal of the assurances which his Britannic Majesty has now been pleased to make, of his inviolable friendship for this Republic, and of his determination to execute at all times, with the most scrupulous good faith, all the different stipulations of the Treaty of Alliance so happily concluded, in 1788, between his Majesty and their High Mightinesses. The States-General have never doubted these generous sentiments on the part of his Britannic Majesty; but the declaration which his Majesty is pleased to make of them at the present moment, cannot but be extremely agreeable to their High Mightinesses, and inspire them with the liveliest gratitude and the most devoted attachment to his Britannic Majesty.

The States General, moreover, perfectly agree with his Majesty in the persuasion that there is not the least reason to attribute to either of the belligerent powers any hostile intention against the Republic: And indeed, their Mightinesses are persuaded, equally with the King, that the conduct and the strict neutrality which, in concert with his Majesty, they have hitherto so carefully observed, and the respect to which the situation of his Majesty and the Republic justly entitle them, are sufficient to remove any ground of such apprehension.

With respect to the internal tranquillity of the Republic, their High Mightinesses are perfectly sensible of the necessity of continuing to secure to its inhabitants so invaluable an enjoyment, and they are not neglectful of any means for the attainment of that salutary end.

The States General, in concert with the provinces of the Union, have already taken, and continue to take, the necessary measures for preventing any interruption of this tranquillity in the present circumstances. They have the satisfaction of being able to assure his Majesty, that their efforts have so far been crowned with the desired success; and they have reason to flatter themselves, that, with the blessing of Providence, those efforts will be equally fortunate in future.

Finally, their High Mightinesses do not hesitate to declare, that they agree with his Britannic Majesty in the persuasion that nothing can more effectually conduce to the happiness and mutual interests of the two nations, than the continuance of that intimate union which has been established between them, and which their High Mightinesses on their part will neglect no opportunity of cementing and strengthening, for the maintenance of the mutual rights and interests of the two countries, and for the security of the general welfare and tranquillity of Europe.

(Signed)

(Counterigned)

Hague, Nov. 16, 1792.

W. H. WASSNAER.

H. FAGEL.

Count

Count de Stahremberg, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty, presented the following Memoir to their High Mightinesses, on the occasion of opening the Scheldt.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE undersigned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor and King, cannot help expressing his extreme surprise, on learning that the French have dared to make preparations to enter the Scheldt, and to penerate into the country as far as the citadel of Antwerp.

The undersigned thinks it needless here to dwell on the greater importance which he ought to urge your High Mightinesses to take the speediest and most efficacious measures to oppose so manifest an infraction of the treaties, which would openly compromise the system of neutrality adopted by your High Mightinesses, and scrupulously respected by the Austrian commanders.

He thinks it proper to observe to you, High and Mighty Lords, how essential it is that your high wisdom and constant vigilance should put a stop to similar attempts in their origin, since they would prove equally noxious to the best founded interests of his Majesty the Emperor and King, and even to the tranquillity of your Republic.

(Signed) **LOUIS COUNT DE STAHRMBERG.**
Done at the Hague, Nov. 25th, 1792.

Their High Mightinesses having deliberated on the 29th, on the above Memorial, it was resolved to remit the following Answer:

THAT, since the commencement of the troubles between the House of Austria and France, their High Mightinesses have observed the most strict neutrality, and have endeavoured to conciliate their duty with the friendship and regard they have ever manifested for his Imperial Majesty.

That the States-General feel it would be departing from that neutrality to suffer French ships to go up the Scheldt, for the purpose of attacking the citadel of Antwerp.

Their High Mightinesses, moreover, not being ignorant how much such a step would be contrary to existing treaties; it is from these principles that they could not grant the request of the commanders of the French gun sloops to go up the Scheldt as far as Antwerp; but begged his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange and Nassau, as Admiral-General of this Republic, to order the
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the officer who commands the guardship stationed at the mouth of the Scheldt, not to grant a passage, but to inform the French commander—*That by virtue of treaties, the river Scheldt is shut to ships of war.*

Count Stahremberg presented to the States-General another Memorial relative to this Affair, of the following tenor:

High and Mighty Lords,

THE undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary, &c. of his Majesty the Emperor and King, has the honour to thank your High Mightinesses for the answer you had the goodness to give to his memorial; but he cannot help again witnessing his just alarms, on occasion of the declaration made the 25th of November, by the French General Labourdonnaye, commander at Antwerp, according to which it appears, that the French have determined to enter the Scheldt, notwithstanding any opposition which the States-General might make.

The undersigned requests you, High and Mighty Lords, to repel with all your strength such hostilities, if it should so happen that they should dare to make so manifest an infraction of the most sacred rights, and which would endanger your safety, in common with that of all the nations of Europe.

*Done at the Hague,
Dec. 1st, 1792.*

LOUIS COUNT STAHRMBERG.

Translation of a Note from Monsieur Chauvelin to Lord Grenville, 19th Nov. 1792.

MONSIEUR Chauvelin has the honour to present his respects to Lord Grenville; and requests that he would, as soon as possible, grant him a moment's conversation; and that he would appoint for that purpose the hour and the place, either in town or country, at which it would be least inconvenient to him to meet him.

Portman-Square, Nov. 19th, 1792.

Translation of a Note from Lord Grenville to Monsieur Chauvelin, Nov. 21st, 1792.

LORD Grenville presents his compliments to Monsieur Chauvelin. He received yesterday evening the note which Monsieur Chauvelin addressed to him, dated the 19th of this month; before

before he can answer it, he must, under the present circumstances, request Monsieur Chauvelin will be pleased to explain to him the object of the conference which he has desired.

Whitehall, Nov. 21st, 1792.

Translation of a Note from Monsieur Chauvelin to Lord Grenville, Nov. 22d, 1792.

MONSIEUR Chauvelin has the honour to present his compliments to Lord Grenville. He thought that the private conversation which he had the honour to propose to him a few days since, could not, in the present circumstances, without any inconveniency, but have produced advantageous effects; if Lord Grenville thinks otherwise, and considers such an interview as useless at this moment, Monsieur Chauvelin will not insist upon it, and will only regret that he has not been able to seize this opportunity of offering his respects to Lord Grenville, and of renewing to him assurances of his esteem.

Portman Square, Nov. 22, 1792.

Lord Grenville.

Translation of a Letter from Lord Grenville to Monsieur Chauvelin, Nov. 28th, 1792.

SIR,

Whitehall, Nov. 28th, 1792.

I COULD have wished that you had thought yourself enabled to satisfy the desire which I expressed to you, of knowing the object of the conference you demanded of me some days ago: but as, on reflecting on the situation of affairs, I have thought with you, that the private conversation you proposed to me may be useful under the existing circumstances, I will not refuse it.

I will beg you to be so good as to come to the Office for Foreign Affairs to-morrow at noon, if that hour should be convenient to you.

In the mean time I renew to you the assurance of the distinguished regard with which I have the honour to be, &c.

GRENVILLE.

Monsieur Chauvelin.

Extract of a Letter from Citizen Maret to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in France.

London, Dec. 2, 1792. First Year of the Republic.

I AM about to give you a short account, Citizen, of a conference I have had with M. T. W. a Member of Parliament, and true friend of the two nations. A part of the subjects which we debated will be found in the detail which I must afterwards give you of a more important interview.

What are the intentions of the French government in relation to Holland? Can any compromise be admitted respecting the opening of the Scheldt? Such are the questions on which M. T. W. desired to have information, which I have reason to believe he intended to communicate to one of the chiefs of the government. Is England disposed to war? Has she negotiated with Spain to alienate that power from us? On the supposition of peace, would the Cabinet of St. James's be disposed to recognize the Republic, and receive a French Ambassador?—Such are the points on which I desired to penetrate into the intentions of the English government. I began by declaring, that it was solely as a French patriot that I would treat with an Englishman, the friend of liberty, and of the interest of the two nations: after having heard this conversation, M. T. W. spoke.—My answers were founded on the following *basés*:

Before the quitting of France, I was assured that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Executive Council, had no hostile projects against Holland. Since my arrival in England, I have had access to all the dispatches addressed to Noaille and Chauvelin; and I saw nothing in them to make me suppose that there was any change in the system of the French government on that subject. The determination taken in Council is founded on the first principles of our liberty; it has been approved by the National Convention, sanctioned by public opinion, and executed by our generals—it is irrevocable. It is, besides, free Belgium herself which has burst this last of her chains, and broken fetters imposed on her by her despot and our enemy. We have not violated treaties, which are become null by the fact of the existence of a new power, which could not have been consulted in a Convention, in which it was the most interested: a compromise on this point would be, on our part, injustice, feebleness, and absurdity.

The decree of the 19th of November could not be applicable to England, of which the people believe themselves to enjoy liberty under a King, and with a Constitution which they may improve or change, but which they will preserve without ceasing to be (or to believe themselves) free. This decree rendered, on the subject of Germany, must, notwithstanding the generality of its expressions,

expressions, have Germany alone for its object. It bears very directly on those nations of whom the governments are at war with us; it will bear upon England, if the Cabinet of St. James's declares war against us. The internal agitations of this country were spoken of; M. T. W. affected to say that the Minister conceived no inquietude from them. It was agreed that the Monarchical and Constitutional Associations, which the government supports, and the "*God save the King*," which it plays at the theatre of the Haymarket, were its sole motives of security. He afterwards complained of the means which the French government employed to agitate the English people, and provoke them to revolt. I affirmed that our government did not employ such base means, worthy only of feebleness; that I was sure that it maintained here apostles neither of rebellion nor of liberty; that it did not waste the treasures of the state to create events, which, if they were to arrive, must be the work of reason; and that, besides, if we were closely pressed on that head, we should also have some questions to put to Mr. Pitt.

In the midst of these discussions I obtained confessions which conduct me to the following conclusion: Mr. Pitt, whose present system and situation are such as I have stated in my last letter, dreads war much more than the aristocracy of opposition. That party in the Ministry, at the head of which is my Lord Hawkesbury, and which professes the most absolute royalism, desires war; they have the majority in the Council: Mr. Pitt is thus personally interested in our having pacific intentions. The Cabinet of St. James's has certainly negociated with Spain; and you are not mistaken respecting the subject of these negociations; it appears that Mr. Pitt has had very little share in them. The moment to exact the recognition of the Republic is not yet arrived. Difficulties, it is believed, might be now experienced by us, which we should not have felt a fortnight ago: a preliminary negociation might be possible and necessary. I quitted M. T. W. sufficiently satisfied, very well disposed toward us, and preparing himself, I could not doubt, to give an account of this conversation, which has probably facilitated the interview with which I am about to occupy you. You know with what active intelligence a common friend had disposed every thing. The very reserved conduct which I have held here, and of which the Minister was well informed, for he did not fail to have me rigorously watched, has removed prejudices against me, which I should have supposed inevitable. Mr. Pitt therefore desired to see me: the first appointment failed; the second, fixed for this day, took place this afternoon.

Mr. Pitt. One of your friends* said to Mr. Long, that you were very desirous of seeing me before you returned to France.

* Probably Mr. Miles.

H. B. Maret. It was natural that a Frenchman should have a strong desire to present his homage to a Minister, justly celebrated, and who has done so much for the prosperity of a power, which Republican France no longer wishes to regard as a rival, and which she desires to treat as a friend. Mr. Long said to my friend that you would willingly converse with me on the interest of the two nations, and I have consented to come to offer to you all the information which may depend upon me. I am ready to answer your questions with the freedom which ought to exist between two men who equally desire the welfare of their country. You know, Sir, you must have been informed that I have here no mission, no authorized character.

Mr. Pitt. I know it. I am myself not authorized to see you, but I hope our conversation will not be the less friendly for not being official. Then Mr. Pitt spoke to me of his inquietude on the subject of Holland; of the alarms of the government and mercantile interest of England; of the absolute resolution of the Ministry to support the Allies of Britain, and to execute rigorously the treaties which unite her to other powers. He gave me assurances of his sincere desire to avoid a war destructive to the interior repose and prosperity of the two nations; he pressed me to tell him if the French government partook of that desire: I made the same answers, at more length, which I had done to M. T. W.

Mr. Pitt. It is then very unfortunate, Sir, that there has existed a long time between us a distance so injurious in its effects. Silence inflames on both sides suspicion and distrust, and confirms, even if it does not increase them. Could it not be possible that we should find some means of communication, of understanding each other, of coming nearer together? If the French government would authorize any one to treat with us, it would find us disposed to listen to him, and to behave with cordiality and confidence.

H. B. Maret. You speak, Sir, of a secret agent—I foresee a difficulty:—You know that in France we profess a great respect for the public opinion, which constitutes the force of free governments, and which is a wholesome restraint on those who govern. This public opinion, however, is ready to demand of the Provisional Executive Council, why it has had the weakness not to require the recognition of the French Republic by England? Will it then be possible to treat with you by the means of a secret agent? we have here a Minister Plenipotentiary who has all the confidence of our government.

Mr. Pitt. The question of a public character is precisely what we must avoid. Do not reject the sole means of bringing us together, and of making us understand each other; we shall then
examine

examine all the questions you propose to us, and all the propositions you may make us.

H. B. Maret. I am about, Sir, to return to Paris, unless you think it better that I should send a trusty person, and that I should remain here to offer you every information that you may desire. I shall urge M. Le Brun, if he thinks proper, to send a secret agent to make the person whom he shall choose to set out as soon as possible.

Mr. Pitt. Why should it not be yourself? Do not lose an instant in sending to Paris: I assure you that every moment is precious—that nothing is more urgent: demand an immediate answer: and as soon as you have received it write to me to fix the time when you will come to communicate it to me. I agreed. Mr. Pitt spoke to me again of Holland. I wished to speak to him of Mons. Chauvelin: I appealed to what had passed between our Minister and Lord Grenville for a proof of our intentions: I made an eulogium on the conduct of our Ambassador, and I said it would certainly be approved by you.

The conversation was finishing; I was going to withdraw: Mr. Pitt detained me to speak on the Scheldt; I avoided all discussion on that subject. He did not insist—and the decree of the 19th of November became the object of the last part of our conference. I used again the same language which I had done to M. T. W. If an interpretation of that kind were possible, its effects would be excellent, said Mr. Pitt. I said no more and left him*.

Copy of a Letter written by Citizen Chauvelin, to the Right Hon. W. Pitt, dated 26th Dec. 1792.

SIR,

First Year of the Republic.

I RECEIVED, four days ago, a letter, dated on the 15th of December, from the Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, in which he makes no doubt that in the present circumstances you will think it proper to see me, since M. Maret has had the honour to state to you that I was charged by the government of France with instructions tending to prevent the misfortunes of war; he has added to his instructions, and has recommended to me to obtain with you, Sir, a second interview. I have hesitated till this moment to acquaint you of it, because I wished to receive orders which would have more specially authorized me, but the time is passing and is lost for the two countries, leaving them, in regard to each other, in a position dubious, pain-

* This letter was published by order of the National Convention in the "Exposition of the Conduct of the French Nation towards the English People." M. Maret had another interview with Mr. Pitt on the 14th of December.

ful, and unworthy of both; and I am certain that I cannot more exactly follow the spirit of the instructions I have received, than in taking every step to prove, that of which the French nation wishes to convince all Europe—that she detests the idea of a war with England—that she will enter on it with the utmost reluctance, and only after having exhausted every remaining honourable means to avoid it. I shall expect your answer, Sir, and shall wait on you at any time you shall be pleased to appoint.

Be pleased, in the mean time, to receive assurances of the distinguished consideration and high esteem with which I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

F. CHAUVELIN.*

*Translation of a Note from Monsieur Chauvelin to Lord Grenville,
Dec. 27th, 1792.*

*Portman-Square, Dec. 27th, 1792,
the First Year of the Republic.*

THE undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of France has the honour to communicate to his Excellency Lord Grenville the instructions which he has received from the Executive Council of the French Republic, with orders to lay them before his Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for the department of Foreign Affairs, in case he should believe that he could not sufficiently soon obtain an interview with that Minister.

The French government, by continuing, since the recall of Lord Gower from Paris, to leave at London its Minister Plenipotentiary, conceived that it gave his Britannic Majesty an unequivocal proof of the desire it had to continue to live upon good terms with him, and to dispel those clouds which the events, necessary and inherent to the internal regulations of France, appeared at that time to have occasioned. The intentions of the Executive Council of France, with regard to England, have not ceased to be the same; but it has not been able to see with indifference the public conduct which the British Ministry maintains at present towards France. It is with regret that it has remarked in this conduct, a character of ill-will, to which it is yet unwilling to give credit. It has however felt, that its duty to the French nation required it no longer to leave it in a state of uncertainty, into which it had been thrown by several measures recently adopted by the British government—an uncertainty which must

* This letter was also omitted in the correspondence laid before Parliament. It is contained in the pamphlet already mentioned, published by order of the National Assembly.

be shared by the British nation, and which is equally unworthy of both countries.

The Executive Council of the French Republic has, in consequence, authorized the Minister of France at London, to demand with openness of the Ministers of his Britannic Majesty, if France ought to consider England as a neutral power, or as an enemy; and it has especially charged him to obtain a definitive answer upon this point.

But, in asking from the Ministers of his Britannic Majesty a frank and open explanation as to their intentions with regard to France, the Executive Council is unwilling they should have the smallest remaining doubt as to the disposition of France towards England, and as to its desire of remaining in peace with her; it has even been desirous of answering beforehand all the reproaches which they may be tempted to make in justification of a rupture.

On reflecting what may be the reasons which may determine his Britannic Majesty to break with the French Republic, the Executive Council has been able to find no other than a false interpretation, which is, perhaps, given to the decree of the National Convention of the 19th of November. If a real alarm has been occasioned by this decree, it can have arisen only for want of understanding its true sense. The National Convention never meant that the French Republic should favour insurrections, should espouse the quarrels of a few seditious persons, or, in a word, should endeavour to excite disturbances in any neutral or friendly country whatever. Such an idea would be rejected by all the French. It cannot be imputed to the National Convention without doing it injustice. This decree, then, is applicable only to those people, who, after having acquired their liberty by conquest, may have demanded the fraternity, the assistance of the Republic, by the solemn and unequivocal expression of the general will.

France ought and will respect, not only the independence of England, but even that of those of her allies, with whom she is not at war. The undersigned has therefore been charged formally to declare, that she will not attack Holland, so long as that power shall, on its side, confine itself towards her within the bounds of an exact neutrality.

The British government being thus set at its ease upon these two points, no pretence for the smallest difficulty could remain, except as to the question of the opening of the Scheldt, a question irrevocably decided by reason and by justice, of small importance in itself, and on which the opinion of England, and perhaps of Holland itself, is sufficiently known, to render it difficult seriously to make it the single subject of a war. Should, however, the British Ministry avail itself of this last motive, as a cause of
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declaring

declaring war against France, would it not, in such case, be probable, that its secret intention must have been, at all events, to bring on a rupture; and that it made use, at the present moment, of the vainest of all pretences, to colour an unjust aggression, long ago determined upon?

On this unfortunate supposition, which the Executive Council rejects, the undersigned would be authorized forcibly to support the dignity of the French people, and to declare with firmness, that this free and powerful people will accept the war, and repel with indignation an aggression so manifestly unjust, and so little provoked on its part. When every explanation, calculated to demonstrate the purity of the intentions of France, when all peaceable and conciliatory measures shall have been exhausted by her, it is evident that all the weight, all the responsibility of the war, will fall sooner or later on those who shall have provoked it. It will, in fact, be nothing but a war of the Administration alone against the French Republic; and if this truth could for a moment appear doubtful, it would not perhaps be impossible for France speedily to convince of this a nation, which, in bestowing its confidence, has never renounced the exercise of its reason, or its respect for truth and justice.

Such are the instructions which the undersigned has received orders to communicate officially to his Excellency Lord Grenville; inviting him, as well as the whole Council of his Britannic Majesty, to weigh, with the most serious attention, the declarations and the demands which they contain. It is evident that the French nation is desirous of maintaining peace with England; she affords a proof of this, by lending herself frankly and openly to dissipate all the suspicions which so many different passions and prejudices are unceasingly at work to raise up against her; but the more she shall have done to convince all Europe of the purity of her views, and of the justice of her intentions, the more will she have a right to expect no longer to be misunderstood.

The undersigned has order to demand a written answer to the present note. He hopes that the Ministers of his Britannic Majesty will be brought back, by the explanations which it contains, to ideas more favourable to the re-union of the two countries, and that they will not have occasion, for the purpose of returning to them, to consider the terrible responsibility of a declaration of war, which will incontestably be their own work, the consequences of which cannot be otherwise than fatal to the two countries, and to human nature in general, and in which a generous and free people cannot long consent to betray their own interest, by serving as an auxiliary and a re-enforcement to a tyrannical coalition.

(Signed)

F. CHAUVELIN.

Translation

Translation of a Letter from Lord Grenville to Monsieur Chauvelin, dated Whitehall, Dec. 31st, 1792.

Whitehall, Dec, 31st, 1792.

I HAVE received; Sir, from you a note, in which, styling yourself Minister Plenipotentiary of France, you communicate to me, as the King's Secretary of State, the instructions which you state to have yourself received from the Executive Council of the French Republic. You are not ignorant, that since the unhappy events of the 10th of August, the King has thought proper to suspend all official communication with France. You are yourself no otherwise accredited to the King, than in the name of his Most Christian Majesty. The proposition of receiving a Minister accredited by any other authority or power in France, would be a new question, which, whenever it should occur, the King would have the right to decide according to the interests of his subjects, his own dignity, and the regard which he owes to his allies, and to the general system of Europe. I am therefore to inform you, Sir, in express and formal terms, that I acknowledge you in no other public character than that of Minister from his Most Christian Majesty, and that consequently you cannot be admitted to treat with the King's Ministers; in the quality and under the form stated in your note.

But observing that you have entered into explanations of some of the circumstances which have given to England strong grounds of uneasiness and jealousy, and that you speak of these explanations as being of a nature to bring our two countries nearer, I have been unwilling to convey to you the notification stated above, without, at the same time, explaining myself clearly and distinctly on the subject of what you have communicated to me, though under a form which is neither regular nor official.

Your explanations are confined to three points:

The first is that of the decree of the National Convention of the 19th November, in the expressions of which, all England saw the formal declaration of a design to extend universally the new principles of government adopted in France, and to encourage disorder and revolt in all countries, even in those which are neutral. If this interpretation, which you represent as injurious to the Convention, could admit of any doubt, it is but too well justified by the conduct of the Convention itself: and the application of these principles to the King's dominions has been shewn unequivocally, by the public reception given to the promoters of sedition in this country, and by the speeches made to them precisely at the time of this decree, and since on several different occasions.

Yet, notwithstanding all these proofs, supported by other circumstances which are but too notorious, it would have been with pleasure that we should have seen here such explanations and such a conduct as would have satisfied the dignity and honour of England with respect to what has already passed; and would have offered a sufficient security in future for the maintenance of that respect towards the rights, the government, and the tranquillity of neutral powers, which they have on every account the right to expect.

Neither this satisfaction, nor this security, is found in the terms of an explanation which still declares to the promoters of sedition in every country, what are the cases in which they may count beforehand on the support and succour of France; and which reserves to that country the right of mixing herself in our internal affairs, whenever she shall judge it proper, and on principles incompatible with the political institutions of all the countries of Europe. No one can avoid perceiving how much a declaration like this is calculated to encourage disorder and revolt in every country. No one can be ignorant how contrary it is to the respect which is reciprocally due from independent nations, nor how repugnant to those principles which the King has followed on his part, by abstaining at all times from any interference whatever in the internal affairs of France; and this contrast is alone sufficient to shew, not only that England cannot consider such an explanation as satisfactory, but that she must look upon it as a fresh avowal of those dispositions which she sees with so just an uneasiness and jealousy.

I proceed to the two other points of your explanation, which concern the general disposition of France with regard to the allies of Great-Britain, and the conduct of the Convention and its officers relative to the Scheldt. The declaration which you there make, that France will not attack Holland so long as that power shall observe an exact neutrality, is conceived nearly in the same terms with that which you was charged to make in the name of his Most Christian Majesty, in the month of June last. Since that first declaration was made, an officer, stating himself to be employed in the service of France, has openly violated both the territory and the neutrality of the Republic, in going up the Scheldt to attack the citadel of Antwerp, notwithstanding the determination of the government not to grant this passage, and the formal protest by which they opposed it. Since the same declaration was made, the Convention has thought itself authorized to annul the rights of the Republic exercised within the limits of its own territory, and enjoyed by virtue of the same treaties by which her independence is secured; and at the very moment when, under the name of an amicable explanation, you renew to me in the same terms the promise of respecting the independence and the rights of England
and

and her allies, you announce to me, that those in whose name you speak intend to maintain these open and injurious aggressions.

It is not, certainly, on such a declaration as this that any reliance can be placed for the continuance of public tranquillity.

But I am unwilling to leave, without a more particular reply, what you say on the subject of the Scheldt. If it were true that this question is in itself of little importance, this would only serve to prove more clearly, that it was brought forward only for the purpose of insulting the allies of England, by the infraction of their neutrality, and by the violation of their rights, which the faith of treaties obliges us to maintain. But you cannot be ignorant, that here the utmost importance is attached to those principles which France wishes to establish by this proceeding, and to those consequences which would naturally result from them, and that not only those principles and those consequences will never be admitted by England, but that she is, and ever will be, ready to oppose them with all her force.

France can have no right to annul the stipulations relative to the Scheldt, unless she has also the right to set aside equally all the other treaties between all the powers of Europe, and all the other rights of England, or of her allies. She can even have no pretence to interfere in the question of opening the Scheldt, unless she were the sovereign of the Low Countries, or had the right to dictate laws to all Europe.

England never will consent that France shall arrogate the power of annulling at her pleasure, and under the pretence of a pretended natural right, of which she makes herself the only judge, the political system of Europe, established by solemn treaties, and guaranteed by the consent of all the powers. This government, adhering to the maxims which it has followed for more than a century, will also never see, with indifference, that France shall make herself, either directly or indirectly, sovereign of the Low Countries, or general arbitress of the rights and liberties of Europe. If France is really desirous of maintaining friendship and peace with England, she must shew herself disposed to renounce her views of aggression and aggrandizement, and to confine herself within her own territory, without insulting other governments, without disturbing their tranquillity, without violating their rights.

With respect to that character of ill-will which is endeavoured to be found in the conduct of England towards France, I cannot discuss it, because you speak of it in general terms only, without alleging a single fact. All Europe has seen the justice and the generosity which have characterized the conduct of the King. His Majesty has always been desirous of peace: He desires it still, but such as may be real and solid, and consistent with the interests

and dignity of his own dominions, and with the general security of Europe.

On the rest of your paper, I say nothing. As to what relates to me and my colleagues, the King's Ministers owe to His Majesty the account of their conduct, and I have no answer to give to you on this subject, any more than on that of the appeal which you propose to make to the English nation. This nation, according to that constitution by which its liberty and its prosperity are secured, and which it will always be able to defend against every attack, direct or indirect, will never have with foreign powers connection or correspondence, except through the organ of its King; of a King whom it loves and reveres, and who has never for an instant separated his rights, his interests, and his happiness, from the rights, the interests, and the happiness of his people.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GRENVILLE.

Translation of a Note from Monsieur Chauvelin to Lord Grenville, dated 7th of January, 1793. (Original returned.)

THE undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic has transmitted to the Executive Council the answer which his Excellency Lord Grenville has addressed to him on his note of the 27th December. He has thought it his duty not to wait for the instructions which will be the necessary result of it, in order to transmit to that Minister the new orders which he has received from the Executive Council. The declaration which Lord Grenville has made to him, that his Britannic Majesty did not acknowledge him as Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic, has not appeared to him as if it ought to prevent him. This declaration cannot in any respect alter or destroy the quality of delegate from the French Government, with which the undersigned is evidently invested, or hinder him, in such decisive circumstances, from addressing to the Ministers of his Britannic Majesty, in the name of the French People, of which he is the organ, the following note:

The Executive Council of the French Republic has been informed that the British Parliament is about to pass a law relative to foreigners, the rigorous provisions of which will subject them to measures the more arbitrary, as the Secretaries of State of His Britannic Majesty will have the liberty of restraining or extending them, according to their views and their pleasure. The Executive Council, knowing the religious fidelity of the English People in fulfilling their engagements, could not but suppose that the French would be expressly ex-

cepted

cepted from this law. The treaty of Navigation and of Commerce, concluded in 1786 between the States, ought formally to secure them from it. This treaty stipulates,

Article 4.

“ The subjects and inhabitants of the respective dominions of the
 “ two sovereigns shall have liberty to come and go freely and se-
 “ curely, without license or passport, general or special, by land or
 “ by sea, and to return from thence, to remain there, or to pass
 “ through the same, and therein to buy and purchase, as they
 “ please, all things necessary for their subsistence and use, and they
 “ shall mutually be treated with all kindness and favour. Provided
 “ however, &c. &c.”

But instead of finding in the bill proposed, a just exception in favour of France, the Executive Council has been convinced, by positive declarations made in the two Houses of Parliament, by Ministerial explanations and interpretations, that this project of a law, under a general term of designation, was principally directed against the French.

When the British Ministry has proposed a law which would so expressly violate the treaty of commerce, when they have openly announced their intention of putting it into execution against the French alone, their first care must, no doubt, have been to attempt to cover this extraordinary measure with an appearance of necessity, and to prepare beforehand a justification, sooner or later necessary, by loading the French Nation with reproaches; by representing it to the English People as an enemy of its Constitution; by accusing it, without being able to furnish any proof, and in the most injurious terms, with having sought to foment troubles in England. The Executive Council has already repelled with indignation such suspicions. If some men, cast out from the bosom of France, have spread themselves in Great Britain, with the criminal intention of agitating the people, of leading them to revolt, has not England laws to protect the public order? Could she not punish them? The Republic would assuredly not have interposed in their favour.—Such men are not Frenchmen.

Reproaches so little founded, imputations so insidious, will, with difficulty, succeed in justifying, in the eyes of Europe, a conduct, the comparison of which, with that constantly held by France towards Great Britain, will suffice to demonstrate its injustice and malevolence. The French Nation, become free, has not only not ceased to express, in all forms, its desire to strengthen its connexion with the English People, but it has realized this desire with all its power, by receiving as allies, as brothers, all the individuals of the English Nation. In the midst of the combats of liberty and of despotism, in the midst

of the most violent agitations, it has honoured itself by a religious respect for all foreigners residing within it, and particularly for the English, whatever might be their opinions, their conduct, and their connections with the enemies of liberty; every where they have been assisted, succoured with every kind of benevolence and favour; and it would be as the reward for this generous conduct that the French would find themselves perhaps alone subjected to an Act of Parliament, which would grant to the English Government the most arbitrary latitude of authority against foreigners, which would subject them to the taking *licences or passports for coming, going, and remaining in England; which would allow the Secretaries of State to subject them without reasons, and on a mere suspicion, to the most odious forms, to fix a circuit, the bounds of which they could not pass, and even to cast them out of the territory of Great Britain at their pleasure.*

It is evident, that all these clauses are contrary to the letter of the treaty of commerce, the fourth article of which extends to all Frenchmen without distinction; and it is too much to be feared, that in consequence of the determination which his Britannic Majesty has thought it right to take, of breaking off all communication between the governments of the two countries, even the French Merchants may find themselves frequently unable to avail themselves of the exception which the bill has made in favour of those who "*shall prove that they came to England for affairs of commerce.*"

It is thus that the British Government has first chosen to break a treaty to which England owes a great part of its actual prosperity, burthensome to France, wrested by address and ability from the unskilfulness or from the corruption of the agents of a government it has destroyed; a treaty which it has, however, never ceased to observe religiously; and it is at the very moment when France is accused in the British Parliament of violating treaties, that the public conduct of the two governments offers a contrast so proper to justify the retorting the accusation.

All the powers of Europe would have a right, doubtless, to complain of the hardship of this bill, if ever it obtained the force of law; but it is France especially, the inhabitants of which, secured from its penalties by a solemn treaty, appear nevertheless to be exclusively menaced by them; it is France that has the right to pretend to a more speedy and more particular satisfaction.

The executive Council might immediately have accepted the rupture of the treaty which the English Government seems to have held out to it; but it was unwilling to precipitate any of its measures; and it has chosen, before it makes known its definite resolution, to afford the British Ministry the opportunity

nity of a frank and candid explanation. The undersigned has received orders, in consequence, to demand of Lord Grenville to inform him by a speedy, clear, and categorical answer, whether under the general denomination of foreigners, in the bill on which the Houses are occupied, the Government of Great Britain means likewise to include the French.

(Signed) CHAUVELIN.

*Portman Square, 7th January, 1793,
Second Year of the French Republic.*

Translation of a Note from Lord Grenville to Monsieur Chauvelin, Jan. 7th, 1793.

AFTER the formal notification which the undersigned has already had the honour of making to Monsieur Chauvelin, he finds himself obliged to send back to him the enclosed paper, which he received from him this morning, and which he cannot but consider as being totally inadmissible, Monsieur Chauvelin assuming therein a character which is not acknowledged.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

Whitehall, January 7th, 1793.

Translation of a Letter from Monsieur Chauvelin to Lord Grenville, dated 7th January, 1793, received 9th.

*Portman Square, 7th January, 1793,
2d Year of the French Republic.*

MY LORD,

THE King of England has prohibited, by a proclamation of the 15th November, the exportation of grain and flour. Several vessels lawfully freighted, and ready to depart for France; the Government whereof had ordered considerable purchases of those commodities in the ports of England, have been stopped, notwithstanding the law which enacts that the ports shall not be shut till fifteen days after the date of the proclamation; and the British Ministry have themselves acknowledged the irregularity of some of their measures, by applying to Parliament for an Act of indemnity. However, the French Government, relying at that time on the good dispositions of the British Ministry, beheld, in those measures of vigour, only the effect of the foresight and wisdom of the English Administration, and did not think it necessary to remonstrate.

Another proclamation, which soon followed the first, excepted

cepted all foreign wheat from the prohibition of exportation; it was guarantying to all Europe the security of transports, by removing, in an authentic and solemn manner, all the doubts to which the first proclamation might have given rise; it was ensuring to the English commerce a considerable repository; it was above all distinguishing the ports of Great Britain as a sacred asylum for such vessels laden with grain, and destined for France, as, for their convenience, or by necessity, might be in the case of stopping in their course.

Four weeks after that declaration, some vessels, laden with foreign grain, on account of France, were stopped in the English ports; and when the merchants, who were commissioned, made their claims, they were coldly answered, that it was by order of Government.

France, my Lord, might still have persuaded herself that some recent and unexpected information upon the state of provisions in Great Britain had obliged Administration to take such extraordinary measures; but the English Government itself took care to prove to Europe that it had no other motive than an hostile partiality against France, if it is true that the Custom Houses received orders to permit the exportation of foreign wheat to all ports, except those of France.

This fact, my Lord, has been attested to me by respectable authorities; and, however accumulated may be the marks of malevolence and jealousy which France has seen for some time in the conduct of the British Cabinet, I still harbour doubts of it. I should, the first moment of my knowing it, have waited upon you, my Lord, to be assured from yourself of its certainty, or of its falsehood, if the determination taken by his Britannic Majesty, in the present circumstances, to break off all communication between the Governments of the two countries, had not rendered friendly and open steps the more difficult, in proportion as they became the more necessary.

But I considered, my Lord, that when the question of war or peace arose between two powerful nations, that which manifested the desire of attending to all explanations, that which strove the longest to preserve the last link of union and friendship, was the only one which appeared truly worthy, and truly great. I beseech you, my Lord, in the name of public faith, in the name of justice and of humanity, to explain to me facts which I will not characterize, and which the French Nation would take for granted by your silence only, or by the refusal of an answer.

Think, my Lord, that in the bosom of peace, far from all appearance of war, the English Government has profited of the good faith of the merchants of Europe, and of the security of a neighbouring and friendly nation, to bring into its ports those commodities

commodities of which it supposed or knew the want in that country, if now that same Ministry should take advantage of the first hostile measures, which they had either taken themselves, or provoked, to detain such commodities, in the hope, perhaps, that, in the midst of the agitations of that country, it would suffice, to excite the fear of want, to create it; they would only obtain, as the reward of such an act of perfidy, even by the success of their enterprise, the shame of having employed means, which even in the midst of a terrible war, an enlightened and generous nation must abhor, and of having sunk the credit of the English commerce, by violating the sacred asylum of its markets.

I have the honour, &c.

F. CHAUVELIN.

Translation of a Letter from Lord Grenville to Monsieur Chauvelin, 9th January, 1793.

At Whitehall, the 9th January, 1793.

IT was not till to-day, Sir, that I received your letter of the 7th of this month, relative to certain measures taken here with respect to the exportation of grain.

In the private conversation which we had the 29th of November, in consequence of your desire, I informed you that the King's Ministers would not decline receiving non-official communications, which, without deciding the question either of the acknowledgment of the new Government in France, or of receiving a Minister accredited by her, might offer the means of removing the misunderstanding which already manifested itself between the two countries.

It has been thought preferable in France to bring forward difficulties of form; and the first communication which I received from you, after that communication, was that of the note of the 27th December, to which I have already answered. I do not know in what capacity you address me the letter which I have just received; but in every case, it would be necessary to know the resolutions which shall have been taken in France, in consequence of what has already passed, before I can enter into any new explanations, especially with respect to measures founded in a great degree on those motives of jealousy and uneasiness which I have already detailed to you.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

GRENVILLE.

Translation

Translation of a Note from Monsieur Chauvelin to Lord Grenville, 11th Jan. 1793; received 12th.

THE undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic has given an account to the Executive Council, of the form in which Lord Grenville has been authorized to reject the explanation which has been offered him in the name and on behalf of the Executive Council, on the subject of the law relative to foreigners. The undersigned, until he has fresh instructions from the Council, thinks it his duty not to delay to conform himself to those which he has already received, in declaring to Lord Grenville, that the French Republic cannot but regard the conduct of the English Government as a manifest infraction of the treaty of commerce concluded between the two powers, and that consequently she ceases to consider herself as bound by that treaty, and that she regards it from this moment as broken and annulled.

(Signed) F. CHAUVELIN.

*Portman-Square, 11th of January, 1793,
the Second Year of the French Republic.*

*Translation of a Note from Mr. Aust to Monsieur Chauvelin,
13th January, 1793.*

MR. AUST is charged to send back to Monsieur Chauvelin the enclosed paper, received yesterday at the Office for Foreign Affairs.

Whitehall, 13th Jan. 1793.

Translation of a Letter from Monsieur Chauvelin to Lord Grenville, Jan. 12, 1793.

MY LORD,

I HAVE this instant received a messenger from France, who has brought me an answer to your letter of the 31st. It appears to me, that a conversation with you would be the most suitable form of communicating this answer to you; I have the honour to beg, my Lord, that you will grant it me as soon as possible. As I shall not attach any importance to the form of this private conversation, I cannot imagine, especially after your last letter of the 9th, you will see any difficulty in consenting to it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHAUVELIN.

*Portman-Square, 12th January, 1793,
the Second Year of the Republic.*

Translation of a Letter from Lord Grenville to Monsieur Chauvelin, Jan. 13th, 1793.

Whitehall, Jan. 13th, 1793, half-past One, P. M.

CONFORMABLY with what I have already intimated to you, Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that I shall make no difficulty to receive from you a non-official communication in answer to my letter of the 31st December; but I cannot avoid, under circumstances so critical, to beg that you will put in writing what you have to communicate to me, in order that I may be certain of not being under any mistake in the account which it will be my duty to give of this particular communication. I will therefore beg of you to come to the Office for Foreign Affairs as soon as it may be convenient to you.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

Monsieur Chauvelin.

Translation of a Letter from Monsieur Chauvelin to Lord Grenville, dated 13th Jan. 1793.

*Portman-Square, 13th January, the
Second Year of the Republic.*

MY LORD,

THE communication which I had the honour to propose to make to you, is already committed to writing. I shall immediately repair to your office to carry it to you.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. CHAUVELIN.

Lord Grenville.

Translation of a Paper delivered by Monsieur Chauvelin to Lord Grenville, Jan. 13, 1793.

Copy of the Paper addressed by Monsieur le Brun to Monsieur Chauvelin, the 8th January, to be communicated to Lord Grenville.

THE provisional Executive Council of the French Republic, previous to their answering in a more particular manner each of the heads comprised in the note which has been remitted to them on the part of the Ministry of his Britannic Majesty, will

will begin by renewing to the said Ministry the most express assurances of their sincere desire of preserving peace and harmony between France and England.

The sentiments of the French nation towards the English have been manifested during the whole course of the Revolution, in so constant, so unanimous a manner, that there cannot remain the smallest doubt of the esteem which it has vowed them, and of its desire of having them for friends. It is therefore with the greatest repugnancy the Republic would see herself forced to a rupture, much more contrary to her own inclination than to her interest. Before we come to such an unpleasant extremity, explanations are necessary; and the matter is of so high an importance, that the Executive Council did not think it proper to trust it to the ever-unacknowledged Ministry of a secret agent: hence they have deemed it to be expedient in all points to charge Citizen Chauvelin with it, though he be no otherwise acknowledged before his Britannic Majesty, than on the late King's account.

The opinion of the Executive Council was justified on this occasion, by the manner in which our negociations were at the same time transacted in Spain, where Citizen Bourgoing was exactly in the same situation as Citizen Chauvelin at London; yet this did not prevent the Ministers of his Catholic Majesty from treating with him for a convention of neutrality, the declaration of which is to be exchanged at Paris, between the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires. We will even add, that the Prime Minister of his Catholic Majesty, in writing officially on this subject to Citizen Bourgoing, did not forget to give him his title of Minister Plenipotentiary from France. The example of a power of the first order, such as Spain, induced the Executive Council to hope to find the same facility at London. However, the Executive Council freely own, that this demand of negociations has not all the rigour of diplomatic form, and that Citizen Chauvelin is not regularly enough authorized. In order to remove this obstacle entirely, to discard every reproach of having stopped, by the mere want of formality, a negociation; on the success of which the tranquillity of two great nations is depending, they have taken the resolution of sending letters of credence to Citizen Chauvelin, which would furnish him with the means of treating in all the severity of diplomatic forms.

Now, to come to the three points which can alone make an object of difficulty at the Court of London, the Executive Council observe, respecting the first, which is the decree of the 19th of November, that we have not been properly understood by the Ministry of his Britannic Majesty, when they accuse us of having given an explanation *which announces to the seditious of all nations what are the cases in which they may previously* count

count on the support and assistance of France. Nothing could be more foreign than this reproach to the sentiments of the National Convention, and to the explanation we have given of them; and we did not think that, were it possible, we should be charged with the open design of favouring *the seditious*, at the very moment when we declare, that it would be *wronging the National Convention, if they were charged with the project of protecting insurrections, and with the commotions that may break out in any corner of a State, of joining the ringleaders, and of thus making the cause of a few private individuals that of the French nation.*

We have said, and we desire to repeat it, that the decree of the 19th of November could not have any application, unless to the *single case* in which *the general will* of a nation, clearly and unequivocally expressed, should call the French Nation to its assistance and fraternity. Sedition can certainly never be construed into *the general will*. These two ideas mutually repel each other, since a sedition is not, and cannot be, any other than the movement of a small number against the nation at large; and this movement would cease to be seditious, provided all the members of a society should at once rise, either to correct their government, or change its form *in toto*, or for any other object.

The Dutch were assuredly not seditious, when they formed the generous resolution of shaking off the yoke of Spain; and when the general will of that nation called for the assistance of France, it was not reputed a crime in Henry the Fourth, or in Elizabeth of England, to have listened to them. The knowledge of *the general will* is the only basis of the transactions of nations with each other; and we can only treat with any government whatever on this principle, that such a government is *deemed the organ of the general will of the nation governed.*

Thus, when by this natural interpretation the decree of the 19th of November is reduced to what it truly implies, it will be found, that it announces nothing more than an act of the general will, and that beyond any doubt, and so effectually founded in right, that it was scarcely worth the trouble to express it. On this account, the Executive Council thinks that the evidence of this right might perhaps have been dispensed with by the National Convention, and did not deserve to be made the object of a particular decree. But with the interpretation which precedes it, it cannot give uneasiness to any nation whatever.

It appears that the Ministers of his Britannic Majesty have nothing to object to the declaration relative to Holland, since the single observation made by them on that subject belongs to the discussion of the Scheldt. It is this last point, therefore, to which we are confined.

We repeat it, this question is in itself of little moment.—
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The Ministers of Great Britain conclude, that *it only serves to prove more clearly, that it was brought forward merely for the purpose of insulting the allies of England, &c.* We shall reply with much less warmth and prejudice, that this question is absolutely indifferent to England; that it is of little importance to Holland; but that it is extremely important to the Belgians. That it is indifferent to England, it is not necessary to prove; and its trivial import to Holland is evinced by this fact, that the productions of the Belgians pass equally by the canals which terminate at Ostend. Its great importance to the Belgians is proved by the numerous advantages the Port of Antwerp presents to them. 'Tis therefore on account of this importance, 'tis to restore to the Belgians the enjoyment of so precious a right, and not to offend any one, that France has declared herself ready to support them in the exercise of so legitimate a right.

But is France authorized to break the stipulations which are opposed to the liberty of the Scheldt? If the rights of nature and those of nations are consulted, not France alone, all the nations of Europe are authorized to do it—there can be no doubt of it.

If we consult public law, we shall say that it ought to be nothing but the application of the principles of the general rights of nations to the particular circumstances in which nations are placed with regard to each other; inasmuch that every particular treaty repugnant to such principles can only be regarded as the work of violence. We moreover add, in relation to the Scheldt, that this treaty was concluded without the participation of the Belgians. The Emperor, to secure the possession of the Low Countries, sacrificed, without scruple, the most inviolable of rights. Master of those fine provinces, he governed them, as Europe has seen, with the rod of absolute despotism, respected only those of their privileges which it imported him to preserve, and destroyed or perpetually struggled against the rest. France enters into war with the House of Austria, expels it from the Low Countries, and calls back to freedom those people whom the Court of Vienna had devoted to slavery; their chains are broken; they re-enter into all the rights which the House of Austria had taken away from them. How can that which they possessed with respect to the Scheldt be excepted, particularly when that right is only of importance to those who are deprived of it? For what remains, France has too good a political creed to be afraid to avow the principles of it. The Executive Council declares, not with a view of yielding to some expressions of threatening language, but solely to render homage to truth, that the French Republic does not intend to erect itself into an universal arbitrator.

trator of the treaties which bind nations. She will know how to respect other governments, as she will take care to make her own respected. She does not wish to impose laws upon any one, and will not suffer any one to impose laws upon her. She has renounced, and again renounces, every conquest; and her occupation of the Low Countries shall only continue during the war, and the time which may be necessary to the Belgians to ensure and consolidate their liberty; after which let them be independent and happy, France will find her recompense in their Felicity.

When that nation shall be found in the full enjoyment of liberty, when its general will can lawfully declare itself without shackles, then if England and Holland still attach some importance to the opening of the Scheldt, they may put the affair into a direct negociation with Belgia. If the Belgians, by any motive whatever, consent to deprive themselves of the navigation of the Scheldt, France will not oppose it; she will know how to respect their independence, even in their errors.

After so frank a declaration, which manifests such a sincere desire of peace, His Britannic Majesty's Ministers ought not to have any doubts with regard to the intentions of France. If her explanations appear insufficient, and if we are still obliged to hear a haughty language; if hostile preparations are continued in the English ports; after having exhausted every means to preserve peace, we will prepare for war, with a sense of the justice of our cause, and of our efforts to avoid this extremity: we will fight the English, whom we esteem, with regret, but we will fight them without fear.

A copy conformable to the original.

(Signed)

F. CHAUVELIN.

Translation of a Letter from Lord Grenville to Monsieur Chauvelin, January 18th, 1793.

Whitehall, January 18th, 1793.

I HAVE examined, Sir, with the greatest attention, the paper which you delivered to me on the 13th of this month. I cannot conceal from you that I have found nothing satisfactory in the result of that note. The explanations it contains are confined nearly to the same points to which I have already given a detailed answer. The declaration of an intention to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries is there renewed. No mention is made either of disavowal or reparation for the offensive
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measures stated in my letter to you of the 31st December. And the claim is still reserved of a right to annul treaties, and to violate the rights of our allies; there being only offered on this subject an illusory negociation, which is referred, as well as the evacuation of the Low Countries by the French armies, to the indefinite period, not only of the conclusion of the war, but also of the consolidation of what is called the liberty of the Belgic people.

It is added, that if these explanations should appear to us unsatisfactory; if you are again obliged to hear the language of haughtiness; if hostile preparations are continued in the ports of England, after having exhausted every thing which could lead to peace, you will dispose yourselves to war.

If this notification, or that which related to the treaty of commerce, had been made to me in a regular and official form, I should have found myself obliged to answer, that a threat of declaring war against England, because she thinks proper to augment her forces, as well as a declaration of breaking a solemn treaty, because England has adopted, for her own security, precautions of the same nature as those which are already established in France, could neither of them be considered in any other light than that of new offences, which, while they subsisted, would preclude all negociation.

In this form of unofficial communication, I feel that it may still be allowed me to tell you, without haughtiness, but also without disguise, that these explanations are not judged satisfactory, and that all the reasons which have occasioned our preparations still subsist. I have already made these reasons known to you by my letter of the 31st December, in which I have stated, in precise terms, what dispositions could alone contribute to the maintenance of peace and good understanding. I do not see that it can be useful towards the object of conciliation to continue to discuss with you, in this form, a few separate points, on which I have already made known to you our sentiments. If you had any explanations to give me in the same form, embracing all the objects which I mentioned to you in my letter of the 31st December, and all the circumstances of the present crisis with respect to England, to its allies, and to the general system of Europe, I should still willingly lend myself to it.

I feel, however, that in answer to what you say on the subject of our preparations, I ought to inform you, in the most express terms, that, under the existing circumstances, all those measures will be persisted in here which shall be judged expedient for enabling us to protect the security, the tranquillity, and the rights of this country, to support those of our allies, and to oppose a barrier to views of ambition and aggrandizement, always dangerous

dangerous to the rest of Europe, but which become much more so when they are supported by the propagation of principles destructive of all order and society.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

GRENVILLE.

Translation of a Letter from Monsieur Chauvelin to Lord Grenville, dated 17th Jan. 1793.

*Portman Square, 17th Jan. 1793,
2d Year of the French Republic.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour of addressing myself to you, to beg of you to grant me an interview. I shall proceed to explain the motives of this request, and you will judge them to be such as will not admit of delay. I shall first desire of you, my Lord, security for my communications with the French Government. Whatever may be the character which you acknowledge me to possess, you have at least never doubted of the authenticity of the declarations which I have transmitted to you in the name of the French nation. I will therefore propose to you, my Lord, either absolutely to refuse hearing me, or to give orders for my couriers to be respected, and the secrecy of my letters, as well of those sent as received, to be observed.

I will then, my Lord, require to be informed whether His Britannic Majesty will receive my letters of credence, and if he be satisfied with the declarations contained in the paper which I had the honour of transmitting to your Lordship last Sunday. I have not only received fresh orders from the Executive Council of France, to insist upon a speedy and definitive answer; but there is yet another reason which urgently presses for the decision of His Britannic Majesty.—I have learnt this day, that the law relating to foreigners obliges them to make their declaration within ten days after the 10th of January; and in case of any foreigner, who is amenable to this law, neglecting or refusing to make such declaration, the Magistrates of this country would be authorized not only to require him to do so, but even to imprison him. I know, my Lord, and all those who understand the rights of nations know it also, that I cannot be implicated in this law: the avowed and acknowledged organ of a Government which executes laws to which twenty-five million of men have submitted themselves, my person is, and ought to be, sacred; and even under my diplomatic character, my Lord, I could not be

ranked among the general common class of foreigners, until His Britannic Majesty should have definitively rejected the letters of credence which he knows I have received for him. But had I been implicated in this law, I owe to the Government of a free and powerful nation, which I represent, this declaration, that it would be impossible for me to submit to it; and that all the persecutions which it might please His Britannic Majesty to make me endure, would fall upon the French nation, in whose cause and for whose sake it would be my glory to suffer.

After this candid declaration, my Lord, thinking myself entitled to an equal sincerity on your side, I will desire of you, in the conversation which I solicit, to inform me, what is the conduct which His Britannic Majesty's Ministers mean to hold with respect to me, and with respect to the persons who compose my household, in consequence of the law against foreigners.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) F. CHAUVELIN.

Translation of a Letter from Lord Grenville to Monsieur Chauvelin, 20th January, 1793.

Whitehall, 20th Jan. 1793.

I HAVE received, Sir, your letter of the 17th of this month. I have already informed you, that his Majesty has reserved to himself the right of deciding, according as he shall think fit, on the two questions, of acknowledging a new form of Government in France, and of receiving a Minister accredited on the part of any other authority in France than that of His Most Christian Majesty. And in answer to the demand which you now make to me, whether His Majesty will receive your new letters of credence? I am to inform you, that His Majesty does not think fit, under the present circumstances, to receive those letters.

The demand which you make to me is equally incompatible with the form of an official communication, and with the character in which you have hitherto been acknowledged, of Minister from His Most Christian Majesty. It only remains for me then, on the subject of your letter, especially after what has just passed in France, to inform you, that as agent, charged with a confidential communication, you might certainly have expected the necessary measures on our part for the safety of your letters, and of your messengers; that as Minister from the Most Christian King, you would have enjoyed all the exemptions which the law grants to public Ministers, recognized as such; but that as a pri-

private person, you cannot but return to the general mass of foreigners resident in England.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

Translation of a Letter from Lord Grenville to Monsieur Chauvelin, January, 24th, 1793.

Whitehall, Jan. 24th, 1793.

I AM charged to notify to you, Sir, that the character with which you had been invested at this Court, and the functions of which you have been so long suspended, being now entirely terminated, by the fatal death of his late Most Christian Majesty, you have no more any public character here.

The King can no longer, after such an event, permit your residence here. His Majesty has thought fit to order, that you should retire from this kingdom within the term of eight days; and I herewith transmit to you a copy of the order which His Majesty, in his Privy Council, has given to this effect.

I send you a passport for yourself and your suite; and I shall not fail to take all the other necessary steps, in order that you may return to France, with all the attentions which are due to the character of Minister Plenipotentiary from His Most Christian Majesty, which you have exercised at this Court.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GRENVILLE.

Translation of a Letter from Monsieur Chauvelin to Lord Grenville, dated 24th January, 1793.

*Portman Square, 24th Jan. 1793.
Second Year of the Republic.*

MY LORD,

I RECEIVED an hour ago, through Mr. Aust, the letter which you have done me the honour to write to me, together with the papers annexed to it. I intend to set out to-morrow morning for France; those of my household, who are not able to follow me, will all have departed before the period specified in the order which you have transmitted to me.

The precautions which you have announced to me as intended to be taken for the safety of my departure, will extend themselves assuredly, my Lord, in a more particular manner, to the papers of the French Embassy, which have been deposited,

in trust, with me since my arrival in this country—Monsieur Rheinhard, who is employed immediately next to me in this mission, will remain here five days after me to put them in order. I hope you will approve his waiting upon Mr. Aust, to ask of him a passport nearly of the same nature with that which I have received; and to make several observations to him with regard to the precautions which he may think fitting and necessary to be taken for the safe conveyance of these papers, for which he remains responsible.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

F. CHAUVELIN.

Copy of his Majesty's Order in Council, of the 24th January, 1793.

At the Court at the Queen's House, the 24th of January, 1793,

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HIS Majesty in Council is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Monsieur Chauvelin, who was received by His Majesty, on the second day of May, 1792, as Minister Plenipotentiary accredited by his late Most Christian Majesty, do depart this realm on or before the first day of February next; and that the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, do make known this His Majesty's order to the said Monsieur Chauvelin.

(Signed)

W. FAWKENER.

General Dumourier to General Miranda.

Paris, Jan. 23, 1793.

I HAVE already informed you, my dear Miranda, that I have given up, as well as you, the project of Zealand.—But this is only an additional reason for pushing more vigorously the attacks of Maestricht, Venlo, and Nimeguen.

I shall however afford, perhaps, the trifling assistance which Caock and Bendels have requested, on account of the opinion which they entertain of succeeding in their expedition with 3 or 4,000 men, which is the amount of the number they have demanded of the Executive Council. I shall make an examination myself, on the spot, in a few days.

The Catastrophe of the 21st renders, in reality, all the people in Europe hostile to us.—The following is the determination of the Executive Council on this subject.

We

We are yet uncertain what part England will take, and it is this part which must determine our conduct with respect to Holland. The Council, according to the desire of the English and Dutch, have fixed upon me to go to England as an Ambassador Extraordinary, in order to procure a categorical answer from that nation, whether they mean to preserve a pacific system or to violate it.

An order has, in consequence, been sent, recalling our Ambassador Chauvelin. — To-morrow a secret agent is to be sent, very well known to Mr. Pitt, from whom he is to ask safe conduct for me, and an assurance of welcome, whatever may be the event of the mission. — As I am going only for the purpose of demanding either Yes or No, as Cato did at Carthage, this mission will be at an end in a week.

Before an answer arrives, I shall set out for Dunkirk, whence I shall go to Ostend, Nieuport, Bruges, and Antwerp, where I shall be on the 30th, at the latest. I shall stop at Antwerp, where my horses are to be sent, for the purpose of conveying me to Ruremonde, Maseick, Tongres, and thence to Liege to meet you.

A confidential person has been sent to the Hague, to inform Lord Auckland, and the Grand Pensionary, Van Spiegel, of my departure; in order that, in consequence of their request, they may confer with me upon the frontiers, between Antwerp and Breda, relative to a negociation.

My short stay at Antwerp will allow me time to receive a courier from the Minister, Le Brun, who is to send me the answer of the Court of London. If this reply be categorical and friendly, as it seems possible, I shall return to Paris to receive my final instructions, and afterwards shall go, according to the directions of the Council, to Calais, to embark for England.

If, on the contrary, the reply be peremptory or evasive, I shall attack Maestricht in a week after the receipt of the reply — I shall also make a general movement to cover the siege, while you take possession of Venlo, in which garrison there is only one battalion.

I have received some very interesting information relative to Maestricht, which affords me every hope of success.

During my stay at Antwerp, I shall enter, either by peaceable or forcible means, into a loan upon the commerce, in order to secure the necessary funds for commencing operations.

You must go to Louvain and St. Tron, to make the necessary dispositions in the artillery, in order that it may be ready to set out, either on the 10th, or at the latest on the 15th of February. Make all the necessary dispositions in the army, without making too great a show. — The grand point is to prevent the Prussians from being informed of our preparations.

From Antwerp I will send you word of the measures which I may adopt, with respect to provisions.—But order, at all events, ovens to be built at Tongres for 30,000 men. Announce my arrival as for a mere general review, which the Executive Council has ordered me to make.

Do not say a word about negotiations.—I do not wish to make a secret of them—but they ought not to be disclosed till the event is known—the measure is important. If it succeed, we diminish the number of our enemies, and may carry on the war in the same manner as during the last campaign.

If it fail, we will astonish the Prussians and English by an attack upon Holland. We will make a grand diversion, to serve Custine's army, and we shall be able perhaps afterwards to make peace more easily—for to that point all our endeavours must be directed, for reasons which I will afterwards explain.

Do not come to Antwerp, for that will derange my plan of visiting the army, apparently only to review it. I will meet you either at Ruremonde or Tongres.

But if you have any news of importance, send it to Antwerp by General Thouvenot, whom I will dispatch back again to you as soon as possible. A more particular detail I will send you from Antwerp.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed)

DUMOURIER,
Commander in Chief.

Memorial presented by Lord Auckland, his Britannic Majesty's Minister at the Hague, to their High Mightinesses the States General.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE undersigned Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, takes the earliest opportunity, in consequence of the express orders of the King, to lay before your High Mightinesses, Copies of all the Papers which have been exchanged, since the 27th of of December last to the 20th of this month, between Lord Grenville, Secretary of State to his Majesty, and M. Chauvelin.

The King, High and Mighty Lords, is firmly persuaded, that the sentiments and principles expressed by Great Britain are perfectly conformable to those which animate your Republic, and that your High Mightinesses are disposed fully to concur in the measures which the present crisis demands, and which are a necessary consequence of these sentiments and principles.

The circumstances which have led to this crisis are too recent, and the conduct of the King too well known, for the undersigned to have occasion here to enter into any long detail. It is not quite

quite four years since certain miscreants, assuming the name of philosophers, have presumed to think themselves capable of establishing a new system of civil society. In order to realize this dream, the offspring of vanity, it became necessary for them to overturn and destroy all established notions of subordination, of morals, and of religion, which had hitherto constituted the security, the happiness, and the consolation of mankind. These destructive projects have but too well succeeded; but the effects of the new system, which they wished to introduce, have only served to demonstrate the folly and wickedness of its authors. The events that have since so rapidly followed, surpass, in atrocity, all that has hitherto sullied the page of history. Property, liberty, security, and even life itself, have been the sport of this unbridled phrenzy of the passions, of this spirit of rapine, of hatred, and of the most cruel and unnatural ambition. The annals of mankind cannot present a period, in which, in so short a space, so many crimes have been committed, so many misfortunes produced, and so many tears shed: in a word, at this very moment, these horrors appear to have attained their utmost height.

During all this time, the King, surrounded by his people, who enjoyed, under the favour of Providence, a degree of prosperity without example, could not behold the misfortunes of others without the strongest emotions of pity and indignation; but, faithful to his principles, his Majesty has never permitted himself to interfere in the internal affairs of a foreign nation; he has never departed from that system of neutrality which he had adopted.

This conduct (which the King has seen with satisfaction to have been equally observed by your High Mightinesses), the good faith of which all Europe has acknowledged, and which ought to have been respected on many other accounts, has not been sufficient to secure his Majesty, his people, and the Republic, from the most dangerous and the most criminal conspiracies.

For several months past, projects of ambition and aggrandizement, dangerous to the tranquillity and the security of all Europe, have been openly avowed; attempts have been made to spread throughout England, and this country, maxims subversive of all social order; and they have not scrupled to give to these detestable attempts the name of a Revolutionary Power. Ancient and solemn treaties, guaranteed by the King, have been infringed, and the rights and territory of the Republic have been violated. His Majesty has therefore, in his wisdom, judged it necessary to make preparations proportioned to the nature of the circumstances. The King has consulted his Parliament; and the measures which his Majesty had thought fit to take, have been received with the most lively and unanimous approbation of a people who abhor anarchy and irreligion, who love their King, and will maintain their Constitution.

Such,

Such, High and Mighty Lords, are the motives of a conduct, the wisdom and equity of which have hitherto ensured to the King your concert and co-operation.

His Majesty, in all that he has done, has ever been vigilant in the support of the rights and the security of the United Provinces. The declaration which the undersigned had the honour to deliver to your High Mightinesses, on the 13th of November last, and the arrival of a small squadron destined to protect the coasts of the Republic, until their own maritime force should be assembled, are strong proofs of this fact. Your High Mightinesses have witnessed this disposition of the King, in every thing which his Majesty has hitherto done—you will not be less sensible of it in the measures which are now preparing. In consequence, his Majesty is persuaded that he shall continue to experience, on the part of your High Mightinesses, a perfect conformity of principles and conduct. This conformity can alone give to the united efforts of the two countries, the energy necessary for their common defence; to oppose a barrier to those evils with which Europe is menaced; and to preserve, against every attempt, the security, the tranquillity, and the independence of a State, the happiness of which your High Mightinesses ensure by the wisdom and firmness of your government.

Done at the Hague, the 25th of January, 1793.
(Signed) AUCKLAND.

Memorial from Lord Auckland to the States General.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE undersigned Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, has the honour to inform their High Mightinesses, by an express order of his Majesty, that after the news had been received at London, on the 24th inst. of the fatal death of his Most Christian Majesty, the King immediately assembled his Privy Council, and his Majesty, in Council, gave orders to Lord Grenville, his Secretary of State; in consequence of which order, the said Lord Grenville gave notice on the same day to M. Chauvelin, in writing, 'that the character of which he had been invested by the King of France, the functions of which had been so long suspended, and which, being now entirely obliterated by the fatal death of his Most Christian Majesty, he had no longer any public character; that the King, after such an event, could no longer permit his residence in Great Britain; his Majesty therefore thought fit to order, that he should quit the Kingdom within eight days, and that Lord Grenville should transmit to M. Chauvelin a copy of the order which

which his Majesty, in his Privy Council, gave for this purpose, together with a passport for himself and his suite, and should not fail to take every other necessary measure, in order that he might return to France in a manner becoming the character of Minister Plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty.'

Done at the Hague, Jan. 28, 1793.

(Signed)

AUCKLAND.

Lord Auckland to the Secretary of the States General, Mr. Fagel.

SIR,

Hague, Feb. 11.

I AM charged to request you to inform their High Mightinesses, that Mr. Dundas, the King's Secretary of State, communicated to the Lords the Commissioners of the Admiralty his Majesty's orders, that the commanding officers of the King's ships, wherever they should meet with vessels belonging to the States General of the United Provinces, should inform them of the embargo which has lately been laid in the ports of France on all the ships and vessels belonging to Great Britain and to the United Provinces, and of the probability there was of an immediate rupture with France, and that on all occasions they should give to the ships and vessels belonging to the United Provinces the same protection and assistance as to English vessels who shall be under the same circumstances.

I have the honour to be, with a distinguished consideration, &c.

(Signed)

AUCKLAND.

The two following Letters are taken from Mr. Miles's Pamphlet in Favour of the War.

Dover, 7th Feb. 1793.

I AM still here, my dear Miles. The Custom-house would not allow the packet-boat to depart with which I had engaged. The packet-boat with the mail defers its departure as long as it can. The sailors have a great aversion to crossing over to Calais, where, by a strange violation of established rights, and respect due from one nation to another, they have retained six packet-boats; among others, those which took over Reinhard and Chauvelin's servants. I know no motive that can authorize such a conduct; and, let what will be the consequence, it is my intention to declare against such unaccountable conduct, and which is doubtless disapproved of by the public. Since Friday, no French letters

letters have arrived here, nor have any English letters passed to France; this accounts for my being without orders from Government. This circumstance is afflicting, *as the fate of the two nations depended more upon it than is thought.* Adieu, my dear Miles; accept of the cordial assurances of an inviolable attachment.

H. B. MARET.

M. Maret to Mr. Miles.

Calais, 8th Feb. 1793.

IT was within sight of this port that the packet which took me over was attacked by two corsairs. I was sick, but the firing recovered me, *and apprized me that war was declared.* Farewell, then, my dear Miles, to your philanthropic hopes!—One reflection consoles me; which is, that the war cannot be for any length of time:—the courage of the two nations will ensure a reciprocal esteem; which will perhaps compensate, by an happy conclusion, for the evils which are preparing. Then, my friend, we shall again see each other, and enjoy our mutual attachment in peace.—Adieu! pray write to me.

(Signed) H. B. MARET.

I found letters of nomination to the place of Agent General from the French Republic to Belgia—I know not whether I shall accept it;—I wish to rest, and live a little by myself.

Circular Letter of their High Mightinesses, addressed to the States of the United Provinces.

Noble and Mighty Lords,

10th Feb. 1793.

WHEN, by the reports of the Consuls of the State, we learned that an embargo had been laid in the ports of France and of Flanders, upon all the vessels belonging to citizens of this Republic, we did not know to what cause to attribute that unforeseen measure. But very soon that uncertainty gave way to the greatest surprise and indignation, when we were informed by the public newspapers, that the French nation, or rather those that govern it at this moment, had issued a Decree of so extravagant a nature, that history furnishes us with no example of such a step, full of ignorance and injustice, taken in the name of the French nation, with respect to ours.

The decree we allude to, appears to have passed on the first of this month, and declares that the National Convention, representing the French nation, are at war with the King of England and the Stadtholder of the United Provinces; and, as a reason for

for that singular Declaration of War, they allege, that the Stadtholder was treating with the enemies of the French nation; that he oppressed the French patriots; that he set at liberty some fabricators of false assignats; that he armed ships, in order to join those of England; that he opened a loan; and that he created obstacles to the French trade. These circumstances, they said, were evident marks of hostility, and left to France no hope any longer of preserving Peace. On these grounds not only a Declaration of War was made against the Stadtholder, but it was immediately followed by preparations of hostilities, not against the hereditary Prince Stadtholder (whose principalities lie in Germany), but against this Republic, and against the property of her good citizens.

All Europe, High and Mighty Lords, must be astonished to see such a chain of absurdities issue from an assembly, who calls itself the legislators, the reformers of their nation, and who promises to enlighten it; in short, an assembly who recommends its principles to other nations, as emanated from wisdom itself, and as the source of human happiness.

To declare war against the Stadtholder of the United Netherlands, of which he is not the Sovereign, but an Illustrious Personage attached to this Republic by eminent dignities, with which he is invested under the Sovereignty of the States of the Provinces, the union of which represents the Sovereignty of the Confederation. What can it mean otherwise, than to shew, as clear as day-light, a most profound ignorance respecting the government of a state from which they pretend that they have sustained injuries. But in reflecting on the motives which are alleged for this Declaration of War, one cannot attribute it merely to ignorance, but also to that spirit of domination, usurpation, violence, and universal rapine, which directs the steps of several members of the National Convention. In fact, your Noble Mightinesses know it, every citizen knows it, there is not one of those motives which could concern the Prince Hereditary Stadtholder, although they correspond exactly with the truth; but some of those motives are totally destitute of any foundation in fact; and there are some which may be materially true, but they are of such a nature as no independent power owes any account of to any foreign government. How can the members of the National Convention think themselves offended, because this Republic arms ships and makes preparations for her own defence; and that, in order to enable her to make such preparations, the one or the other province opens loans? The other motives alleged are pure falsehoods, mere fictions, solely invented, in order to give some colour of justice to acts of violence.

The Republic has not treated (no more has the Stadtholder) with the enemies of France. She used the greatest possible circumspection

cumspedition with respect to the admission of the Emigrants; and it was only from the consideration of not affording a pretext of dispute with the French government, that We, as well as your Noble Highnesses, were prevented from following the impulse of our hearts, and the sentiments of compassion with which the fate of those unfortunate persons inspired us. On the other hand, where, and in what place within our country, were the French patriots ever oppressed? On the contrary, perhaps they were treated with too much mildness, in proportion to the dangerous principles which several of them have spread amongst the citizens of those Provinces. Besides, we declare that we are ignorant that in any part of these States, any of the fabricators of false assignats have ever been set at liberty, after they had been convicted of that crime; so far from it, we know that corporal punishments have been inflicted for such offences, as soon as it was proved before the judges that the accusation was well founded, and that it had not been brought forward by the French government merely to have a pretext to seize upon the persons and papers of such as they thought fit to prosecute for other reasons.

Let us remember, Noble and Mighty Lords, now that we are considering these absurd pretences, the conduct of the States, during the troubles in France, and the conduct of the French government towards us. The Republic has observed the strictest neutrality. On all occasions she has given to the French government the solemn assurance, that she would meddle, neither directly nor indirectly, with the interior troubles of that country.—The Administrators of the French nation, on their side, made assurances also in England, as well as here, that they would respect this neutrality. During that time, and contrary to the faith of treaties, at a time when the Republic had not forces sufficient for resistance, her territory upon the Scheldt was violated by armed vessels; at the same time the Convention of France permitted petitions to be presented to their assembly, which were injurious to these States and their government, which were by them even answered with approbation.

That same Assembly undertook to protect certain individuals who came from these Provinces, and who openly pretended to establish a Batavian Revolutionary Committee, and who under that title fill the Republic with writings, which are as insolent as they are extravagant.

Lastly, at a time when Europe was astonished at the patience of the Republic, and at her complaisance towards France, the French government broke through all bounds, and declared war, in appearance against the person of the Stadtholder, but, in fact, against the possessions of the citizens of these Provinces.

It is with grief that we think ourselves obliged to lay all these circumstances before your Noble Mightinesses. A pacific Republic,

public, who wishes to offend nobody, who wishes for the property of nobody for the purpose of aggrandizing herself, who conducted herself with the utmost circumspection in the midst of the tempests of Europe: a peaceable Republic sees herself all at once threatened by a torrent of devastation, which already has ravaged as many countries as were in its vicinity.—What part are we to take, Noble and Mighty Lords? We will place our confidence in the God of our ancestors, who made this Republic grow strong out of its weak origin, and often saved it by miracles; and afterwards, we will employ for our defence, with courage, with constancy, and with calmness, the means which the situation and the resources of our country shall furnish us with. It is not long since the Confederates engaged anew, in a solemn manner, to hold the dignities of Hereditary Statholder, Captain and Admiral General, as an essential part of the Constitution, and form of government of the state, and to guaranty it to each other reciprocally by promising never to make any deviation, but in one of the Provinces, from this fundamental law, salutary and indispensable for the safety and repose of the State. The moment for executing this guarantee with vigour and effect is now arrived. The Convention have declared war against his Highness the Stadtholder, as if he were constitutional Sovereign. The writings and speeches of those who govern the French nation are filled with the chimerical necessity of reforming our constitution, and not acknowledging in the State a Statholder, whom they consider as Sovereign: they endeavour by that to detach from the Statholder the people of the United Provinces, whom they know to have no aversion to monarchical government, and by these means to scatter in our country the eternally pernicious seeds of discord, in order that they may invade it with more facility, and plunder it at their ease. If these are their views, High and Mighty Lords, as there is no doubt, let us rally as one man around the Constitution. This Constitution has a free form of government, and an hereditary Statholder, but not a sovereign Prince.—Let all citizens, who place any interest in the preservation of the civil and religious rights which they enjoy in this country, unite with heart and hand to defend themselves and their possessions against unjust violence: let no person, whatever may be his mode of thinking, imagine that he will more than another escape the general disorder, pillage, rapine, and assassination, which are the consequences of the subversion of the government of a country. There doubtless exist in this Republic, men who, misled by the specious name of liberty, and by the false picture which has been exhibited to them of equality, consider these chimerical systems as objects highly desirable: but let these deluded men only turn their eyes to all those nations who have suffered themselves to be captivated by this ideal perfection; let

let them examine whether, since that period, these nations have become more wise, more civilized, or more virtuous; whether national prosperity has been increased, and whether their internal safety and repose have been better consolidated. The result of this examination will doubtless not be favourable: but let them consider, on the other hand, that this Republic has been so long flourishing and happy under the constitution of its present government, and that it consequently presents to us an object sufficiently interesting to induce us to defend it.

We shall conclude these presents, High and Mighty Lords, with exhorting you, by every thing that honour, duty, and interest require of every Batavian, to employ all possible means for a courageous defence, when the State shall be hostily attacked, and at the same time to pursue serious measures, that our internal repose may not be disturbed under favour of foreign hostilities. By doing this, we can hope, under the Divine blessing, that our means of defence, supported by the assistance of our faithful Allies, will be able to repel an unjust attack.

Copy of the Letter of Citizen Latouche, from ou Board the Languedoc, Dec. 16, 1792, First Year of the Republic.*

King of Naples,

I COME, in the name of the French Republic, to demand satisfaction of your Majesty for an insult to my nation, of which your Majesty will find the proof in a note which I subjoin, signed Acton, by which Citizen Semonville, invested with the national confidence, and the Ambassador of the nation to the Ottoman Porte, is outraged in the most atrocious manner. I am charged to demand, whether or not your Majesty avows this note, which contains the most marked breach of good faith.—I demand the avowal or disavowal of a proceeding, which a spirited, republican, and free people ought not to bear. If, as I cannot doubt, your Majesty shall disavow an act of such baseness and perfidy, your Majesty will be pleased to manifest it by an Ambassador sent to the Republic for that purpose, and who will be conducted by one of the frigates under my command to a French port, and by recalling from Constantinople the man who has made use of so base a calumny, to depreciate the character of Citizen Semonville. From your Majesty's readiness to acknowledge the sovereignty of the French people, and their government, I cannot doubt that your Majesty will grant to the French

* This and some of the following Papers are not placed strictly according to their date, because it was not judged proper to interrupt the Correspondence which preceded the war between Britain, Holland, and France.

Republic the just satisfaction which I am charged to demand, and of which I have orders to consider the refusal as a declaration of war. Your Majesty will undoubtedly recollect, without any intimation from me, the imminent danger to which you will expose your people, your family, and your capital, by incurring a war which can have no termination but the ruin of your country, and perhaps of your authority. I wish that the voice of humanity may alone be listened to by your Majesty, and that I may only have to make known to my nation a new proof of the desire expressed by your Majesty to maintain a good understanding between your kingdom and my Republic.

(Signed)

LATOUCHE.

Answer of General Acton.

THE King of the Two Sicilies commands me, Sir, to answer to the contents of the Letter which you have addressed to him, in the name of the Republic, in the following terms:

His Majesty formally disapproves of what has been done by his minister at the Porte, to prevent M. Semonville from being received — He declares he never gave any orders to this effect, and he does this so much the more willingly, as the public prints have announced the fact. His Majesty, who had before publicly and officially disapproved of this conduct, could not shew himself more disposed to manifest this declaration than by commanding M. Guilielmo Endolf absolutely to desist from the discharge of all his functions at the Porte.

As his Majesty has already thought fit to appoint one of his Ministers abroad (the person now resident at the Court of London) to fill the place of Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, he voluntarily embraces the opportunity of ordering him speedily to his destination, and a courier shall be sent with the utmost expedition, both to carry this expression of disapprobation of what has happened at the Porte, and to announce, that by this mission he wishes to continue and to consolidate the good understanding that subsists between his Majesty and the French Republic.

(Signed)

GIOVANI ACTON.

Copy of a Letter from the Chevalier D'Ocariz, the Spanish Chargé des Affaires in France, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

SIR,

Paris, Dec. 26, 1792.

IT is with great satisfaction that I have received the letters you have done me the honour to send to me; containing the papers relative to the neutrality of Spain, and to the convention for withdrawing the troops from the respective frontiers. I hope

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the executive council, the whole French nation, and the representatives of the nation, will see in them new and very authentic proofs of the frankness and amicable intentions of his Catholic Majesty, and how much his Majesty has it at heart to spare nothing for maintaining the ancient harmony and fraternal amity that subsists between the two nations. I trust, that not only the literal sense of the expressions made use of by his Catholic Majesty, but the tone and the manner of treating the whole of this negociation, must, in every ingenuous mind, add to the opinion that Europe has long entertained of Spanish candour; and I congratulate myself as peculiarly fortunate, in being now charged with orders, the effect of which must be to draw still closer the ties of two nations, whom mutual esteem, as well as common interest, have rendered friends, and who cannot cease to be so without great disadvantages to both. The dispatches containing this order, and all that relates to the execution of it, have been brought to me by a French courier extraordinary; a circumstance which I take the liberty of pointing out to you as a mark of the entire confidence of his Majesty, who wishes not to be even suspected of any reserve, or of sending me any secret instructions.

The declaration of neutrality demanded by the minister of France at the court of Spain, might be considered as an act absolutely useless, since this neutrality exists in fact, and no hostile measure on the part of Spain having given room for presuming that this power meant to commit any violation of it, it seemed superfluous to declare it anew. But the King considered that the changes that had taken place in France, coupled with the circumstances of the war in which the French nation was engaged, might, if not justify, at least give rise to distrusts which it was better to prevent; and that, besides, this new declaration, whether necessary or superfluous, must, in the present moment, give a character the most authentic, and even a solemnity to his pacific and amicable resolutions, and would consequently be an additional means of assuring reciprocal confidence and intimacy.

I must not omit, Sir, to remark to you, as an incontrovertible proof of the sincerity of Spain, and her full confidence in the candour of France, the consent of the King to cause to be withdrawn the extraordinary troops sent to the frontiers adjoining France, with the sole intention of maintaining good order, which evil-disposed persons wished to disturb by introducing themselves to sow seditious maxims, on condition that France should withdraw her extraordinary troops sent to the frontiers of Spain; for although the terms of this convention have, on the first view, a great appearance of being equal, they are far from being so in reality.

In fact, by the very difference of the two governments, and the present situation of the two empires, it is clearly evident that the French troops might be assembled on the frontiers of France
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in much greater numbers, and with much greater promptitude, than the Spanish troops could be on the frontiers of Spain; and thus that mutual sincerity, frankness, and amity, could alone give any parity to this measure. But what may more contribute to consolidate this union, and that in which the two states and all Europe have so great an interest, will be the issue of the memorable affair that now occupies France, and attracts the attention of all nations. It is by the manner in which France shall treat the unfortunate King, Louis XVI. and his family, that foreign nations will be able to judge with certainty of her generosity and her moderation. This grand trial, which is about to decide the fate of the head of the family of the Bourbons, cannot be considered by the King of Spain as indifferent to him; and his Majesty does not fear being accused of wishing to interfere in the government of a country not subject to his empire, when he raises, in favour of his relation and his ancient ally, a voice that can displease only those whose hearts are shut against every sentiment of morality and commiseration. It is, therefore, in the name of the King of Spain, without entering into any of those discussions on principles, which, in a foreign mouth, might perhaps be thought unseemly, that I shall confine myself to presenting some reflections solely founded on justice, on the law of nations, and on the general interests of humanity. If there are men who make no account of those interests, they are the only men who can disapprove of the warmth and importance with which the trial of Louis XVI. is considered; and they may be answered, that they themselves give it more importance, although of another kind, since in it they have accumulated irregularities which they would have blamed in any other trial whatever. These irregularities, powerfully combated by many Frenchmen, and by many members of the National Convention, who have published their complaints on the subjects, cannot fail to strike the most moderate and unprejudiced men of other nations. The example of a party accused, tried by judges who are self-constituted, and of whom several have not since hesitated to declare their opinion, with every expression of hatred and partiality—of a party accused, condemned without any pre-existing law, and condemned for offences of which I examine not the proofs, but which, if they were proved, could not attain the inviolability which a law universally assented to assured to him—is an example too remote from all the ordinary ideas of justice, for any nation that respects herself not to dread presenting to the eyes of nations by whom she wishes to be respected.

It is impossible that the whole world should not see with horror the violences exercised against a prince, known at least by the mildness and the innocence of his character, and whom this mildness and this very facility have precipitated into a situation into which guilt and wickedness have never plunged the most cruel

tyrants. If, in fact, Louis XVI. has committed faults, who but must think them abundantly expiated by a fall so unexpected, by the mortification of a long and hard captivity, by his fears for his sister, for his wife, and for his children, and what, I will be bold to say, is truly shameful, by the very outrages and insults of some men, who think to aggrandize themselves by trampling on greatness which is now no more, and who have forgotten, that if changes in political institutions release a country from the ancient respect which it thought it a duty to pay to its kings, no revolution could ever release honourable minds from the respect due to grief and misfortune. I pass by the numerous reflections which this subject affords, to confine myself to that which is directly connected with the functions of the ministry with which I am charged. Although those of the French citizens whose opinion is favourable to Louis XVI. have been thought hitherto to have less liberty of writing and speaking, than those who maintain the contrary opinion; and although, consequently, the greater number of the former have been silent; it cannot be dissembled that opinions are already much divided. If, then, the enemies of this unfortunate prince should succeed in causing the extreme of violence to be exercised upon him, it would be impossible to persuade foreigners that they ought to impute this conduct to the French nation and the French government; and they would think that they resisted evidence, if they did not conclude that there do exist in France individuals more powerful than the government and the nation itself. In that case, it is incontestable that foreign nations could not reasonably place any confidence in the protestations of the French nation, in their treaties of peace, of alliance, and of commerce with her; and Europe would think she saw unceasingly new disquiets, new agitations threatening all her interest, and disturbing the public tranquillity; while, on the other hand, a conduct at once equitable and magnanimous towards the accused King, would necessarily produce contrary effects. Even the presence of Louis XVI. and his family, in the country which they should choose for an asylum, would be a living testimony of the generosity and the power of the French, and would teach all men that your nation knows how to unite moderation with victory; that she has only noble and beneficent passions, and that the triumphs of her arms do not hinder her from voluntarily bowing her head before the image of justice. The sentiments of esteem and admiration with which she would inspire all nations, would not fail to lead very soon to a peace, which all nations must desire; and of which, notwithstanding her successes, France herself must have need. May a hope so pleasing be realized!

All that I have now expressed to you is the wish of the king: it is the wish of the Spanish nation; of that nation who in her ancient character, in respecting justice, knows nevertheless how

to appreciate the passions as well as the high virtues, and who hopes that the French nation will still offer to posterity, on this occasion, an example of the greatness and the generosity that have hitherto characterized her. United by the same sentiments, which are so much the more honourable to the French people, as they are contrasted with the passions and the suggestions from which they have to guard themselves, how durable will be the bonds of amity between the two nations! how pleasing will be those titles they will have to produce between them for drawing those ties closer and closer! How worthy of both will be their mutual esteem founded on humanity!

It is with these views that his Catholic Majesty has thought it honourable for him to transmit to the French government his most pressing, his most ardent intercessions, on the important affair which now fixes the attention of men; and which I entreat you to communicate to the National Convention; and if I could, by my answer, communicate to the king that the wishes of his heart have been fulfilled; happy to have been the agent in a negotiation so humane, so glorious; happy in having well served my country and yours; this day would be the most pleasing, the most consoling of my life.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

The Chevalier D'OCARIZ.

Letter from the Chevalier D'Ocariz, Chargé des Affaires from the Court of Spain to France, addressed to the President of the National Convention, and read by him in that Assembly on the 17th of January, 1793.

THE new orders which I have received, and the urgency of the circumstances, authorize me not to omit any means in which I can manifest the anxiety which his Catholic Majesty feels on the occasion of the trial which is so near to end, and in so fatal a manner to the unfortunate head of his family. I therefore take the speediest opportunity to repeat to you, in his Majesty's name, his instant sollicitations, and his most ardent entreaties, to the French nation and their representatives. I think that the new considerations which I am going to lay before you, will appear to you to deserve a particular attention; I entreat you to communicate them to the National Convention. I am convinced that the French people are destined by their character, and by the nature of the situation of the country they inhabit, to preserve a great existence in Europe, as well as vast relations with other countries, and that the Assembly of their Representatives cannot quite have shut their ears against all reflections of political

political prudence which have been offered to them by several of their members. I shall not presume to add to them: but, Sir, the importance of the cause, and the interest which the King of Spain takes, and ought to take in it, is such, that I hope I shall not be disowned by his Majesty, when I come to entreat you, by this letter, to obtain from you the time to desire his intervention and good offices to establish peace between France and the other belligerent Powers. If this step, being at the same time useful to the French, could also soften and meliorate the fate of his unhappy relative, I may confidently expect the approbation of his Majesty, that in the manner in which my offer shall have been accepted, the King, my master, shall think himself bound and engaged to enter into negotiations, the success of which will be so important to humanity. I very ardently wish that the proposal I am making may be accepted of; and, in the case it should, I require no more than strictly the time necessary for the going and return of a courier.

I have the honour to be, with the sentiments of the most distinguished consideration,

(Signed)

The Chevalier D'OCARIZ,

Letter from Citizen Digne, Consul of the French Republic at Rome.

Rome, Jan. 16.

CITIZEN Makau, Minister of the Republic at Naples, being informed by his Secretary, Citizen Basseville, of the opposition made by the Court of Rome to prevent the escutcheon of the Republic from being substituted for the arms of France over the gate of the French Consul in that city, dispatched on the 10th of January two letters, one for the Secretary of State of the Court of Rome, and the other for Digne, the French Consul.

Citizen De Flottes arrived at Rome on the 12th, and delivered the first letter to Cardinal Zelada, who promised an answer in two or three days. The letter addressed to the Consul contained express orders for placing the arms of the Republic over the gate of the consular house within twenty-four hours. However pressing this letter might be, the Consul did not think proper to comply with the order. In some private conferences which he had with Citizen De Flottes, he laid before him the danger of braving the public opinion in a city where the people were attached to their worship, their religious opinions and prejudices, and had an avowed hatred to the French. The event has too fully verified this prediction.

At three o'clock, on the 13th, the people began to assemble, armed with clubs and stones. The government posted guards of
soldiers

foldiers in the different quarters of Rome where they thought their presence most necessary for preserving public tranquillity. Citizen Basseville, it appears, when informed that the people were loudly murmuring against the plan proposed by Major De Flottes, for placing, by force, the arms of the Republic over the Consul's gate, disapproved of the measure; but the obstinacy of the Major would not give way.

In the afternoon of the 13th, Citizen Basseville went out in his carriage, for an airing, with his wife, his child, and Major De Flottes. His coachman and footman having in their hats the national cockades, the people cried out, "Down with the cockades!" and immediately a shower of stones fell on the carriage. Citizen Basseville, with his suite, then took shelter in the house of Mautte, the banker, and some persons advanced at the same instant to endeavour to save the unhappy victims; but the populace having broke into the house, Citizen Basseville received a wound with a razor in the lower part of the belly, of which he died thirty-four hours after.

Major Flottes made his escape through a window, and the populace spared the lives of Madame Basseville and her child.

The house of Mautte, the banker, was plundered and set on fire. The palace of the French academy shared the same fate. The pupils saved themselves from the fury of the people by a precipitate flight.

When the government were informed of this insurrection, they ordered all the troops to march from their barracks; but the people, notwithstanding their presence, set fire to the lower story of the Consul's house, and shattered the windows to pieces.

Several other houses were also attacked; and while these excesses were committing, the populace shouted out, *Long live the Pope! Long live Religion!*

On the 14th, the people directed their hatred against the Jews, whom they accuse of loving the French Revolution; and it was the presence of the foldiers alone which prevented their quarter from being burnt. On the 15th the insurrection was at length quelled, and numerous bodies of troops are now patrolling all the quarters of Rome to prevent new excesses; but the French are always objects of hatred to the people, and to avoid their fury they have been all obliged to fly or to conceal themselves.

(Signed)

DIGNE.

Translation of the Official Note from the Court of Rome, remitted to the Minister of France.

IF, after having taken away the royal escutcheon of the Arms of France from the palace of the national academy, and the hotel of the French Consul at Paris, it was intended to substitute the new escutcheon of the pretended Republic, nobody will imagine that his Holiness could either consent to, or approve of such a measure. However determined his Holiness may be to preserve those sentiments of peace which he has hitherto manifested in several ways towards the French nation, and to continue that moderation which is the characteristic of his apostolic ministry; yet he thinks himself bound to manifest, by all the means in his power, his opposition to the intention of putting up the Arms of the Republic, which has been evinced by many particular circumstances. His Holiness is still a temporal Sovereign; and the refusal which is now spoken of, is only an assertion of the inviolable rights of nations, by which a power, that has made any attempt against the sovereignty of another, cannot expect the commission of any act, or any declaration which shall admit the truth of its representations, unless it is preceded by a reparation for the offence.

The Holy Father cannot forget that his effigy was publicly and ignominiously burnt at Paris; and that, notwithstanding all his remonstrances, his nuncio, the Bishop of Rhodes, did not receive any reparation for this insult, and was in consequence obliged to depart the kingdom. He cannot forget the violent usurpation of the territory of Avignon, and the Comptat Venaisin, and their incorporation with France, when both the right and the possession ought to have prevented the full sovereignty of the apostolic see from being contested. Neither can he pass over in silence the events which occurred in the month of August last, in Marseilles, where the Arms of his Holiness were taken away from the house of the Pontifical Consul; they were hung to the rope of a lamp, and afterwards broken to pieces, and made the sport of the populace.

The Consul did not fail to make proper complaints to the officers of the municipality; he was answered, that the promoters of this outrage should be prosecuted; but in reality none of the offenders were punished.

All these insults have remained without any reparation, and the affair was terminated by the answer of the Procureur of the Commons, which was as follows: As to the coat of arms which were affixed to the house of your Consul, the circumstances do not seem to me to require that they should be replaced either on the gate, or in the inside of the house. Every one knows that
the

the rights which respect public marks of honour, such as the affixing of Arms, ought to be reciprocal. The French were the first to violate these rights, in the most insulting manner; they have then no pretence for exacting that the Arms of the French Republic should be exposed to the view of every one at Rome, whilst those of the Pope have been pulled down in France with every mark of contempt and violence.

The house of the Consul has not been more respected; for, in the month of December last, two public officers made him a visit at a time he did not expect it, opened his drawers, and made a most rigid inspection, without having found any thing which could give the smallest pretext for the most trifling accusation.

A further insult was offered to his Holiness, on occasion of the liberation of two Frenchmen, Rater, the engraver, and Chinard, the architect; both of whom had been greatly suspected of attempting to disturb the public tranquillity; but were immediately set at liberty at the request of M. de Maban. In the last place, the Minister for Foreign Affairs wrote to his Holiness to demand their discharge, after it had taken place; and, not contented with adding indecency to calumny, he endeavoured to render it public by means of printing, that the insult might be the more remarked.

The outrages and injuries which have been here mentioned ought to be sufficient, in the eyes of every reasonable man, to justify his Holiness in persisting in his refusal to allow the new escutcheon of the Arms of the French Republic to be put up under his eyes, at the time when the Arms of the Pope are not permitted to be seen in France; and that she will not acknowledge him, either as the universal Pastor, or as a Sovereign.

Letter from Lord Auckland to M. Fagel, Greffier.

SIR,

I AM this moment in possession of dispatches, by which my Lord Grenville informs me, that my Sovereign, constantly disposed to supply to the Republic all the succours in his power, as well as to prove more and more the lively and strengthened interest his Majesty takes in the safety and prosperity of this State, has just given the necessary orders for the immediate embarkation of a further supply of three regiments of infantry. I am also informed, by His Majesty's Ministers, that several armed vessels are now equipping, which may be expected to reach this country in a few days, and which will form a junction with the ships already fitted at Rotterdam and elsewhere. I learn with pleasure,

sure, that these vessels are perfectly calculated for the object to which they are destined; and the whole of the flotilla, when united, will secure the defence of the Meuse, and of the other rivers, and arms of the sea, which at present oppose an insurmountable barrier to the progress of the enemy.

To contribute the more effectually to this aim, his Royal Highness the Duke of York and I have taken it upon ourselves to detain at Helvoetsluys the Syren frigate, of thirty-two guns, on board of which his Royal Highness made his passage hither from England, and several other vessels which served for the transportation of the English troops.

In praying you, Sir, to lay these details before their High Mightinesses, I feel it my duty to observe to you, that the defensive means of the Republic, which display themselves more and more in proportion as the advantages to be drawn from them are embraced, joined with the succours of her allies, and the general operations of the campaign now commenced, will speedily terminate the present crisis, and place the Republic in a situation to employ her own forces with greater advantage and effect, to repel the common enemy, and afterwards to contribute towards the re-establishment of the general tranquillity. I am strongly confirmed in this hope by the energy and bravery the troops of the state display in a manner so honourable to themselves, in the different places at present besieged.

Whatever may be the lot of several of these cities, and notwithstanding the losses which are more or less to be expected, when we consider the nature of the frontier places, the troops will constantly possess the most unqualified title to the gratitude of the state, seeing that their efforts have already secured us an interval for preparing, combining, and consolidating our system of defence, in a way that scarcely leaves us any further uneasiness.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

AUCKLAND.

Memorial of his Excellency Lord Auckland, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his British Majesty, to their High Mightinesses.

High and Mighty Lords!

IT is about a fortnight since I expressed, in a ministerial letter to Mr. Fagel, Register to your High Mightinesses, how much I was persuaded that the danger to which this State was exposed would be of short duration, and end in a successful manner. The event has answered my expectations---The enemy having in
vain

vain endeavoured to remove the obstacles which the natural situation of country, added to the means of defence, which this Republic, in conjunction with Great Britain, her ally, opposed to their progresses; pursued, and in danger of being surrounded, on the approach of the Austrian and Prussian armies, who have gloriously opened the campaign, retired, leaving wherever they direct their steps marks of their fury. Wherever they met with resistance, their attempts were frustrated; and the sundry manifestos by which they anticipated the conquest of the Republic, being cruel and menacing in their principles, would at present produce nothing but contempt, if their short appearance had not been attended with violence and cruelty, evidences of their ruin and universal destruction, which would have been most unavoidably the result of their success.

I announced, in the said letter, the arrival of some regiments of infantry, and of several armed vessels. Part of this succour is already in this Province, one part is on the coasts, and the rest is only kept back by contrary winds. The circumstances which rendered this reinforcement necessary are removed. Those which made me, in conjunction with his Royal Highness the Duke of York, resolve to retain here some ships of the King, are likewise changed. I gave an early notice of this to the King's Ministry. In expectation of their instructions, I shall concert with his Royal Highness, and the Commanders of the troops and of the ships of the Republic, concerning the measures that are to be pursued for the future; always endeavouring to unite the completest safety of these provinces with the system of general co-operation; and thoroughly convinced, that a war, grounded upon such pernicious and destructive principles as those of our enemies, cannot end successfully, but by being opposed with the most efficacious exertions and an unremitted activity.

Reflecting, however, on the events which have happened of late, I cannot avoid giving your High Mightinesses joy, on the heroism so visibly manifested at Maestricht, Klundert, and Williamstadt; on the zeal and readiness of the troops and sailors employed in their defence, both by land and sea; on the efficacious activity of the several departments, and especially the admiralty on the river Maese, in the service of the State; on the general aversion of the people in these provinces to the principles the enemy endeavoured to disseminate; on the strong attachment of the same people to their old Constitution; and, finally on the prudent zeal and great qualities of those, whose illustrious birth called them, in these perilous circumstances, to the defence and protection of the Republic.

I have now one more circumstance to lay before your High Mightinesses, in which commerce is greatly concerned. I have entertained the greatest apprehension on this account, and waited with impatience a fit moment to express my sentiments.

Your

Your High Mightinesses are doubtless aware, that I allude to the general embargo laid for some weeks past on all ships in the ports of the Republic.

Convinced of the wisdom, equity, and indispensable necessity of this measure, in the then juncture, I have rejected all requisitions and claims of merchants of my own nation; and if I mention it now, it is only with a desire, that your High Mightinesses will please carefully to examine, how far it will be prudent to take off this embargo. At the same time I must do justice to my countrymen, and to all traders in general, by saying, that, notwithstanding the losses and damages they have sustained on this occasion, notwithstanding the condition of the valiant sailors they have furnished to our gun-boats, their moderate complaints have shewn, that they preferred the general universal good to their private concerns.

In fact, how is it possible that there could be people of such narrow minds, of such corrupt principles, or so much deluded by their passions, as to hesitate about dangers and personal sacrifices, when the question concerns the good success of a war, unlawfully begun, cruelly meditated, and evidently undertaken to gratify the boundless ambition of some individuals, to screen themselves from punishment for the universal crimes they have committed, and to make the universal Revolution of all Europe more agreeable to the people, whom they have so cruelly misled, and plunged into the abyss of woes in which they now find themselves.

Given at the Hague, the 18th of March, 1793.

AUCKLAND.

Reply of their High Mightinesses.

March 20, 1793.

THEIR High Mightinesses have already had an opportunity of testifying, some time since, to Lord Auckland, how sensible they were of the repeated and essential proofs of the affection of his Britannic Majesty for this state—they now renew these assurances with no less sincerity; and the immediate circumstances add to their satisfaction.

In truth, Divine Providence has permitted the deliverance of the cities of Maestricht and Venlo, by the arms of Austria and Prussia, from the most violent attack, courageously repelled by those to whom the defence of those places against the common enemy was confided. The bravery of the troops of the State has obliged the enemy to abandon the fortrefs of Williamstadt, after a bombardment kept up for three weeks. The cities of Steenberg and Heusden have resisted their attacks with equal valour; and the union of the succours of British troops and vessels, with the forces of

of the State, has prevented the enemy from penetrating further into the province of Holland.

Their High Mightinesses will constantly preserve the most agreeable remembrance of the earnestness and promptitude with which his Royal Highness the Duke of York, invested with the command in chief of the British auxiliary troops, has been so very desirous of hastening to the succour of the Republic at this critical juncture. They will no more forget all they owe to the indefatigable activity of the Prince Hereditary Stadtholder, to the noble ardour and talents of the two Princes his sons, to the good conduct and bravery of those who have been employed under other relations in defence of the country, as well as to the services and good offices rendered so successfully by Monsieur the Ambassador, to the advancement of the common and inseparable interests of the two States so strictly united.

However, notwithstanding so remarkable a change of circumstances, the enemy are still in possession of two cities, of which they have made themselves masters, in a manner as unexpected as inconceivable; and in this way they constantly have it in their power to excite uneasiness in this Province. Their High Mightinesses, therefore, find themselves obliged to demand with earnestness, that the succour of the British troops and vessels which has already reached the Republic, as well as that which is immediately expected, may not be withdrawn before the complete evacuation of the frontiers of the State; and that in every case this succour, united to the forces of the Republic, may serve to pursue the common enemy, and to act ulteriorly against them.

Their High Mightinesses seize on this occasion to give to his Britannic Majesty, and to the other amicable Powers and Allies of the State, the most solemn assurance, that they will employ all their means to combat an enemy, they regard not only as the enemy of their Republic, but also as the enemy of the human race, seeing that they have formed the project of destroying the happiness of civil society, by the annihilation of all the principles of religion, justice, and good order.

With respect to what regards the embargo, mention of which is made in the above-cited Memorial, their High Mightinesses do not dissemble the regret they feel, at finding themselves in the indispensable necessity of subjecting the commerce and navigation of other nations to a clog, which has not been less prejudicial to their own inhabitants. They will hasten to remove this obstacle as soon as the circumstances shall permit; and they flatter themselves that such will be the case within the space of a few days.

Memorial presented to M. Fagel, Secretary to their High Mightinesses the States General, by the Prussian and Imperial Ministers.

SIR,

AS the communication made to us of the answer, dated March 20, given to the Memorial of the English Ambassador of the 18th, could not but be infinitely agreeable to us in every respect, we take the earliest opportunity of addressing to you our thanks; which we request you will be pleased to transmit to their High Mightinesses, with the homage of our congratulations on the happy events to which these two pieces above mentioned relate.

Being fully convinced, Sir, of the impossibility of not perceiving the reality of the services which the Generals of our Masters have had the satisfaction to render to the Republic, the importance of which it would be needless to dwell upon, we are no less persuaded that our Courts will with pleasure see the public testimony of the gratitude excited in the wise and enlightened Government of that State, by the deliverance of Maestricht and Venlo. The further progress of our armies, and the victory gained on the 18th of March in the neighbourhood of Tirelmont, which promises new successes, gives to the Republic a prospect so much the more satisfactory, as, in their own army, whose operations have been facilitated by powerful diversions, the signal services of the Governors of Maestricht and Williamstadt, as well as the heroical death of the Commandant of Klundert, must have excited the emulation of all military men, who have, besides, been encouraged by the indefatigable zeal of the Prince Statdholder, and of the two Princes, his sons; while his Royal Highness the Duke of York has, on his part, given the most noble example of activity. The sentiments, Sir, which arise from all these happy circumstances, cannot prevent us from acknowledging the wisdom of their High Mightinesses, who notwithstanding the late successes, at which we justly rejoice, will not abandon themselves to security, while two important places in the territory of the Republic are still occupied by the enemy. This foresight must be generally applauded; and still more, the intention of co-operating, by the most effectual means, in pursuing that *common enemy*, not only of the belligerent powers, but, as their High Mightinesses say, of *all mankind*. The solemn assurance which they have given to all the friendly and allied powers, has inspired us with a pleasure, so much the more sensible, as this declaration has prevented the necessity of those exhortations which we were authorized to address to the Ministers of the Republic, to engage it to redouble its efforts for the purpose of disconcerting the plan of the enemy, and of forcing them to a speedy retreat.

What

What remains for us, Sir, is to request that you will be pleased to communicate to their High Mightinesses these sentiments which we have expressed, and declare to them the confidence with which we can announce to our Courts the effect of the promises made to them.

We have the honour to be, with the most distinguished consideration, &c.

(Signed)

LOUIS COUNT DE STAHRMBERG.
COUNT DE KELLER.

Hague, March 24, 1793.

The following Letters were delivered to Lord Grenville, (No. 1 and 2,) on Friday the 26th of April last, by Mr. John Salter, of Poplar, at his Lordship's Office, Whitehall, on his Lordship's Requisition, after having perused Mr. Salter's Authority.

No. I.

Addressed to Lord Grenville.

My Lord,

THE French Republic being desirous to terminate all its differences with Great Britain, and to end a war, which by the manner it is otherwise likely to rage, cannot fail to bring miseries dreadful to humanity on both nations; I have the honour to request of your Lordship, as Minister of his Britannic Majesty, a passport and safe conduct for a person possessed with full power to repair to London for that purpose.

Mr. John Salter, Notary Public, in London, will deliver this to your Lordship, and, on the condition of its being requisite, another Letter, containing the name of the person who will have the confidence of his nation.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient humble servant,

The Minister for Foreign Affairs,

Paris, April 2, 1793,

LE BRUN.

Second Year of the French Republic.

No. II.

My Lord,

AGREEABLE to the intimation given in my first Letter, and which has for its object the restoration of peace, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that Mr. Maret will be deputed to give to our nations that desirable event.

I need not remind your Lordship that it will be necessary to attach to him three persons, as his Secretary, Valet de Chambre, and a
Courier;

Courier; but I claim of your Lordship the necessary protection for them.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
The Minister for Foreign Affairs,

Paris, April 2, 1793.

LE BRUN.

To his Excellency Lord Grenville.

Copy of the Minister's Letter to Mr. Salter.

SIR,

YOU will deliver to his Excellency Lord Grenville, Minister and Secretary of State to his Britannic Majesty for Foreign Affairs, the enclosed letter, No. I. and, if his Lordship demands it, also the enclosed letter, No. II. on behalf of the French Republic.

I am, with consideration, Sir,

Your very humble and obedient servant,
The Minister for Foreign Affairs,

Paris, April 2, 1793,

LE BRUN.

Second Year of the French Republic.

To Mr. Salter, Poplar, London.

AND I do attest the truth of the before-mentioned copies of letters, No. I. and II. as also the letter to Mr. Salter, to have been signed by Mr. Le Brun, Minister for Foreign Affairs in France, in my presence; to have received the letters so delivered to Lord Grenville (as also copies of the same) from the said Minister, and to have delivered the same into the hands of Mr. Salter; and I do hereby authorize and desire the publication thereof.

JAMES MATTHEWS.

Biggin-House, Surrey, May 21, 1793.

Translation of a Memorial presented by his Excellency Lord Auckland and the Count de Stahrenberg to their High Mightinesses the States General, at the Hague, the 5th of April, 1793.

High and Mighty Lords,

IT is known that, towards the end of the month of September, in the last year, his Britannic Majesty and your High Mightinesses gave, in concert, a solemn assurance, that in case the imminent danger, which then threatened the lives of their Most Christian Majesties, and their family, should be realized, his Majesty and your High Mightinesses would not fail to take the most effectual

effectual measures for preventing the persons, who might render themselves guilty of so atrocious a crime, from finding any asylum in their respective dominions.

This event, which was with horror foreseen, has taken place, and the divine vengeance seems not to have been tardy. Some of these detestable regicides are already in the case of being liable to be subjected to the sword of the law. The rest are still in the midst of the nation whom they have plunged into an abyss of evils, and for whom famine, anarchy, and civil war, are preparing new calamities. In short, every thing that we see happen concurs in inducing us to consider as not far distant the end of those unhappy persons, whose madness and atrocities have filled with terror and indignation all those who still respect the principles of religion, morality, and humanity.

The undersigned, therefore, submit to the enlightened judgement and wisdom of your High Mightinesses, whether it would not be proper to employ all the means in your power to prohibit from entering your dominions in Europe, or your colonies, all those members of the assembly styling itself the National Convention, or of the pretended Executive Council, who were directly or indirectly concerned in the said crime; and if they should be discovered and arrested, to deliver them up to justice, that they may serve as a lesson and example to mankind.

Done at the Hague, the 5th of April, 1793,

(Signed)

AUCKLAND.

LOUIS C. DE STAHRMBERG.

R E P L Y.

THEIR High Mightinesses perfectly well recollect the solemn declaration they made in the month of September of the last year, in reply to a requisition on the part of the Count Stahremberg, relative to those that might be culpable of the highest of crimes towards his Most Christian Majesty, or his Royal Family.

They have since partaken, with all honest minds, the general and profound sensation of terror and indignation which the horrible event that has taken place in France has spread throughout all Europe: and they are as determined as they ever were, to attend to the execution of the measures they at that time resolved on.

The States-General are the more persuaded of the necessity which exists in a well-regulated state, of efficaciously opposing the audacity of those who seek to destroy the happiness of civil societies, by tearing asunder all the bonds of just subordination

to the legitimate authority of an established government, because this Republic has been taught by her own experience the pernicious effects of so criminal a project. Indeed, it is at this time notorious, that a small number of inhabitants, emigrated from these provinces, and usurping the name and rights of sovereignty, have had the audacity to attack their country with arms in their hands, and publicly to threaten with death the members of the legitimate government, and all those who were employed in the defence of the state, provided they would not abandon their posts. And although these acts of rebellion are neither in their nature nor in their consequences to be compared to the crimes which have been committed in France, they, notwithstanding, derive their origin from the same causes. The States General, in consequence, expect from the equity and wisdom of all the governments of Europe, and more especially from their Majesties the Emperor and the King of Great Britain, that they will take good care not to grant an asylum in their states to those who have taken on them to make such enormous attempts against the government of this Republic, and who, by proclamations and manifestos, signed by them, have snatched their names from the oblivion which ought to have been their lot: but that, on the contrary, should they be discovered, they will be apprehended, to the end that they may be pursued by justice, and punished with all the severity of the law.

A copy of the present resolution of their High Mightinesses shall be delivered by their agent to Lord Auckland and the Count of Stahrenberg.

*Copy of a Letter sent by General Wurmser to the Brigadier
General Gillot, Commander of Landau.*

SIR,

YOU undoubtedly know that Dumourier, at the head of his army, arrested the Commissaries of the Convention, and sent to the head-quarters of General Prince Cobourg, at Mons, from whence they were sent to Maestricht.

Dumourier puts his army under the protection of the Imperial army, and proclaimed Louis XVII. King of France. You see that you have not a moment to lose to declare yourself for the good cause.

Being born a Frenchman, I am happy to command the army of his Majesty the Emperor, who is ready to lend his kind assistance to a nation that has been led astray by madmen. Follow the example of an army which repents of its errors, and put into my hands a fortress, which cannot escape from the armies that are going to surround it.

Let

Let us spare the effusion of blood, which already has been shed with profusion. Put it into my power to make the French people experience the effects of that generosity, which the Sovereigns of Europe offer them for the purpose only to establish order in the politics of Europe. Reflect, that you have not an instant of time to lose.

(Signed)

WURMSER.

Letter from Prince Cobourg, Commander in Chief of the Imperial Armies.

GENTLEMEN,

Head-Quarters, Bressa, April 9.

I DID not look upon General Dumourier as a traitor; he talked of nothing when he was with us, but of the happiness of his country; he rested his undertaking upon this respectable basis; it is upon this ground I entered into conversation with him, and upon this ground you ought to judge him.—You differ in opinion with him; this is his only crime.

His principles recalled him to that constitution, which was once your idol; he saw in it the happiness of France, and the peace of Europe; for these principles he does not deserve to be delivered up to ignominy, and to the death of a traitor. He never had any private intelligence with us, and we fought in such a manner as to prove that we were no friends. In your Proclamation you accuse him of having intended to deliver up his country; he never deviated from his first solemn declaration, and that of the other Generals, at our approach towards France, that they should never suffer any foreign power to interfere with the interior organization of your government, or that any part of France should be alienated.

As to the four Commissioners from the Convention, their fate is in your hands. I appeal for all these objects, and for the violent, tyrannical, and furious resolutions of some of the members of your Assembly, to those members who really have the love of their country at heart. May they find means to make the convulsions cease, which tear France to pieces, and shake to its foundation the rest of Europe;—this is my wish as well as yours.

(Signed)

PRINCE COBOURG.

Letter from Citizens Dubois-Dubais, and Briez, Representatives of the French People at Valenciennes, April 10, 1793, to General Prince de Saxe-Cobourg, Commander in Chief of the Imperial Armies.

GENERAL,

THE Citizens Deputies to whom you addressed your yesterday's letter are no longer at Valenciennes; we supply here their places, and we profess the same principles with them. We have the same duties to fulfil, the same oaths to keep, and we are possessed of the same powers, delegated from the National Representation of the Republic.

General, we agree with you, that to differ in opinions is no crime; for a crime, according to the law, is attached only to actions; and it is only for actions which are criminal and traitorous in the eyes of all nations, and even in yours, that Dumourier has rendered himself infamous and a traitor; whilst he might have covered himself with glory in usefully serving his country, and in dying in its defence if necessary.

It was certainly a great crime to pretend to oppose his own will to that of the nation, and to propose to them any government whatever. The will of a general of an army, in opposition to legal authorities, even if good, can be nothing but a violation of all principles, and a great crime against national sovereignty. But what did General Dumourier wish for? the same that our most inveterate enemies now wish for, viz. to seduce our troops, to direct them against their country, to give us a new tyrant, and to league themselves with our enemies, in order to accomplish these designs. What more could Dumourier have done? Had guilty La Fayette, whom he himself condemned to infamy, done any thing else? Has not he himself sworn fidelity to the Republic, and for this oath obtained the confidence of the French? You, General, reap the advantages of his perfidy, but you do not pardon him for the same. The Constitution, which, you say, was once our idol, fell into ruin by the endeavours of those even who wish for it now, and did not wish for it at that time. The nation had made a trial, and in the experiment they were disgusted with it for ever. The nation, and they had a right to do so, insisted upon a Republican Government, and swore to support it or to bury themselves in its ruins.

We know of no division amongst the members of the Convention. That Assembly is one and indivisible. We know of no other members amongst them but what are guided by the love for their country. If there are sometimes disputes, if their sittings are sometimes tempestuous, no person has a right to interfere. We
always

always agree in the main object of general interest, and we are all determined to live and to die Republicans.

Our four colleagues are under the safeguard of the sovereign justice and loyalty of our enemies. Their fate gives us no uneasiness. Besides, we had already prepared an answer to your *Address to the French* of the 9th instant; we send it to you, and beg you to read it with attention; you will find in it true principles upon which nations ought to conduct themselves towards one another.

Official Note delivered by Prince Colloredo, Vice Chancellor of the Germanic Empire, in the Name of the Emperor, to M. Duras, the Palatine Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna, relative to the Neutral Conduct hitherto observed by the Elector Palatine and of Bavaria.

HIS Majesty the Emperor, as chief of the Germanic Empire, observes no other motive, in judging the duties of the states of the said empire, than the precepts of the universal statutes of the Germanic constitution, and of the first fundamental law of the empire, before which every private convenience must vanish.

The invasion by the French during last year has already rendered it necessary, by virtue of the fundamental Imperial laws, to impose a junction of arms as a duty upon the states. The orders of the Imperial executive government, which do not only provide for the internal maintenance of peace, but also for the safety of the empire from abroad, made it already an obligation incumbent upon the states, to give assistance at the approach of danger.

The Imperial conclusum of the 23d of November last, ordaining that junction of arms, is indeed nothing else but a repetition of the fundamental laws, ascertaining the duties of the states.

Whether the Elector Palatine has or not acquiesced in those laws, his Majesty the Emperor shall leave to his Highness's own conscience, to the impartial Germanic public, and to posterity.

His Majesty could not but see with sorrow and displeasure, that private interest was spared for the common weal, interested plans preferred to the duties of the states towards their oppressed neighbouring colleagues, and the public safety built upon unconstitutional political principles of neutrality, instead of preparing, with the true Germanic manhood, for a vigorous resistance.

His Imperial Majesty was still more displeased at finding the means concerted to save the oppressed empire obstructed, the

operations rendered difficult, and the success of the good cause materially affected.

The present offer of his Electoral Highness to furnish, on certain conditions, 3000 men from the garrison of Mannheim, for the Imperial service, is not a sufficient discharge of his duties as a state of the empire, since the Elector, instead of furnishing his triple contingent, offers only small subsidies, quite inadequate to the extent of his dominions.

His Majesty the Emperor expects therefore, in a serious manner, that the Elector will no longer elude his duty under frivolous pretences, but furnish his complete contingent; and thus blot out, by a conduct correspondent with his oath of allegiance, all the unfavourable impressions which his conduct has hitherto made upon the Germanic public, and save to his Imperial Majesty the unpleasant trouble of breaking off his personal friendship, and of letting the empire proceed in judgement upon his late conduct.

(Signed)

PRINCE COLLOREDO.

Done at Vienna, April 30, 1793.

*Imperial Official Note delivered to the Minister of the Court Palatine of Bavaria, in Answer to the Note * of that Court, objecting to the usual Contingents.*

HIS Imperial Majesty is not acquainted with the circumstance, that the contingents of Treves and Brandenburg, had been employed in the manner stated in the note of the Chargé d'Affaires. His Majesty finds the pretext which is made use of in the above-mentioned note, namely, "That the army of the empire had not been assembled in the accustomed and required formalities," extraordinary and ill-founded.

How is it possible to suppose, that to join the troops of the Empire to the rest of the troops who are destined to fight against the common enemy, is not conformable to the intentions of the states of the empire, or to pretend that the troops of the empire cannot act but in separate corps?

The common cause would indeed be in the most sorrowful condition, if the preservation, the liberation, and the safety of the German Empire depended on the activity of an army of the empire, separated and composed but of the united contingents of the different states.

Do not the annals of the empire present us with more than one example, that the troops of the empire, united with other troops in corps, more or less numerous, fought always against

* The note alluded to here has never been published.

the common enemy, according as the military operations required it? To judge of the manner in which an interpretation is given in the same note, to a passage contained in the conclusum of the empire, of the 23d of November last, ratified by his Imperial Majesty, namely:—His Imperial Majesty will point out to the troops of the empire their respective places of assembling, under the orders of a commander in chief of the empire; and his Imperial Majesty will order them to march to the places of their destination, as the necessity and the safety of the country shall require; it is really an absurd interpretation of that passage to pretend, that these troops are to assemble in one body, in order to act separately, and even to the prejudice of a less expensive, more useful, and more vigorous plan of operation. The principal aim of the conclusum is, and can be nothing, but the defence and the liberation of the oppressed country, and that to effect this, the most speedy and efficacious means were to be employed.

Guided by these considerations, his Majesty, in approving of, and agreeing to, the plans of operations which have been concerted with his Majesty the King of Prussia and with the commander in chief of the troops of the empire, thought fit to unite and incorporate, for the present, those contingent troops, into the armies that entered into a campaign against the common enemy, in order to make them act jointly with the latter, whenever circumstances shall require; without, however, making any alteration in the interior discipline or existence of the different corps of the troops of the empire, who will always continue to act agreeably to the orders of their commander in chief, the Field Marshal Prince Cobourg, in conformity with the conclusum of the Diet, and the resolutions taken by the Privy Council of his Imperial Majesty.

After what has been set forth in consequence of the fundamental laws of the Germanic constitution, of the decree of execution, and of the more recent resolutions taken by the general Diet of the empire; his Imperial Majesty hopes, on the part of his Electoral Highness, that the latter will seriously consider the obligations which impose upon him his quality of Member of the Germanic Empire, which he has sworn to support and defend; and that therefore he will not hesitate any longer to lend his assistance to his country, when threatened with ruin. And that lastly, he would no longer refuse, under pretences repugnant to the fundamental principles of the empire, to furnish in full, not only his contingent for the service of his Imperial Majesty, but also the contingent prescribed to him in the present juncture, by the fundamental laws of the constitution, and the last resolutions taken unanimously by the states of the empire.

It is only by punctually conforming to these principles, and without loss of time, that his Electoral Highness can efface the bad impressions which his conduct in the present circumstances could not fail to make on the minds of all his co-states, and on the whole German nation; and it is only by that measure that his Imperial Majesty could think himself excused from exposing to the Diet, in spite of his inclination and sentiments of personal friendship, how much the irregularity of the conduct of the Elector was incompatible with his duties, and with his quality of member of the empire, in order that the high states might deliberate on the ulterior dispositions to be made, in this case, according to the constitutional laws of this empire.

Summons of the Duke of York to the Commander of Dunkirk.

*Head-Quarters of the Combined Army,
before Dunkirk, Aug. 23.*

SIR,

I GIVE you notice, that the army I command is at your gates. Your city, destitute of any real defence, can oppose no resistance to the victorious arms which I might instantly employ against it, if I did not wish to avoid the total ruin of a flourishing city, and if humanity and generosity did not render me desirous of sparing human blood. I therefore summon you, Sir, to surrender the City of Dunkirk to his Britannic Majesty, before I display against it the very considerable forces at my disposal; apprizing you, however, that I will listen to any propositions you may make, provided they be such as are not injurious to the consideration and the honour of the British arms, the interests of Great Britain and those of her allies. I give you twenty-four hours to deliberate on this summons.

(Signed) FREDERICK, Duke of York,
Commander of the Combined Army before Dunkirk.

The Ambassador from the King of Prussia, as Elector of Brandenburg, at the Diet of the Empire, delivered in the Sitzings of the 15th of November, a Declaration to the following effect:

HIS Majesty cannot delay any longer requesting the payment of the considerable debt due to him by the German empire, on account of the assistance his Majesty gave to the empire, in the war at the time of the Spanish succession, which has remained unpaid ever since. This debt has been calculated, in the year 1733, at the Imperial Court, to amount to the sum of 1,934,990 florins, and

and 40 kreutzers, and has since that period very much increased. In the year 1734, by virtue of a special decree, the liquidation of the debt was strongly recommended. His Majesty places the utmost confidence in the patriotic sentiments of the High Co-states, not to apprehend any misconstruction of the present Declaration on their part, which has only been excited by the necessity of the present circumstances. His Majesty hopes, therefore, that speedy measures will be taken by the Diet, to grant what is so justly due to his Majesty.

The following Correspondence passed between the British Commissioners and the Inhabitants of Toulon, in consequence of a Request made by the latter, to invite Monsieur, the late French King's Brother, to Toulon:

Nov. 28, 1793.

WE have received, with a great deal of pleasure, the result of your deliberations, and those of the Sections of Toulon, concerning the Regency which you have communicated to us; and we are happy in acknowledging your sentiments, which are worthy of the patriotism as well as the wisdom of this town.

We partake not only in your desire of seeing order and tranquillity re-established, under a government founded on good principles; we not only approve your loyalty and attachment for your young and unfortunate monarch; but we also join in your respect and veneration for the Royal Family of France, and, above all, for the august personage who is the object of your wishes.

We are however utterly unable, immediately, to co-operate for the accomplishment of your wishes; and we beg leave to acquaint you with the obstacles which prevent us from doing so.

All Europe, and the Coalesced Powers in particular, are interested in the Regency of France; since, under the present circumstances, neither the authority of the Regent, nor that of the Throne itself, can be established and maintained, but with their assistance, and by immense efforts on their part.

The dictates of sound policy, therefore, as well as all the obligations imposed by that honesty of sentiment, which alone can actuate illustrious Princes, must necessarily reserve this object for the immediate negotiation with those Powers employed in combating the enemies of your King.

An affair of such importance, which concerns so many, and such momentous political interests, cannot with any effect be terminated, nor even with any advantage attempted, by one town alone;

alone; which, however respectable, is at the present time not only isolated from the rest of France, but has also, for the benefit of the whole kingdom, as well as her own particular safety, contracted recent and sacred connections with another power.

In every point of view, it must at least be evident, that the Ministers of his Britannic Majesty are wholly incompetent to decide on these objects, without having particularly consulted their Courts, and received the necessary powers. All they can do, to second the praise-worthy zeal of the inhabitants of Toulon, consists in submitting, without delay, this interesting object to the wisdom of his Majesty, and to wait his orders.

Being unauthorized, until such orders are received, to compromise his Majesty with respect to the Regency of France, we are still less able to consent to the proposition made us, to call the Count of Provence to Toulon, there to exercise the functions of a regent; because this could not be done, without depriving his Britannic Majesty, before the stipulated time, of that authority, with which he has been intrusted at Toulon.

These reasons, however, by no means oblige us to oppose the desire which the inhabitants of this town may feel, to lay their homage at the foot of this Prince, and to express all those good wishes, which his personal endowments ought to inspire, of which his birth-right may claim.

Answer of D. Langara, the Spanish Admiral, to the same request made by the Toulonese.

I HAVE read, with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction, the loyal sentiments expressed by the Toulonese, through the organ of their Sections, to acknowledge the Count de Provence as Regent of France, and to send a deputation to invite him to Toulon; not only on account of the favourable opinion which his arrival would produce in this country, but also, because his presence would accelerate the re-establishment of a Monarchical Government, and greatly promote the cause of Louis XVII. in whose happiness the King, my master, is so much concerned.

I have acquainted his Catholic Majesty with your loyal intentions; and I think it will be proper to wait his Royal pleasure with respect to this object, which, however, cannot prevent you from sending a deputation to Monsieur; that so just a proof of the love and zealous attachment of the Toulonese for the sacred person of their lawful Sovereign, Louis XVII. and of the obedience they devote to him who is to reign during his minority, may be no longer retarded.

Papers Relative to Neutral Powers.

Confidential Letter from the King of the French to the King of England.

SIR—MY BROTHER,

Paris, May 1.

I SEND this letter by M. Chauvelin, whom I have appointed my Minister Plenipotentiary at your Majesty's court. I embrace this opportunity to express to your Majesty, how sensible I am of all the public marks of affection you have given me. I thank you for not having become a party to the concert formed by certain powers against France. From this I see you have formed a better judgement of my true interests, and a more correct opinion of the state of France. Between our two countries new connections ought to take place. I think I see the remains of that rivalry, which has done so much mischief to both, wearing daily away. It becomes two kings, who have distinguished their reigns by a constant desire to promote the happiness of their people, to connect themselves by such ties, as will appear to be durable, in proportion as the two nations shall have clearer views of their own interest. I have every reason to be satisfied with your Majesty's ambassador at my court. If I do not give the same rank to the minister whom I have sent to yours, you will nevertheless perceive, that by associating in the mission with him M. De Tallyrand, who by the letter of the constitution can sustain no public character, I consider the success of the alliance, in which I wish you to concur with as much zeal as I do, as of the highest importance. I consider it as necessary to the stability of the respective constitutions, and the internal tranquillity of our two kingdoms; and I will add, that our union ought to command peace to Europe.

I am your good Brother,

(Signed)

LOUIS.

Translation of a Note delivered by Monsieur Chauvelin to Lord Grenville, May 12th, 1792.

THE undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of the French, is ordered by his Court to transmit to his Excellency Lord Grenville, Secretary of State to His Britannic Majesty for the department of Foreign Affairs, the following note:

The King of the French, in sending a Minister Plenipotentiary to London, has especially charged him to commence his mission by manifesting to the British government the powerful reasons

reasons which have determined France to a war with the King of Hungary and Bohemia. He has thought that he owes this manifestation to the purity of the intentions which animate him, as well as to the laws of good neighbourhood, and to the value which he attaches to every thing which may maintain confidence and friendship between two empires, who have at this moment, more than ever, reasons for drawing near each other, and uniting themselves together.

Having become King of a free nation, after having sworn to support the constitution it has given herself, he cannot but deeply feel all the attacks designed against that constitution; and his probity alone would have induced him to prevent and combat them.

The King has seen a great conspiracy formed against France, the agents of this league concealing, under an insulting pity for him, the preparations of their designs; and his Majesty has had the grief to count among them Frenchmen, whose fidelity appeared to be guaranteed by so many powerful motives and private ties.

The King has not been sparing of the means of persuasion to bring them back to their duty, and to break this threatening league, which supported and strengthened their guilty hopes. But the Emperor Leopold, the promoter and declared leader of this great conspiracy, and after his decease Francis, King of Hungary and Bohemia, have never sincerely answered any of the candid and reiterated demands of the King.

After being wearied by delays and vague answers, the impatience of the French increasing daily by new provocations, those Princes have successively avowed the coalition of the Powers against France. They never justified themselves for the part they had taken in it, or for that they were still taking. Far from shewing themselves disposed to dissolve it by their influence, they have sought to connect it with facts, which in the first place were foreign to it, and upon which France has never refused doing justice to the interested parties. And, as if the King of Hungary were desirous of consecrating the perpetuity of the attack he makes on the sovereignty of the French empire, he has declared that this coalition, equally injurious to the King and to the nation, *could not cease until France should remove the serious causes which had given rise to it*, that is to say, so long as France, jealous of her independence, would not give up the smallest point of her new constitution.

Such an answer, preceded and supported by preparations most evidently hostile, and by an ill-concealed protection of the rebels, must have appeared to the National Assembly, to the King, and to all France, as a manifest aggression; for it is commencing war to announce that troops are assembled and called

called in all quarters, in order to constrain the inhabitants of a country to alter the form of government which they have freely chosen, and sworn to defend.

Such is the sense, and, as it were, the substance, of all the evasive answers of the Emperor and King of Hungary's Ministers, to the simple and candid explanations which the King required of them.

Thus the King saw himself forced into a war, which was already declared against him; but, religiously faithful to the principles of the constitution, whatever may finally be the fate of arms in this war, France rejects all ideas of aggrandizement. She will preserve her limits, her liberty, her constitution, her inalienable right of reforming herself, whenever she may think proper; she will never consent that, under any relation, foreign Powers should attempt to dictate, or even dare to nourish a hope of dictating laws to her. But this very pride, so natural and so just, is a sure pledge to all the Powers, from whom she shall have received no provocation, not only of her constantly pacific dispositions, but also of the respect which the French will know how to shew, at all times, for the laws, the customs, and all the forms of government of different nations.

The King, indeed, wishes it to be known, that he would publicly and severely disavow all those of his agents at foreign Courts in peace with France, who should dare to depart an instant from that respect, either by fomenting or favouring insurrections against the established order, or by interfering in any manner whatever in the interior policy of such States, under pretence of a proselytism, which, exercised in the dominions of friendly powers, would be a real violation of the law of nations.

The King hopes that the British Government will see in this exposition the incontrovertible justice, and the necessity of the war, which the French nation maintains against the King of Hungary and Bohemia; and that he will moreover find in it that common principle of liberty and independence, of which they ought not to be less jealous than France. For England is free likewise, because she determined to be so; and assuredly she did not suffer other powers to attempt to compel her to alter the constitution she had adopted, to lend the smallest assistance to rebellious subjects, or to pretend to interfere, under any pretence, in her interior disputes.

Persuaded that his Britannic Majesty is not less ardently desirous than himself of seeing the good understanding and union between the two countries consolidated and strengthened, the King demands, that, conformably to the 4th article of the treaty of navigation and commerce of the 26th September, 1786, His Britannic Majesty shall remind all his subjects of Great Britain

Britain and Ireland, and publish it in the accustomed manner, in those two kingdoms, and in the islands and countries dependant upon them, an express prohibition to exercise against France, or against the ships of France, any hostility, by cruising on the seas; or to take out any patent, commission, or letters of reprisals, from the different Princes or States who are or shall be at war with France; or to make use, in any manner, of such patents or commissions.

The King requires besides, that all the articles of the aforesaid treaty, which relate to the case of one of the contracting powers being at war, and especially the 3d, 16th, 24th, 39th, 40th, and 41st articles, shall be punctually observed and executed, in the same manner as his Majesty is determined to act on his part respecting all the stipulations of this treaty.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of France,

CHAUVELIN.

*London, 12th May, 1792,
4th Year of French Liberty.*

Translation of a Note from Lord Grenville to Monsieur Chauvelin, dated May 24th, 1792.

THE undersigned Secretary of State to the King has had the honour of laying before his Majesty the official note which Monsieur Chauvelin transmitted to him the 15th instant. He has orders to testify to that Minister how truly sensible His Majesty ever is to the proofs of friendship and confidence which he receives on the part of his Most Christian Majesty, and with how much sincerity he returns them by sentiments perfectly reciprocal.

His Majesty could not learn, without the deepest regret, that a war has broken out between His Most Christian Majesty and His Majesty the King of Hungary and Bohemia. This sentiment is equally inspired by his love for humanity, by the interest he takes in maintaining the tranquillity of Europe, and by his sincere wishes for the personal happiness of their Most Christian and Apostolic Majesties, and for the prosperity of their dominions. In the present circumstances he thinks it right to abstain from entering into a discussion of the motives and the steps on each side which have brought on a rupture so afflicting to a sovereign, the neighbour and friend of the two belligerent parties.

Confining himself, therefore, to expressions of the wishes he will never cease to form for the speedy and permanent re-establishment of peace, he does not hesitate, however, to give to His Most Christian Majesty the direct and positive assurance

of his readiness to fulfil in the most exact manner the stipulations of the treaty of navigation and commerce of which His Most Christian Majesty requires the execution.

Faithful to all his engagements, His Majesty will pay the strictest attention to the preservation of the good understanding which so happily subsists between him and his Most Christian Majesty; expecting with confidence, that, animated with the same sentiments, His Most Christian Majesty will not fail to contribute to the same end, by causing, on his part, the rights of His Majesty and his allies to be respected, and by rigorously forbidding any step which might affect the friendship which His Majesty has ever desired to consolidate and perpetuate for the happiness of the two empires.

(Signed)

GRENVILLE.

Whitehall, 24 May, 1792.

In consequence of the preceding Memoirs, the following Proclamation was published by the British Ministry.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS hostilities have broken out between the Most Christian King and the King of Hungary; his Majesty, for the preservation and continuance of friendship and amity between him and their said Majesties, doth by this his royal proclamation (with the advice of his privy council) strictly prohibit and forbid all his subjects whatsoever to take any commission at sea from any foreign prince or state, against any other foreign prince or state now in amity with his Majesty, or their subjects, or by virtue or under colour of any such commission already taken, or hereafter to be taken, to set or employ any vessel or ship of war, or to serve as mariners in any ship which shall be employed against any prince or state now in amity with his Majesty, or their subjects, during the present war. And all his Majesty's subjects are required to take notice of this his royal command, and to conform themselves to the same, upon pain of incurring his Majesty's high displeasure, and of being punished with the utmost severity of law and justice. And whereas the Most Christian King hath caused application to be made to his Majesty, that his Majesty would, conformably to the article of the treaty of navigation and commerce, concluded at Versailles, 26th of September, 1786, renew and publish in all his dominions and countries the strict and express prohibitions contained

contained in the said article; his Majesty doth hereby strictly forbid all his subject to receive any commission for arming and acting at sea as privateers, or letters of reprisals, from any enemy of the Most Christian King, or, by virtue or under colour of such commissions or reprisals, to disturb, infest, or any ways damage his subjects; or to arm ships as privateers, or to go out to sea therewith, under the severest punishments that can be inflicted on the transgressors, besides being liable to make full restitution and satisfaction, to those to whom they have done any damage.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 25th day of May, 1792, in the 32d year of our reign.

GOD save the KING.

Declaration of the Kings of Prussia and Hungary, delivered to all the Ministers at the Diet of Ratisbon, excepting those of Saxony and Hanover. Delivered at Ratisbon, May 17, 1792.

IN consequence of the association made between all the Princes, on the invitation of the deceased Emperor, for the defence and safety of the empire, the Kings of Prussia and of Hungary, conjointly, hope that none of the States of the Empire will withdraw themselves therefrom; but, on the contrary, will hasten to contribute, by every means in their power, to support the war against France, who threatens the empire. Their Majesties demand, that the aforesaid States, without entering into any discussion on the question, whether the war is against the Empire or against the House of Austria, will explain themselves categorically on the succours they are willing to supply, and on which, however, they are left to their free will, flattering themselves, however, that the supplies will be proportioned to the grandeur of the respective States. These succours may be given in troops, or in warlike stores and arms, or money, or in provisions, or in full liberty to the belligerent armies to recruit in the said States. If, contrary to all expectation, there should be any State, who, by any reason whatever, renounces the association, their said Majesties will be forced purely and simply to cover their own States, as also those of their allies, and to abandon the others to their fate. They will even adopt the principle, "*He that is not for us is against us,*" and will put it in execution as circumstances may require: but their Majesties have so high an opinion of the *patriotism* of all the States of the empire, that they assure themselves beforehand of receiving from each a speedy and satisfactory answer.

This declaration, after being made verbally, was delivered in writing to all the Ministers at the Diet, except those of Saxony

Saxony and Hanover. It was received with general dissatisfaction. The imperious tone assumed by the Kings of Hungary and Prussia, and their menacing the co-estates, were loudly complained of. "If Francis I." it was said, "already takes upon him to command us, what will he do when elected Emperor?"—"I told you," said the Minister of Saxony, "that in this young Prince we should find a *master*."

Letter of the Helvetic Congress to the King of the French.

SIRE,

Dated June 11, 1792

THE necessity of preserving our precious country in these critical times with the same courage and firmness as our ancestors, who, reposing in God, founded our Republic, under the protection and visible assistance of the Almighty, has engaged all of us, the Cantons and allied States, maturely to weigh, and to deliberate, by our deputies assembled at Frawenfeld for that purpose, on the most proper means of preserving the tranquillity and peace of our country, and averting the dangers arising to it from abroad.

In consequence of these mature deliberations, we have the honour of addressing to your Royal Majesty the present letter.—Following the example of our ancestors, we have taken the firm and unanimous resolution to observe with fidelity, on our side, the most entire and strict neutrality towards the great powers actually engaged in war, and to support the same by an armed force, as circumstances shall require; for which end we are already fortifying our frontiers, to put them in as secure a state as possible.

At the same time we presume to conceive hopes that the principalities of Neuchatel and Vallingin, the Republic of Geneva, the Val de Munster (Montrier grand val), as well as the other states of the Bishop de Bale, who are all more or less intimately connected with some of our co-estates, will be, as usual, included in the neutrality, and respected on that account as at every former period. In consequence, we earnestly demand of your Majesty to issue orders for the troops, which are in the territory of Porentruy, to be withdrawn, in order that the confederate territories may be more safe, and may not have reason to fear an invasion on the part of the belligerent powers.

After this formal and solemn declaration of neutrality, we hope, from the generosity of your Royal Majesty, that you will, upon our urgent demand, give orders that your troops and armies may not set foot upon the Helvetic territories; that they may not occupy any post; that they may not make any incursion,

Y

nor

nor traverse the country. We take the liberty of asking as before, that you will soon issue the agreeable declaration, which we hope to obtain likewise from his Apostolic Majesty, the King of Hungary and Bohemia, in consequence of the demand which we have made this day. We will employ all the means in our power to act and observe with fidelity all that is required by a full, loyal, strict, and true neutrality.

We regard this gracious declaration, which we expect from your Majesty, as a new proof of your goodness and benevolence towards all the confederation. We beg you would continue to preserve the same dispositions, and pray that the Almighty may maintain the prosperity of your sacred person, and of the Royal Family, and conduct all events for the general good.

Your Majesty's most attached and zealous servants, the Burgo-masters, Magistrates, and Counsellors of the Thirteen Cantons and United States of Switzerland.

Given and sealed in common with the seal of the State of Zurich, 11th of June, 1792.

The Republic of Geneva, in consequence of Treaties which stipulate, that when War exists between France and Savoy, it may call in a Garrison from the Cantons of Berne and Zurich; having resolved to station 1600 Swiss Troops within its Dominions, the Executive Council of France ordered a sufficient Number of French Soldiers to march into the Territories of Geneva to prevent the entrance of the Helvetic Troops. The Counsellor of State of Geneva visited the French Commissioners with the army on the 8th of October, 1792, who referred him to General Montesquiou, and the Dispute at last terminated in the following Convention:

I. **A**LL the corps of Swiss troops which are now in Geneva, shall successively retire into Switzerland, and the said retreat shall be completed betwixt the present period, and the 1st of December next.

II. Between this time and the same epoch, the heavy artillery, and the French troops who surround Geneva, and who had approached it on account of differences terminated by the present convention, shall be withdrawn, and posted in such a manner as not to give any cause of alarm to Geneva.

III. From the date of the present convention a free communication between the inhabitants of Savoy, and the two Republics, and full liberty of passing from Geneva to Switzerland, and from Switzerland to Geneva, shall be re-established on the same footing as in time of peace, agreeably to treaty and to usage.

IV. The

IV. The Republic of Geneva expressly and solemnly reserves to itself all anterior treaties with its neighbours, and particularly that of 1584, with the respectable Cantons of Zurich and Berne, as well as the first article of the treaty of 1784.

The French Republic not meaning that the reserve should connect it with treaties in which it is not concerned, nor prejudice in any thing the power it has reserved to itself of revising its own treaties, executed provisionally, until the time of such revision.

V. The present convention shall be ratified by the French Republic, and the Republic of Geneva, and letters of ratification shall be exchanged on both sides, in the space of twelve days, or, if possible, sooner.

Done and agreed upon between us, at the quarters-general of Landracy, Nov. 2, 1792, First Year of the French Republic.

(Signed)

MONTESQUIOU.

J. F. PREVOST, *Chancellor of State.*

AMI LULLIN, *Counsellor of State, Member of the Grand Council.*

FRANÇOIS D'HYVERNOIS, *Member of the Grand Council.*

Letter from the British Minister to the Republic of Geneva.

Berne, Oct. 11.

Magnificent and most honoured Lords, Syndics, and Council of the Town and Republic of Geneva,

ON my arrival here I learnt with infinite pain the situation in which your city and all Switzerland have been since the theatre of war approached your frontiers.

I am commissioned by the King, my master, to give to the Helvetic and Evangelic Bodies, proofs of the sincere interest which his Majesty will never cease to take in all the states that compose them; and though in this respect the general credentials which I have, might, as formerly, be sufficient for your state, as an ally of the Helvetic Body, his Majesty, nevertheless, addresses to you in particular those which I take the earliest opportunity of transmitting to you.

This new mark of attention and friendship in his Majesty must announce to you, beyond a doubt, that his Britannic Majesty, after the example of his glorious predecessors, will always shew himself a zealous friend of your Republic, and that he has at heart the maintaining of its peace, liberty, and sovereignty, so intimately connected with the tranquillity of all Switzerland, and particularly

particularly of the Canton of Berne, on the security of which the British Crown has constantly placed the greatest value.

I am going to communicate to his Britannic Majesty the present state of things in Switzerland, as well as those which concern you; and I make no doubt that his Majesty will approve the measures you have taken according to your ancient customs and your treaties, in concert with your allies of Zurich and Berne, since they tend to support the Helvetic neutrality—a neutrality which I have no need to request you will observe in the strictest manner.

If my influence with these states, or the Helvetic Bodies, could be of any utility in the present juncture, I should employ it with the more zeal, as I should in that conform to the wishes of his Majesty, whose desire is to see those bonds, which unite you to the Helvetic Body, and which do not appear to be incompatible with the connection you have with other powers, still farther strengthened. Without taking up more of your valuable time, which must be continually employed on the most important affairs, permit me, my Lords, to inform you, that I flatter myself with soon having the honour of paying you a visit, and of renewing, verbally, those assurances of good-will and friendship, on the part of the King, which cannot be too often repeated.

I have the honour of being, with the most profound respect,

Magnificent and most honoured Lords,

Your most humble and most obedient servant,

(Signed) ROBERT FITZGERALD.

Address of the Genevese Minister to the National Convention, on his Presentation, Dec. 19.

CITIZENS, I am sensible of the value of such a reception as you honour me with.

Hitherto the presentations made to the depositaries of power, have offered a vain and fastidious ceremony only. On the one part were seen men erected into demigods, receiving an almost idolatrous worship; on the other, servile adorers, drunk themselves with the incense offered at the shrine of their idols. Now a simple citizen presents himself with confidence before men honoured with the same title. The ministers of a powerful and glorious nation have willed, that the representative of a small but free and sovereign Republic, should receive from them the proof of good-will and fraternity.

In seeing thus among free states, the strong countenance the weak, and being pleased with alliances in which the latter have
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all the advantage, we truly feel that liberty is the most valuable of all ties; that amidst so many nations, strangers to each other, the free nations are fellow-citizens, and the sentiment of their reciprocal sovereignty establishes between them a tender tie of equality.

Citizens, the Republic of Geneva felicitates itself on preceding the other states in testimonies of attachment and confidence for the French Republic; and if, under these circumstances, they honoured me with their choice, it is because they knew, that, to be the faithful interpreter of their thoughts and wishes, it was only necessary for me to express my own sentiments.

Letter from the King of Sardinia to the Thirteen Cantons, and the Allies of the Helvetic Body.

VICTOR AMADEUS, by the Grace of God, King of Sardinia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem, &c.

Most dear and great Friends, Allies, and Confederates,

YOU must doubtless have been informed, and learnt with astonishment, the invasion of Savoy by the French, who entered it on the side towards Mont Melian, with a superior force of more than 20,000 men, without any previous declaration of war, and without having been provoked by any measure or act of hostility whatever on our part. We cannot forbear communicating this to you, as an event which must excite the surprise and indignation of all the powers of Europe, and interest in a particular manner the Helvetic Body, with whom we and our royal predecessors have always sincerely desired to live as good neighbours and ancient allies, friends, and confederates.

Considering then the fatal effects and dismal consequences, which such an unheard-of proceeding as that of the French towards us and our states is likely to occasion to all neighbouring countries, we are persuaded, that taking a part in the disagreeable circumstances into which we are thrown by it, you will not omit, at the same time, to pay the greatest and most serious attention to every thing that may result from it. We even hope, that weighing in your wisdom the means most proper and efficacious to hinder and prevent the progress of an evil, which threatens to ruin all states, by overturning all governments, you will maturely consider, whether, among these means, that of concerting with us measures tending to that end, and that in particular of assisting us to deliver Savoy from the yoke of the French, may not be the most proper. You will know, yourselves, the influence which the example of what has just passed in Savoy may have in

neighbouring countries, and the dangers which may thence result to them, without our endeavouring to represent them to you: We shall here, consequently, confine ourselves to request, that, convinced of the injustice of the attack of the French against us; of the consequences which may be apprehended from it; and of the necessity of forming some good and strong union between all the interested and good neighbours; above all, to prevent them, you will, as far as your own circumstances allow, form some determination favourable to our just views, and enable us to hope that we shall receive from you that assistance which our confidence in your friendship, and in the interest which you have always taken in every thing that concerns our family estates, induce us to ask from you, on so weighty and pressing an occasion as the present.

In expectation of this, nothing remains for us but to assure you of the continuance of our great affection; and we pray God, &c.

Written at Turin, this 10th of October, in the Year of Grace, 1792, and of our Reign the 20th.

(Signed)

VICTOR AMADEUS.

Form of the Answer to be returned to the King of Sardinia.

SIRE,

November, 1792.

WE have learnt with much regret, by your Majesty's letter of the 10th of October, that the flames of war have extended to your Majesty's states, and we take a real interest in this unhappy event.

Your Majesty invites all the Helvetic Body to make yours a common cause against the French nation. You must still remember that we address to you, as well as to the other two belligerent powers, a declaration, in which we engaged to observe the strictest neutrality. Your Majesty will deign to take into favourable consideration, that the situation and circumstances, under which the Helvetic body now are, and the assurance which they gave in consequence, require that they should remain faithful to the system they have adopted, and that they should scrupulously adhere to a neutrality which has been announced to all the belligerent powers.

We beg that the Almighty will be pleased soon to restore peace, so desirable, and to pour down his blessing on your Majesty in particular, and on all your subjects.

Letter from the King of Sardinia to the Canton of Berne.

VICTOR AMADEUS, by the Grace of God, King of Sardinia,
Cýprus, and Jerusalem, &c.

Most dear and great Friends, Allies, and Confederates,

IF at the first moment when we heard of the invasion of Savoy by the French, we did not hasten to communicate to you that disagreeable event, we flatter ourselves that, without ascribing this delay to any want of confidence on our part, in the sentiments entertained by your Republic towards us, you will consider it as the natural effect of our first surprise, and of the indispensable operations in which such an event must engage us. Hoping, however, that you must have elsewhere learnt, with as much indignation as displeasure, a proceeding so injurious and flagrant on the part of a neighbouring nation, with which we were not at war, and which we had not provoked by any hostilities whatever; we now communicate to you, as to good friends and neighbours, the just alarm which we have reason to conceive, respecting the farther plans which the French may have formed against the remainder of our states, and the determined resolution we have formed of employing all our means to oppose them with effect.

The interest which your Republic has always taken in every thing which concerns us as well as our states, does not permit us to doubt that you will be particularly disposed in this disagreeable conjuncture to give us new proofs of it, as far as the situation and circumstances of your state will permit. Of this we flatter ourselves the more, as the connection which has always subsisted between the states of your Republic and our Duchy of Savoy, and the dispositions which we have always found in it to contribute, according to respective circumstances, to the preservation of the said Duchy in its ancient dependence on our dominion, assure us that you will not behold with indifference what has happened in the said Duchy, and the consequences which may thence arise to neighbouring states.

Referring the above to your wisdom and penetration, we can only assure you, that, notwithstanding the necessity under which we are at present of uniting all our forces on this side of the Alps, to secure Piedmont from an invasion by the French, we will omit nothing which may be in our power to repair the losses we have sustained; and we think we may particularly depend on the friendship of your Republic; and the more so, as its own interest is concerned; and to find it disposed to assist us in accomplishing our end, when the series of events shall permit. In the mean time we have heard, with great satisfaction, the measures which you have

so vigorously pursued, both to prevent the city of Geneva from sinking under the power of the French forces, which threatened it, and to secure your own state from any disagreeable event on their part: And we most ardently wish, that you would farther open to us the measures which you think necessary to be adopted, to remove still farther from your frontiers an enemy, which may justly be called the common one of all Europe. At the same time, if you think proper to combine any measures with us for that purpose, and which may contribute more effectually to the respective advantage of the two states, we shall hasten to receive, with as much pleasure as gratitude, every thing which you may propose. You may, consequently, from this moment, be persuaded, that we shall be continually disposed to concur, on our part, in whatever may be the most proper for attaining the desired common end; and we have reason to flatter ourselves, that the powers, our allies, and those who have guarantied our states, will find the case sufficiently urgent, and our cause sufficiently just, to induce them to hasten to give us that assistance, which we have a right to expect, in conformity with our treaties, and the pressing requisitions which we have made.

On this we pray God that he will take our most dear and great friends, allies, and confederates, under his holy protection.

Written at Turin, the 10th of October, the Year of Grace, 1792, and of our reign the 20th.

(Signed)

VICTOR AMADEUS.

Lord Robert Fitzgerald, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty to the Swiss Cantons, transmitted the following Note to the Helvetic Body, on the 30th Nov. 1793:

High and Mighty Lords, Seigniors, Burgomasters, &c. and the Counsellors of the Thirteen Respectable Swiss Cantons,

THE undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty thinks himself bound to express to you the great indignation which he has felt at the new outrage committed against your Excellencies, by those vile and ferocious men assembled at Paris, under the name of the Convention. Not having been able to corrupt your brave troops in the service of his Most Christian Majesty, and despairing to make them accomplices in their robberies, these factious men have disarmed, plundered, and murdered them. Europe will never forget the noble sacrifice of so many generous Swiss, who died in defending Louis XVI.; it will never forget the cruelties which those cannibals made them suffer! Stained with the blood of your brothers, and of a virtuous King, your friend and ally, and
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of his august spouse, and of an infinite number of innocent victims; authors of a most terrible war, which they undertook with the hopes of extending their territory over all Europe, at the moment when they have reached the last point of atrocity and madness, when they multiply more than ever their victims, and butcher one another, they have had the hardiness to call themselves your ally; they have not blushed to mention your treaty with the sovereign whom they brought to the scaffold; they have shewn a desire to strengthen their connection with you. Objects of universal execration, they have had the impudence, High and Mighty Lords, to make for you alone, of all Europe, this disgraceful exception! What connection can subsist between the freedom of the Swiss, and that horrible anarchy to which they have prostituted its name? What common tie can there be between a people, good, virtuous, religious, and the friends of morals and justice, and atheists, enemies of God and man, thirsting for blood and pillage? whose crimes for these five years past have exceeded a thousand times the crimes of former ages!

You know, High and Mighty Lords, that in their efforts to propagate their infamous doctrine beyond the limits of France, they have not respected your happy country. You can never forget the intrigues of their emissaries to destroy all respect for your laws! Nobody can believe, that these promoters of discord and anarchy, in attacking every principle of civilization in Europe, have any intention of preserving them in your states; or that they have renounced the project of exciting internal dissensions in them when an opportunity offers. The ravages which they have exercised in the Low Countries, in Savoy, and in the Bishopric of Bale, and wherever they have penetrated, under the name of the friends of the people, prove sufficiently what may be expected from their testimonies of friendship! There cannot subsist a durable peace between the wise councils of the Helvetic States and such plunderers. What then is the end of their perfidious caresses? They wish to conceal the dangers which threaten you; they have the hopes, no doubt chimerical, of corrupting your citizens, in diminishing the horrors with which they inspire them, to be able at a future period to surprise you amidst a fatal security.

The Minister of his Britannic Majesty will not decide, whether justice, and the true interest of a state, permit it to remain neuter, against those who would again reduce it to barbarism, in a war of almost all the powers of Europe, in a war where not only the existence of every established government, but even that of all kind of property, is at stake? He will only observe, that neutrality itself will not authorize any correspondence, directly or indirectly, with the factious or their agents. When two legitimate powers are
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at war, the connection of a State with either of them cannot injure their respective rights; but the present war being carried on against usurpers, any correspondence with them by a neutral state would be an acknowledgement of their authority, and consequently an act prejudicial to the allied powers.

His Britannic Majesty has too high an opinion of your wisdom, High and Mighty Lords, not to believe that you will despise the insinuations of the common enemy of all people, and that you will redouble your zeal and vigilance to avert from your country all those plagues which at once overwhelm the unhappy people of France!—At all times, and on every occasion, his Majesty will not cease to give you proofs of his friendship, and to interest himself in the maintenance of the independence, and of the ancient prosperity of your states, and of those of your allies.

Done at Berne, Nov. 30, 1793.

(Signed) ROB. STEPH. FITZGERALD,

Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty.

Answer of the Swiss Republic to Lord Robert Fitzgerald's Declaration.

YOUR Excellency, in a letter dated the 30th of November, thought proper to recommend to the serious consideration of the Helvetic Body, some important observations on the relative situation of the Republic to the belligerent powers.

These observations we have examined with all that care and attention which is due to the interests of our country, and we think that we afford your Excellency a proof to the esteem which we entertain for your character, by making an open and sincere exposition of our situation and our conduct.

However afflicting the remembrance of those terrible events in France (which your Excellency has brought to our recollection,) and the sad fate of our brethren who suffered so unfortunately, may be, yet our grief must nevertheless yield to the principles of our Constitution: these principles have rested for several centuries on the relations of peace, amity, and good neighbourhood with all the surrounding powers.

The operation of these principles has never been interrupted by foreign wars. A rigid and exact neutrality was the invariable maxim of our ancestors, and having received it as a sacred inheritance, we have conceived it to be our duty to abide by it in the present war. And this conduct has produced a salutary influence, not only on our external safety, but on our internal peace.

Accustomed

Accustomed to observe scrupulously all engagements entered into, we will neither wander from our declared neutrality, on any pretence whatever, nor will we listen to any insinuation which might give rise to just complaints.

It is for us to preserve the enjoyment of that happy and peaceful situation to which all our most zealous efforts tend. We will unite our force to repel even the slightest attempts that may be made to disturb our repose, or to undermine the foundation of it by any destructive principles.

It is towards this end that our foresight is directed by carefully guarding our frontiers, and by endeavouring to prevent any difficulties by a correspondence inseparable from our local relations.

We entreat your Excellency to assure his Britannic Majesty of the invariable determination of the Helvetic Body; and it is with entire confidence we expect, from his good-will, that following the example of his illustrious ancestors, who at all times have maintained the independence of the Helvetic Confederacy, he will continue henceforth to entertain a sincere affection for our prosperity and our repose.

We are, &c.

Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, Oct. 22.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting to the National Convention the translation of a letter, which has been addressed to me by the Minister of the Ottoman Porte. The Convention will there see what manœuvres have been employed at that court to discredit Citizen Semonville, appointed Ambassador in the room of the heretofore Count de Choisseul. As soon as the recall of the latter, and the nomination of the former, were known, the Ambassadors of Vienna, Berlin, and other courts, used every kind of intrigue to cause Citizen Semonville to be rejected by the Porte, and in this they have succeeded. The provisional executive council has already pursued proper measures to undeceive the Ottoman Porte, and to avenge the insult offered to this citizen.

(Signed)

LE BRUN.

Letter of M. Gouffier.

MY LORDS,

Constantinople, Aug. 10.

THOUGH I have not received these orders from your royal highnesses which I solicited two months ago, I hope you will deign to receive favourably the homage of my respectful devotion and unchangeable fidelity. The Bishop of Arras before

fore this time will have submitted to you some details respecting my situation, and the circumstances which were preparing. It was impossible that our tyrants should suffer themselves to be longer braved by the only faithful subject who remained in the whole diplomatic body; and that they should not attempt to seize a post from which they might hope to overthrow the great cause which your royal highnesses defended with so much glory and energy. Three days ago I received a letter of recall. It informs me, that I am to be succeeded by M. Semonville, and that he will be preceded by M. Chalgrain, formerly secretary to the embassy, whom I dismissed without doing him any injury, as I suffered him to enjoy his salary. He is a man of very small abilities, violent even to madness, who, when with me, appeared to be attached to pure royalty, and has now sold himself to the Jacobin horde. He desired me to deliver to him my credentials, and to give him the management of affairs as soon as I should take leave; for they will not even suffer me to wait for my successor, though he must already have embarked at Genoa, and cannot fail to arrive soon. The plans of this national ambassador are not doubtful, and I know that he is armed with every means proper to ensure their success. He intends proposing to the Porte an alliance founded on a basis calculated to mislead the Ottoman ministers. By money and intrigues he will raise up obstacles against the execution of the treaty of Sistovia, and will spare nothing to bring about a rupture either between this court and that of Vienna or of Petersburg. He will even go so far as to promise the assistance of a French squadron to reconquer the Crimea—a proposal which may produce great effect upon the Grand Seignior individually. Semonville will represent to him, that this squadron is just ready to leave Toulon, if the Porte will only shew the least uncertainty, which is always sufficient to prevent the court of Vienna from leaving defenceless that immense and dangerous frontier, extending from the Dniester to the Adriatic Gulph. Your royal highnesses are too enlightened not to perceive the fatal inconveniences which will arise from this negociation, even should it prove ineffectual, and you must recollect what importance Frederick the Great affixed to such a diversion, when, towards the end of the seven years war, that prince, who was so good a calculator, expended large sums to engage the Porte to give only some slight causes of alarm to the court of Vienna. I cannot, at the same time, conceal from you, that Semonville will find here great resources in the ambassadors of England and Poland, who both wait for him with an impatience which they can hardly hide.

Such, my Lords, are the dangers which I dreaded; such are the motives which forcibly command me not to abandon a place which the enemies of monarchy may occupy with so much advantage.

vantage. The same motives make it my duty at present to anticipate your orders, by neglecting no means of counteracting the perfidious insinuations of the National Assembly, by causing the Grand Signior to reject their emissary, or, if I cannot prevent him from arriving, to multiply obstacles before him, and to do every thing that I can to render his efforts abortive. I have not lost a moment to instruct and excite the Ottoman ministers, who entertain great respect for me. All those who had any influence over his highness have been immediately put in motion. They have perfectly served me, and my personal means alone would have perhaps been sufficient; but in an affair of so much importance, I should have been culpable, had I left any thing to chance, and had I not endeavoured by every possible method to ensure success. I at the same time concerted with Baron d'Herbert the combined plans which we ought to pursue, without suffering our union to be too visible. That minister entered into the business with all the warmth which could be expected from his zeal, and conducted it with that dexterity of which he has already given so many proofs. Direct and precipitate steps, on his part, would have been suspected; and, considering his present situation in regard to the Porte, scarcely any of the articles of the treaty of Sistovia being as yet executed by the Turks, his rash interference might have been prejudicial, as the Turks cannot listen without diffidence to a court, whose alliance might have been already useful to them, and believe that his advice was dictated by a real regard for the Ottoman empire.

M. d'Herbert has also succeeded in causing M. de Knobelsdorff to espouse the same cause with warmth, though he had no instructions on this subject from the King his master. As the first insinuations of that envoy extraordinary of the King of Prussia were not likely to produce the desired effect, M. d'Herbert prevailed on him to deliver officially to the Porte an energetic expression of his sentiments, and to request a conference with the Ottoman minister, which will take place in a few days, if necessary. Baron d'Herbert engaged at the same time the Russian *Chargé des Affaires*; and these three ministers presented to the Porte this morning memorials, of which I transmit you copies, which they themselves delivered to me, and permitted me to address to your royal highnesses.

You will doubtless consider it as your duty to make known to the court of Vienna, as well as to his Prussian Majesty, how sensible you are of the zeal which their ministers have shewn for the common cause, and for the confidence which they have reposed in me as one of the most faithful servants of the king, and of your royal highnesses, the only legal depositaries of his authority.

I take the liberty of requesting, that you would honour me at
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the court of Petersburg with some testimony of kindness, which may destroy the unfavourable impressions exerted against me at that court, by the basest intrigue and the blackest ingratitude; and which would become very painful to me, should they deprive me of any means of serving your royal highnesses.

I must inform you, that the Neapolitan envoy has communicated to the Porte a letter from M. D'Alton, in which that minister, informing him of the nomination of Semonville, delineates his character under the blackest and most detestable colours. I shall not enter into a farther detail of the means I have employed to support those combined measures, as the agents of them are known to your royal highnesses, and as the plan they must pursue depends upon the manners of the Turks, and the usages of the Ottoman empire.

Chalgrain will arrive to-day or to-morrow—but I shall certainly not yield up my place to him, and in any event, I shall not take leave until I have received orders from your highnesses.

If we can cause the national ambassador to the Porte to be rejected, or if we can only retard his admission for some months, by removing all fear of a formidable diversion, we should gain a real victory, and acquire time to obtain a most brilliant one over those villains who threaten Europe with general subversion.

I am, with most profound respect, your most humble and most obedient servant,

(Signed)

CHOISSEUL-GOUFFIER.

Memorial presented to the Porte by the Imperial Internuncio.

THE sanguinary faction of the Jacobins, wishing to diffuse every where that spirit of discord and anarchy by which they are animated, have dispatched to Constantinople one of their most dangerous members, named Semonville, a man so notorious for the perversity of his principles, that several courts have already refused to receive him as an ambassador, or to admit him into their territories. The execrable projects of this emissary, known to the imperial and royal courts, tend to nothing less than to destroy that perfect harmony, so happily established between the two empires, in order to prepare a diversion favourable to those hordes of villains, whom his august allies are endeavouring to deprive of the power of subverting all Europe. The undersigned Internuncio has too often had an opportunity of admiring, in the proceedings of the Sublime Porte, its exalted wisdom and its just sentiments of its dignity, to dare suffer himself for a moment to think it will so far debase itself, as to receive, in a public capacity, before that throne where honour sits
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with majesty, the most worthless of these factious men, commissioned to offer the most insidious proposals; but as evil-minded or ill-informed persons affect to represent the admission of Semonville as a thing indifferent in itself, it is the strict duty of the undersigned to extinguish their voice by a formal remonstrance, and to declare, that if, contrary to the intention of the allied powers, and contrary to all probability, Semonville should be admitted, the court must suppose that the most powerful interest, awakened by deceitful offers, has prevailed over the only course prescribed to the Sublime Porte by the extreme delicacy of its honour, that of absolutely rejecting an emissary, sent abroad by the enemies, not only of the allied powers, but of the whole human race. In short, the undersigned flatters himself, that the explanation which he has had the honour of officially requiring by the present memorial, will serve to strengthen the confidence which his Imperial Majesty already has in the valuable friendship and exalted sentiments of the Sublime Porte.

After this information on my part, will not his Imperial Majesty have reason to suspect the greatest coolness on the part of his friend, should he not hesitate to receive and acknowledge as ambassador one of the principal members of that sect who are his enemies? Will not those powers, who are neighbours to the Ottoman Empire, be alarmed at the possibility of the success of a negotiation, the intention of which is to make the Porte again take up arms against them? These alarms will give rise to measures which prudence prescribes, and to suspicions which must necessarily affect that harmony which has been just happily established by a peace.

When I propose to the Sublime Porte to reject M. Semonville, I do not mean that it should reject every other minister whom France may send: This would be declaring myself an enemy to the new constitution; but as a minister is only the agent, who maintains the bonds of amity between two courts, a court, which may find in an individual qualities disagreeable to it, has a right to reject him, and to require another. By refusing to receive M. Semonville, the Sublime Porte will, in no manner, break its connection with France.

Aug. 9, 1792.

Memorial presented to the Porte by the Prussian Envoy.

AS soon as the undersigned learnt that M. Semonville was appointed ambassador from France to the Ottoman Porte, he thought it his duty, and of the utmost importance to the Sublime Porte, to communicate to it some information on that subject. He made

made the strongest remonstrances, in order that it might oppose the arrival; but as these remonstrances had no effect, he has been induced to present, in this memorial, a detail of the reasons which made him pursue those steps.

M. Semonville, appointed some time ago minister of the court of France at the court of Turin, was rejected, because he was known to be a zealous Jacobin in his conduct at Genoa, where he stirred up the people against the government, an usual and favourite conduct of the Jacobins, who, after having shaken the throne of France, and spread licentiousness and disorder throughout the whole kingdom, have resolved to seduce the people of all countries, to preach up revolt to them, and to instigate them to murder their Sovereigns.

The existence of M. Semonville in any country is dangerous, for he is a Jacobin, that is to say, a member of a villainous sect, composed of mad fanatics, inspired with democratic rage, sworn enemies and avowed assassins of all sovereigns, against whom they employ perfidy, treachery, poniards, and poison: All means are equal to them, provided they can deliver the earth from *despots*, an injurious title which they give to lawful sovereigns. Such is their language, and such their morality—an infernal morality, which they have the impudence to propagate in the face of the whole world. Such are all the Jacobins—such is M. Semonville; and shall such a monster approach the foot of the sacred throne of the emperor of the Ottomans? This idea fills me with horror; my heart, alarmed for days which are precious to him, has spoken; but should it be possible that this true language of my heart is not heard, I can still add that of policy. In the first place, it is contrary to the dignity of so great a sovereign to receive as a minister a man already rejected and despised by another court; *but the King my master, now at war, not against France, but against the Jacobins, and the unhappy people whom they have seduced, &c.*

This memorial, which is very long, concludes, like that of the Imperial Internuncio, by formally demanding “ that the Porte “ will refuse to receive Semonville as ambassador.”

Extract from the Dispatch of the Minister of the Ottoman Porte.

OUR most dear and sincere friends, whose end we wish may be happy, it is evident, that in order to preserve the good harmony which subsists between France and our Sublime Porte, the ambassadors sent by France should be men distinguished for their talents, wisdom, and judgement. Hitherto the Sublime Porte has had reason to commend the ambassadors sent to it by that power. We have now learnt, that the ambassador residing at

at present at the Sublime Porte has been recalled; and that one named Semonville, who has observed an imprudent conduct in other courts, has been chosen to succeed him; we have, therefore, written you this friendly letter, to inform you, that it is our desire that you would appoint another person, more capable of discharging this important and useful mission to the greatest advantage of the two powers. When this letter shall reach you, by the grace of God, our desire will be fully known to you.

At Constantinople, the well-guarded.

Memorial presented by Order of the Grand Seignior to the Ministers of the Christian Princes resident at Constantinople.

AS the present war between France and the powers of Prussia, Austria, England, and Holland, will give rise to battles and attacks, both by sea and land, whilst it is well known that the said powers are connected by friendship with the Sublime Porte, and that the latter is neutral in this war, it becomes necessary to renew an ancient regulation of the year 1194 (which answers to 1780) when some of these powers were at war, in virtue of which the vessels of these powers were to abstain from engaging in the ports of Turkey, near its coasts, under the cannon of its fortresses, and in places lying within three miles of the shores of the White Sea, both in Asia and Europe, &c. In case of an engagement in the open sea, between ships of the belligerent powers, none of the Captains of the Ottoman fleet, nor any other naval officers or commanders, shall intermeddle, or give any marks of partiality in favour of either party, &c.

Instructions to the Captain Pacha.

THE present war between France and the powers of Prussia, Germany, England, and Holland, and the hostilities which are now carrying on, making it manifestly evident that battles and mutual attacks will take place both by sea and land; and the said powers being connected by friendship with the Sublime Porte, which is entirely neutral; and as in times past, and particularly during the years 1194 and 1195 (which correspond with the years 1780 and 1781 of the Christian æra) when some of the said powers were at war, a regulation was made, which was then communicated and presented in a memorial to the Ministers of the belligerent powers, in order that they might execute it with all diligence; and as orders were issued, addressed to the Grand Admiral of this empire, for protecting trading vessels,

vessels, which navigated the seas under my jurisdiction in the Archipelago, both on the coasts of Asia and of Europe—according to this regulation, it was established that the vessels of the said powers, which might be under the cannon of fortresses at the entrance of harbours near trading ports, and within three miles of them, should abstain from molesting each other, or committing mutual hostilities; and that those who might transgress in this respect should be repulsed, and amicably reprehended by their respective consuls.

That such of his subjects as might wish to enter themselves as sailors, with a view of privateering, should be seized and punished.

That none of our Mussulmen subjects, or others, should take charge of merchandize and effects, in ships belonging to the said powers at war, without having a document or act from the consuls.

That in case any battle or action should take place between the ships of the said powers in the open sea, none of the commanders of my Imperial fleet, naval captains, or officers, should dare to interfere, or to give marks of partiality, by supporting any of the parties.

Having, therefore, found it necessary at present to issue the same Imperial order concerning the above regulations, these presents are expedited to you by the Captain Pacha, the tenor of which is as follows :

The ships belonging to the powers at war shall abstain from molesting each other, from committing hostilities, and from giving each other battle at the entrance of harbours, and near the trading ports in my jurisdiction, under the cannon of fortresses, and within three miles of them. In consequence of this, memorials have been delivered on the part of the Sublime Porte to each of the Ministers, and to the Chargé d'Affaires of the said powers, who reside at my port of Felicity, the contents of which they must communicate to their respective courts in writing, and to all those whom it may concern, in order that the said naval regulation may be observed, and that they may give an answer, by memorial, to my Sublime Porte, to be registered in its department.

As all the powers engaged in the present war are connected in friendship with my Sublime Porte, you will take care to give orders, by your particular mandates, and to recommend to all the naval commanders who are in the islands of the Archipelago, and to all others whom it may concern, that on account of our neutrality they must abstain from any act contrary to anterior orders, and to the regulations above specified; and that they must be careful not to make the least movement in favour of either party.

You

You must pay strict attention to every thing specified in the present order, which has been issued, that as soon as it is known to you, and communicated to the English and Dutch ministers, you may transmit orders, by your own mandates, to judges, commandants, and officers, as well as to commanders of fortresses, captains, and commandants of my Imperial fleet, and to all others whom it may concern, and who may be in the islands of the Archipelago, and in the fortresses and ports both in Asia and Europe.

And, as has been above specified, you will not permit vessels belonging to France, Germany, Prussia, England, and Holland, to commit hostilities against each other, under the cannon of fortresses, nor at the entrance of ports, or within three miles of them; and those who may transgress in this respect shall be amicably reprimanded by their consuls.

You must be careful, that no bad subjects may enter as soldiers and sailors, with the idea of privateering: and as soon as you are informed of such circumstance, you must seize the offenders, and bring them to condign punishment.

You must take care also, that none of our Mussulmen subjects or others, shall take charge of effects in vessels belonging to the said powers, without having previously received a document from their respective consuls.

That none of our naval officers or commanders may interfere in the engagements which may take place between the ships of the said powers, on the open sea, and that they shall shew no partiality to either party.

Finally, that as all these powers are friends to the Sublime Porte, care must be taken to shew no preference to either party; and you must act with prudence, in such a manner as to do nothing which may be contrary to the good friendship which subsists between them and this high empire. You must do your utmost endeavours to see the above regulations put in execution, that it may be every where published; and that those who offend against it may be brought to punishment.

Written in the middle of the month of Schaban, in the year 1207 of the Hegira.

*Letter from the Minister of the French Republic to the Secretary
of the United States of America.*

*Philadelphia, Feb. 6th, 1793.—Second
Year of the Republic.*

IN conformity to the orders I have just received, I am eager to notify to the Government of the United States, in the name of the Provisionary Executive Council charged with the administration of our Government, that the French nation has constituted herself a Republic.

This notification would have been accompanied with fresh credentials, if the basis which ought to be established on this head had been finally regulated, and if the Executive Council had not chosen rather to manifest as soon as possible the resolution taken by the whole nation of declaring the abolition of royalty, and the creation of a Republic in France. Independent of the interest which this great determination of a nation, that has given her concurrence to the defence of Liberty, and the establishment of Independence, ought to inspire here, it will doubtless also be considered by the United States as a new pledge of the close friendship which subsists between the two nations. In this persuasion the Executive Council of the French Republic has charged me to assure your government of her dispositions, which are likewise those of my nation, to rivet the ties of our friendship with you, and to multiply between the two nations commercial connections of reciprocal utility.

I congratulate myself upon being able to transmit to you the expression of sentiments in which I participate to the utmost extent, and of which my conduct shall never cease to bear an invariable testimony.

(Signed) **TERNAUT.**

*Answer of the American Secretary of State to the Officer of the
French Ministry.*

SIR,

Philadelphia, Feb. 23, 1793.

IHAVE laid before the President of the United States the business which you communicated to me on the 13th instant, in the name of the Provisionary Executive Council charged with the administration of your government.

The President receives with great satisfaction this mark of attention on the part of the Executive Council of France, to inform us of the determination taken by the National Convention, even before the new official arrangements were finally settled.

Be

Be persuaded, Sir, that the Government and the Citizens of the United States behold, with the most sincere pleasure, every progress of your nation towards her happiness, as essentially connected with her liberty; and he considers the union of principles and views between both countries, as a tie by which their interests and affairs are the more closely riveted.

We feel a lively desire, that our mutual dispositions may operate a common advantage, in inducing us to establish our commercial intercourse on principles equally favourable to Natural Rights, to Liberty, and to those of our own respective governments.

(Signed)

JEFFERSON.

Proclamation by the President of the United States of America.

WHEREAS it appears that a state of war exists between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain, and the United Netherlands, of the one part, and France on the other, and the duty and interest of the United States require, that they should with sincerity and good faith adopt and pursue a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers:

I have therefore thought fit, by these presents, to declare the disposition of the United States to observe the conduct aforesaid towards those powers respectively, and to exhort and warn the citizens of the United States carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatsoever which may in any manner tend to contravene such disposition.

And I do hereby also make known, that whosoever of the citizens of the United States shall render himself liable to punishment or forfeiture under the law of nations, by committing, aiding, or abetting, hostilities against any of the said powers, or by carrying to any of them those articles which are deemed contraband by the modern usage of nations, will not receive the protection of the United States against such punishment or forfeiture; and further, that I have given instructions to those officers to whom it belongs, to cause prosecutions to be instituted against all persons who shall, within the cognizance of the courts of the United States, violate the law of nations, with respect to the powers at war, or any of them.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the 22d day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the seventeenth,

By the President,
T. JEFFERSON.

G. WASHINGTON, (L. S.)

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Citizens of Philadelphia, at a General Meeting held at the State House, in pursuance of an Adjournment, on Friday the 17th of May, 1793.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Chairman.

The Minutes of the Proceedings of the last Meeting being read, Dr. David Rittenhouse, Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare a draft of an address, congratulating Citizen Genet, the Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France, on his arrival in America, made report, and the same being read and approved, was unanimously adopted in the following terms:

To Edmund Charles Genet, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France to the United States, the Address of the Citizens of Philadelphia.

SIR,

THE citizens of Philadelphia are anxious to convey their congratulations upon your arrival in terms the most cordial and acceptable. We have with pleasure, on former occasions, acknowledged our obligations, and declared our attachment, to the people of France; but at this moment we are peculiarly gratified, by recognizing in the Minister of our first and best ally, the Representative of a free Republic.

Impressed with the value of our political independence—recollecting with an honest pride the glory and success which, in the pursuit of that object, crowned the virtue and fortitude of America—and estimating the present reputation and prosperity of the union as blessings resulting from the Revolution—we cannot, without gratitude, consider how great a portion of our triumph and our happiness was derived from the zealous and disinterested aid of your countrymen; nor can we, without dissimulation, suppress our joy, that the nation, which so generously contributed to rescue the liberties of America, has, at length, with unparalleled magnanimity, established her own.

From such feelings, Sir, we have been naturally led to contemplate the struggles of France with a fraternal eye, sympathizing in all her calamities, and exulting in all her successes: but there is another interest—the interest of freedom and equality—which adds to the force of our affections, and renders the cause of France important to every Republic, and dear to all the human race.

Be assured, therefore, that (justly regarding all cultivation of republican principles as the best security for the permanency of our own popular government) we rest our favourite hopes, at this momentous crisis, on the conduct of France, and earnestly giving

giving to the national exertions our wishes and our prayers, we cannot resist the pleasing hope, that, although America is not a party in the existing war, she may still be able, in a state of peace, to demonstrate the sincerity of her friendship, by affording very useful assistance to the citizens of her sister Republic.

The well-earned character of a republican and a patriot, has ensured for you the warmest sentiments of personal respect and esteem: and, while the law of nations and the rights of treaty give dignity and energy to your official station, the endeavours of the citizens will not, we trust, be ineffectual, in rendering your residence in Philadelphia agreeable to you, and honourable to ourselves.

By order of the Meeting,

(Signed)

CHARLES BIDDLE, Chairman.

Philadelphia, May 17, 1793.

Attest. ROBERT HENRY DUNKIN, Sec.

Citizen Genet, Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic, to General Washington, President of the United States.

New York, August 13, 1793,
2d Year of the Republic.

SIR,

INTRUSTED in this part of the world with the interests and rights of the French people, as you are with those of the citizens of America, I have sworn to my country, and imposed it as a sacred duty on myself, never to permit private considerations, or other motives foreign from the general weal, to impede me in what I conceive the line of duty. My conduct has accordingly been marked with all the energy and frankness which ever characterize a true republican. To you alone, through the Secretary of State, have I complained of the principles you have adopted, and remonstrated against decisions which have resulted therefrom. To you alone have I declared that the Federal Government, far from manifesting any regard for our generous conduct towards this country for the new advantages which we were offering to her commerce, or for the reiterated demonstrations of our real and disinterested friendship, were sacrificing our interests to those of our enemies, by their interpretation of the treaties which exist between us. To you have I represented, without reserve, that this conduct did not appear to correspond with the views of the people of America, with their desire to observe with fidelity their public engagements, or with their affectionate regard for the cause of liberty, upon which their very existence and prosperity depend. Certain decisions of your tribunals, and verdicts of your

juries, added to the sentiments of your fellow citizens, publicly expressed, might permit me without a crime to draw this inference.

Nevertheless, certain persons, actuated by views which time will develop, despairing to attack my principles, have descended to personal abuse, in hopes of withdrawing from me that esteem which the public feel and avow for the Representative of the French Republic. They publish, with great warmth, that I have insulted you, and that I have threatened you with an Appeal to the People; as if you would permit any one with impunity to treat you with disrespect; or, as if the slightest hint of an Appeal, which a magistrate deserving of his high office should ardently desire, was to you the greatest offence I could offer.

It is become necessary, Sir, to dissipate these dark calumnies by truth and publicity: I dare, therefore, to expect from your candour and probity an explicit declaration, that "I have never
" intimated to you an intention of appealing to the public; that
" it is not true that a difference in political sentiments has ever
" betrayed me to forget what was due to your character, or to
" the exalted reputation you had acquired by humbling a —,
" against whom you fought in the cause of liberty." A publication of your answer will be the only reply which shall be given to those party men who never fail to confound the individual with affairs of state, which they too often make use of as a pretext for their zeal, and a reason for dastardly appearing under anonymous signatures.

As to myself, I have always openly declared what I thought, and signed what I had written; and if others have supposed they could advance my views by newspaper publications and paragraphs, they are much deceived. A good cause needs no advocate—Time and truth will make it triumph in spite of its implacable enemies, and the present cold indifference of some who were its ancient friends.

I have the honour, &c.

Mr. Jefferson's Answer.

SIR,

Philadelphia, Aug. 16, 1793,

THE President of the United States has received the letter which you addressed to him from New York, on the 13th instant; and I am desired to observe to you, that it is not the established course for the diplomatic characters residing here to have any direct correspondence with him. The Secretary of State is the organ through which their communications should pass.

The

The President does not conceive it to be within the line of propriety or duty for him to bear evidence against a declaration, which, whether made to him or others, is perhaps immaterial; he therefore declines interfering in the case.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,

S I R,

Your most humble Servant,
(Signed) THOMAS JEFFERSON.

*To the Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Republic of France.*

*George Washington, President of the United States of America,
to all whom it may concern.*

THE **T**heur Antoine Charbonet Duplaine, heretofore having produced to me his commission as Vice Consul for the Republic of France, within the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and having thereon received from me an Exequatur, bearing date the 5th day of June, 1793, recognizing him as such, and declaring him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges, as are allowed to Vice Consuls of the French Republic by the laws, treaties, and conventions in that case made and provided; and the said Sieur Duplaine having, under colour of his said office, committed sundry encroachments and infractions of the law of the land, and particularly having caused a vessel to be rescued with an armed force out of the custody of an officer of justice, who had arrested the same by process from his court, and it being therefore no longer fit, nor consistent with the respect and obedience due to the laws, that the Sieur Duplaine should be permitted to continue in the exercise and enjoyment of the said functions, privileges, and powers, these are therefore to declare, that I do no longer recognize the said Antoine Charbonet Duplaine as Vice Consul of the Republic of France in any part of these United States, nor permit him to exercise or enjoy any of the functions, powers, or privileges allowed to the Vice Consuls of that nation; and that I do hereby wholly revoke and annul the said Exequatur heretofore given, and do declare the same to be absolutely null and void from this day forward.

In testimony whereof I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand this 10th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1793, and in the Independence of the United States of America the eighteenth.

By the President,
THO. JEFFERSON,

GEO. WASHINGTON.
Citizen

*Citizen Genet, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic,
to Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State.*

New York, Oct. 27, 1793.

Second Year of the French Republic.

I HAVE just received, together with your letter of the 3d instant, the dismissal of Citizen Duplaine, Vice Consul at Boston, and I hasten to declare to you, that I do not acknowledge its validity, because the Constitution of the United States has not given the President the right which he now appears desirous to exercise—it has impowered him, as First Minister of the American people, to admit and to receive the Ministers of foreign nations, sent to the great American Confederation, and their Consular Agents, distributed to the particular States; but in confiding to him this official function, it has not given him the power of discharging them, to send them away, or to suspend them, when once they have been admitted. Such an authority cannot be exerted, Sir, but by the Sovereign of the Agent, or by the one to which he is sent. On the part of their own Sovereign, their recall can only be the object of his particular will, or a consequence of negotiations began with him for that object. On the part of the Sovereign to whom he is sent, a dismissal can be the result only of an act of regular justice, or of an arbitrary act. If it is a national act of justice, the Sovereign should be furnished with every possible light upon so important an object, that he may be enabled to prove to the foreign Sovereign, that his Minister was unworthy of his confidence, and that the dismissal or suspension was indispensable. If it is an act merely arbitrary, it is among the class of acts of aggression, and becomes a cause of war; and you know, Sir, that in this respect the constitution of the United States has reserved to the Representatives of the People the right of declaring it. I do not recollect what the worm-eaten writings of Grotius, Puffendorff, and Vattel, say on this subject—I thank God I have forgot what these hired Jurisprudists have written upon the rights of nations, at a period when they were all enchained. But the fundamental points of your liberty, and our own, are engraven in my memory in characters not to be effaced, and the rights of man are enclosed in my breast with the source of life. I have incessantly before my eyes your constitution, and our own; and it is because I fully feel the just and wise intentions of those who founded them, that I demand of you, Sir, to ask the President of the United States to procure an examination, by the Legislature representing the Sovereign People of Massachusetts, of the conduct of Citizen Duplaine, in the same manner as I have demanded an examination of my own in the ensuing Congress.

In

In governments like ours, political affairs can only be judged by political bodies, and if the Vice Consul Duplaine has infringed the particular laws of Massachusetts, or the general laws of the Union, which that government is bound to support, to that state the cognizance of a crime against the Majesty of the nation belongs, in the first instance, and it is for her officers to announce it to the federal government, in order that the foreign agent found to have violated the laws of the country, may receive punishment from his sovereign if he merits it. I insist with the more confidence upon this step, Sir, as the attorney for the district of Boston made three efforts to procure a bill to be found at the circuit court against citizen Duplaine, and three times a popular and virtuous jury threw out his complaint, and this Vice Consul was finally acquitted in the most honourable manner. How could, in fact, any room for accusation against him be found, since he only acted in conformity to the treaties, to his instructions, to the decisions of the federal government, communicated to all the states, which even trust to the care of the French Consuls the prizes supposed to be made within the jurisdiction of the United States, and as he proved incontestably, that he never had any intention of resisting, by force, the orders intimated to him by judicial authority, although they were contrary to the political rights of the French nation.

GENET.

*Speech of General Washington, in the House of Representatives,
December 3, 1793.*

Fellow citizens of the Senate and of the House of
Representatives,

SINCE the commencement of the term, for which I have been again called into office, no fit occasion has arisen for expressing to my fellow-citizens at large, the deep and respectful sense which I feel, of the renewed testimony of public approbation. While, on the one hand, it awakened my gratitude for all those instances of affectionate partiality with which I have been honoured by my country; on the other, it could not prevent an earnest wish for that retirement, from which no private consideration should ever have torn me. But influenced by the belief, that my conduct would be estimated according to its real motives; and that the people, and the authorities derived from them, would support exertions, having nothing personal for their object, I have obeyed the suffrage which commanded me to resume the executive power; and I humbly implore that Being, on whose will the fate of nations depends, to crown with success our mutual endeavours for the general happiness.

As

As soon as the war in Europe had embased those powers with whom the United States have the most extensive relations, there was reason to apprehend that our intercourse with them might be interrupted, and our disposition for peace drawn into question by the suspicions too often entertained by belligerent nations. It seemed therefore to be my duty, to admonish our citizens of the consequences of a contraband trade, and of hostile acts to any of the parties; and to obtain, by a declaration of the existing legal state of things, an easier admission of our right to the immunities belonging to our situation. Under these impressions the Proclamation, which will be laid before you, was issued.

In this posture of affairs, both new and delicate, I resolved to adopt general rules, which should conform to the treaties, and assert the privileges of the United States. These were reduced into a system, which will be communicated to you. Although I have not thought myself at liberty to forbid the sale of the prizes, permitted by our treaty of commerce with France, to be brought into our ports; I have not refused to cause them to be restored, when they were taken within the protection of our territory, or by vessels commissioned, or equipped in a warlike form, within the power of the United States.

It rests with the wisdom of Congress to correct, improve, or enforce this plan of protection; and it will probably be found expedient to extend the legal code, and the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, to many cases, which, though dependent on principles already recognized, demand some further provisions.

When individuals shall, within the United States, array themselves in hostility against any of the powers at war, or enter upon military expeditions, or enterprizes, within the jurisdiction of the United States, or usurp and exercise judicial authority within the United States; or where the penalties or violations of the law of nations may have been indistinctly marked, or are inadequate, these offences cannot receive too early and close an attention, and require prompt and decisive remedies.

Whatever those remedies may be, they will be well administered by the judiciary, who possess a long-established course of investigation, effectual process, and officers in the habit of executing it.

In like manner, as several of the courts have *doubted*, under particular circumstances, their power to liberate the vessels of a nation at peace, and even of a citizen of the United States, although seized under a false colour of being hostile property; and have denied their power to liberate certain captures within the protection of our territory; it would seem proper to regulate their jurisdiction in these points. But if the executive is to be the resort in either of the two last-mentioned cases, it is hoped that

that he will be authorized by law, to have facts ascertained by the courts, when, for his own information, he shall request it.

I cannot recommend to your notice measures for the fulfilment of *our* duties to the rest of the world, without again pressing upon you the necessity of placing ourselves in a condition of complete defence, and of exacting from *them* the fulfilment of *their* duties towards us. The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion, that, contrary to the order of human events, they will for ever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms, with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known, that we are at all times ready for war. The documents which will be presented to you will shew the amount, and kinds of arms and military stores now in our magazines and arsenals; and yet an addition even to these supplies cannot with prudence be neglected, as it would leave nothing to the uncertainty of procuring a warlike apparatus in the moment of public danger.

Nor can such arrangements, with such objects, be exposed to the censure or jealousy of the warmest friends of Republican Government. They are incapable of abuse in the hands of the militia, who ought to possess a pride in being the depositary of the force of the Republic, and may be trained to a degree of energy equal to every military exigency of the United States. But it is an inquiry which cannot be too solemnly pursued, whether the act, "more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States," has organized them so as to produce their full effect; whether your own experience in the several states has not detected some imperfections in the scheme; and whether a material feature in an improvement of it ought not to be, to afford an opportunity for the study of those branches of the military art which can scarcely ever be obtained by practice alone?

The connection of the United States with Europe has become extremely interesting. The occurrences which relate to it, and have passed under the knowledge of the Executive, will be exhibited to Congress in a subsequent communication.

When we contemplate the war on our frontiers, it may be truly affirmed, that every reasonable effort has been made to adjust the causes of dissension with the Indians north of the Ohio.—The instructions given to the commissioners evince a moderation and equity, proceeding from a sincere love of peace, and a liberality, having no restriction but the essential interest and dignity of the United States. The attempt, however, of an amicable negotiation having been frustrated,

frustrated, the troops have marched to act offensively. Although the proposed treaty did not arrest the progress of military preparation, it is doubtful how far the advance of the season before good faith justified active movements, may retard them, during the remainder of the year. From the papers and intelligence, which relate to this important subject, you will determine whether the deficiency in the number of troops, granted by law, shall be compensated by succours of militia, or additional encouragements shall be proposed to recruits.

An anxiety has been also demonstrated by the executive for peace with the Creeks and Cherokees. The former have been relieved with corn and with clothing, and offensive measures against them prohibited during the recess of congress. To satisfy the complaints of the latter, prosecutions have been instituted for the violences committed upon them. But the papers, which will be delivered to you, disclose the critical footing on which we stand in regard to both those tribes; and it is with Congress to pronounce what shall be done.

After they shall have provided for the present emergency, it will merit their most serious labours to render tranquillity with the savages permanent, by creating ties of interest. Next to a vigorous execution of justice on the violators of peace, the establishment of commerce with the Indian nations, in behalf of the United States, is most likely to conciliate their attachment. But it ought to be conducted without fraud, without extortion; with constant and plentiful supplies; with a ready market for the commodities of the Indians, and a stated price for what they give in payment, and receive in exchange. Individuals will not purchase such a traffic, unless they be allured by the hopes of profit; but it will be enough for the United States to be reimbursed only.—Should this recommendation accord with the opinion of Congress, they will recollect that it cannot be accomplished by any means yet in the hands of the executive.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The Commissioners charged with the settlement of the accounts between the United and Individual States, concluded their important functions within the time limited by law; and the balances struck in their report, which will be laid before Congress, have been placed on the books of the treasury.

On the first day of June last, an instalment of one million of florins became payable on the loans of the United States in Holland. This was adjusted by a prolongation of the period of reimbursement, in nature of a new loan, at an interest of five per cent, for the term of ten years; and the expenses of this operation were a commission of three per cent.

The first instalment of the loan of two millions of dollars from the bank of the United States has been paid, as was directed by law. For the second it is necessary that provision should be made.

No pecuniary consideration is more urgent than the redemption and discharge of the public debt: on none can delay be more injurious, or an œconomy of time more valuable.

The productiveness of the public revenues hitherto has continued to equal the anticipations which were formed of it; but it is not expected to prove commensurate with all the objects which have been suggested. Some auxiliary provisions will, therefore, it is presumed, be requisite; and it is hoped that these may be made consistently with due regard to the convenience of our citizens, who cannot but be sensible of the true wisdom of encountering a small present addition to their contributions, to obviate a future accumulation of burdens.

But here I cannot forbear to recommend a repeal of the tax on the transportation of the public prints. There is no resource so firm for the government of the United States, as the affections of the people guided by an enlightened policy; and to this primary good, nothing can conduce more than a faithful representation of public proceedings, diffused, without restraint, throughout the United States.

An estimate of the appropriations necessary for the current service of the ensuing year, and a statement of a purchase of arms and military stores, made during the recess, will be presented to Congress.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

The several subjects to which I have now referred, open a wide range to your deliberation, and involve some of the choicest interests of our common country. Permit me to bring to your remembrance the magnitude of your task.—Without an unprejudiced coolness, the welfare of the government may be hazarded; without harmony, as far as consists of freedom of sentiment, its dignity may be lost. But as the legislative proceedings of the United States will never, I trust, be reproached for the want of temper or candour, so shall not the public happiness languish, from the want of my strenuous and warmest co-operation.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, Dec. 3, 1793.

Message from General Washington to the House of Representatives, Dec. 5, 1793.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,

AS the present situation of the several nations of Europe, and especially of those with which the United States have important relations, cannot but render the state of things between them and us, matter of interesting inquiry to the legislature, and may indeed give rise to deliberations to which they alone are competent, I have thought it my duty to communicate to them certain correspondences which have taken place.

The Representatives and Executive bodies of France have manifested generally a friendly attachment to this country; have given advantages to our commerce and navigation; and have made overtures for placing these advantages on a permanent ground; a decree, however, of the National Assembly, subjecting vessels laden with provisions to be carried into their ports, and making enemy's goods lawful prize in the vessel of a friend, contrary to our treaty, though revoked at one time as to the United States, has been since extended to their vessels also, as has been recently stated to us. Representations on this subject will be immediately given in charge to our minister there, and the result shall be communicated to the legislature.

It is with extreme concern I have to inform you, that the proceedings of the person whom they have unfortunately appointed their Minister Plenipotentiary here have breathed nothing of the friendly spirit of the nation which sent him; their tendency on the contrary has been to involve us in a war abroad, and discord and anarchy at home. So far as his acts, or those of his agents, have threatened our immediate commitment in the war, or flagrant insult to the authority of the laws, their effect has been counteracted by the ordinary cognizance of the laws, and by an exertion of the powers confided to me. Where their danger was not imminent, they have been borne with, from sentiments of regard to his nation, from a sense of their friendship towards us, from a conviction that they would not suffer us to remain long exposed to the action of a person who has so little respected our mutual dispositions, and, I will add, from a reliance on the firmness of my fellow-citizens in their principles of peace and order. In the mean time I have respected and pursued the stipulations of our treaties, according to what I judged their true sense; and have withheld no act of friendship which their affairs have called for from us, and which justice to others left us free to perform. I have gone farther—rather than employ force for the restitution of certain

certain vessels which I deemed the United States bound to restore, I thought it more advisable to satisfy the parties, by avowing it to be my opinion, that if restitution were not made, it would be incumbent on the United States to make compensation. The papers now communicated will more particularly apprise you of these transactions.

The vexations and spoilation understood to have been committed on our vessels and commerce by the cruisers and officers of some of the belligerent powers, appeared to require attention. The proofs of these however not having been brought forward, the description of citizens supposed to have suffered were notified, that on furnishing them to the Executive Power, due measures would be taken to obtain redress of the past, and more effectual provisions against the future. Should such documents be furnished, proper representations will be made thereon, with a just reliance on a redress proportioned to the exigency of the case.

The British government having undertaken, by orders to the commanders of their armed vessels, to restrain generally our commerce in corn and other provisions to their own ports and those of their friends, the instructions now communicated were immediately forwarded to our minister at that court. In the mean time some discussions on the subject took place between him and them—these are also laid before you; and I may expect to learn the result of his special instructions in time to make it known to the legislature during their present session.

Very early after the arrival of a British minister here, mutual explanations on the execution of the treaty of peace were entered into with that minister; these are now laid before you for your information.

On the subjects of mutual interest between this country and Spain, negotiations and conferences are now depending. The public requiring that the present state of these should be made known to the legislature in confidence only, they shall be the subject of a separate and subsequent communication.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

GEORGE R.

Additional Instructions to the Commanders of all our Ships of War and Privateers, that have, or may have, Letters of (L. S.) Marque against France. Given at our Court at St. James's, the 6th day of November, 1793, in the thirty-fourth Year of our Reign.

THAT they shall stop and detain all ships laden with goods, the produce of any colony belonging to France, or carrying provisions or other supplies for the use of such colony, and shall bring

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the same, with their cargoes, to legal adjudication, in our Courts of Admiralty.

By his Majesty's command.

(Signed)

HENRY DUNDAS.

GEORGE R.

Instructions to the Commanders of British Ships of War and Privateers that have, or may have, Letters of Marque against France. Given at our Court at St. James's, the 8th day of January, 1794.

WHEREAS, by a former instruction to the commanders of our ships of war and of privateers, dated the 6th day of November, 1793, We signified that they should stop and detain all ships loaden with goods the produce of any colony belonging to France, or carrying provisions, or other supplies, for the use of the colony, and should bring the same with their cargoes to legal adjudication: We are pleased to revoke the said instruction; and in lieu thereof, We have thought fit to issue these our instructions, to be duly observed by the commanders of our ships of war and privateers that have, or may have, letters of marque against France.

1st. That they shall bring in, for lawful adjudication, all vessels with their cargoes that are loaden with goods the produce of the French West India Islands, and coming directly from any port of the said islands, to any port in Europe.

2d. That they shall bring in, for lawful adjudication, all ships with their cargoes that are loaden with goods the produce of the said islands, the property of which goods shall belong to subjects of France, to whatsoever ports the same may be found.

3d. That they shall seize all ships that shall be found attempting to enter any port of the said islands, that is or shall be blockaded by the arms of his Majesty, or his allies, and shall send them in with their cargoes for adjudication, according to the terms of the second article of the former instructions, bearing date the 8th day of June, 1793.

4th. That they shall seize all vessels loaden wholly, or in part, with naval or military stores, bound to any port of the said islands, and shall send them into some convenient port belonging to his Majesty, in order that they, together with their cargoes, may be proceeded against according to the rules of the law of nations.

(Signed)

HENRY DUNDAS.

Letter from the King of Prussia and Duke of Brunswick to the Senate of Hamburg.

BY the Grace of God, We, Frederick William, King of Prussia, Elector of the Empire, Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick, &c. safety. You have received, Noble Lords and Friends, what we have transmitted to you in the name of the Empire, and in quality of Directors of the Circle of Lower Saxony, on the dispositions and propositions of his Imperial Majesty, at the end of the Decree delivered on the 23d of November to the Diet, by whom it was ratified.

In virtue and consequence of this, we require of you, both seriously and amicably, instantly to signify to the Minister of the French nation, who still resides in your city, that, together with his suite and adherents, he is to depart from thence within the space of two days, and in six days is to quit the territory of the Circle.

We expect to receive, without any delay, your report, that this constitutional intimation has been made, assuring you in the interim of our friendship and good will.

For the King of Prussia, TEVENAR.

Jan. 19, 1793.

For the Duke of Brunswick, AHAMER.

Memorial transmitted to his Excellency the Count de Bernstorff, Minister of State and of Conference to his Danish Majesty, by the Ministers of Austria and Prussia, in June, 1792.

THE undersigned Envoy Extraordinary of his Hungarian Majesty, and the Chargé d'Affaires of his Prussian Majesty, have the honour of communicating to the Minister of his Danish Majesty the subsequent Memorial, relative to the affairs of France, and to accompany it with some observations and requisitions of their Courts on that subject. There are at present at stake the common cause of all sovereigns, and the common interests of all government. Hence arises the necessity of obligation for them all to interfere efficaciously, by the union of their means and forces; and their community of efforts requiring necessarily a previous concert, for the purpose of settling with those Courts the end of the concert, and the means of effecting it.

The end unites two different objects; the one embraces the injured rights of the Princes of the Empire, as well as those of the Holy See, and the dangers with which the propagation of French principles threatens, more or less, sooner or later, the other States, if they do not proceed in preventing it: The other relates to the

maintenance of the essential foundations of monarchical government in France. The first of these two objects is determined in every point by their declaration itself; the second, on the contrary, does not yet admit of a positive determination.

All the other powers have by no means a right to require of a great and free power, such as France, that every thing should be entirely re-established in its former state, and that it should, without alteration, adopt its former mode of government. It follows that they should and ought to acknowledge, as legal and constitutional, such a modification in its ancient government, and its internal administration, as the King, enjoying full liberty, shall accept, in conjunction with the legitimate representatives of the nation. Besides these, several important considerations seem to prescribe to the wisdom and foresight of these united Courts, to display and maintain invariably the greatest moderation in that respect.

As to the means to be employed, they ought to be sufficient, in order to render the success infallible, proportioned to the respective forces of the united powers, and regulated upon one general plan of operations.

This concurrence of efforts may be effectuated either by troops, or by subsidies of money, proportioned in favour of the powers who shall undertake to furnish a greater number of troops than the amount of their contingent. In both cases it will be necessary to specify the nature and quantum of those means which they shall engage to furnish, as well as the term at which these engagements shall be fulfilled. In order to proceed to the arrangement of these points, his Apostolic Majesty and his Prussian Majesty propose the city of Vienna as the centre of the distances, with a view to accelerate and abridge the labour as much as possible.

But when, in consequence of the concert, the assembling of the armies shall be effected from all quarters, and followed by a declaration of powers to the announcing their common intention, and the objects of which they demand the redress; and if then it be necessary to establish a formal armed congress, it follows, that this congress cannot be held at Vienna, at too great distance from France, but in some other place that the united powers shall judge most convenient. Their Apostolic and Prussian Majesties are ready on their part to concur in this manner with all the promptitude and energy possible, in support of the common interests of all sovereigns and governments.

The measures that the two courts have taken till now being purely defensive, the active measures that they shall further pursue will depend upon the fulfilment of the proposed concert, and consequently the effective co-operations of the other courts.

It is in virtue of the precise orders, and in the name of their respective courts, that the undersigned have the honour of inviting the
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court of Denmark to this concert, and the engagement of furnishing its Minister at Vienna with instructions, and with full powers necessary for that purpose, demanding the eventual information of the means that it shall contribute to the common end, and the limited time in which it may be able to furnish them.

As the present notorious extremity of the affairs of France, and, above all, the hostile invasion of the territory of Germany, and of the circle of Bourgogne, which it is about to endow, renders urgent the necessity of accelerating, as much as possible, the execution of the combined measures, the undersigned flatter themselves, that his Excellency, M. le Comte de Bernstorff, will not delay to inform them of the intentions of his court relatively to its accession to the proposed concert.

(Signed)

WEGUELIN.

BREUNNER.

The Answer of his Excellency the Count de Bernstorff.

IT is with all the sentiments worthy of the confidence of the sovereigns, his friends and allies, and with an equal return of confidence, that his Danish Majesty has received and weighed the overtures of their Apostolic and Prussian Majesties. He has there perceived the most just principles, and the most respectable solicitude for the happiness and tranquillity of all Europe, evidently threatened by the French anarchy, and by the imposing appearance of these deceitful but seducing forms. The proposal of a perfect concert, to secure the general basis of social order, to set bounds to the attempts of those who despise it, and to restore the French again to that prosperity which they once enjoyed, but which has been annihilated, cannot but flatter the King my master. If he cannot concur in it, it does not proceed from a difference of opinion or views; it is from reasons founded on a different position, upon greater interests, upon duties which ought to form his law and his guide, and which do not permit him to listen to his inclinations, or consult his regrets. His Majesty will explain himself upon this head with truth, frankness, and the utmost cordiality. He knows that it is only thus that he can prove his esteem and friendship to the sovereigns to whom he is attached, and whose virtues he knows and respects.

It is no longer possible to be silent, or to maintain peace by a formidable concert. The French have already declared war. The general system of the King is the most perfect and impartial neutrality, but he cannot entirely reconcile himself with one of the belligerent parties in opposition to the other, by a re-union which has only taken place since the war has in reality commenced. Denmark has acknowledged, as well as the deceased Emperor and the King of Prussia,

Prussia, the constitution of France, since Louis XVIth has solemnly avowed it. There is not yet any direct and public proceeding. The sovereigns who have not particular reasons, are not yet called to support or avenge the cause of him who believes himself free, and satisfied with the limitation of royal authority, adopted without complaint. There is a wide difference between neutral and distant powers, who have not been provoked, and those that have been offended, who ought to defend themselves, who, by their engagements, their vicinity, their forces, their position in general, are under the necessity of taking a part, and besides are able to perform a principal part without inconvenience. Their first object, and what is most worthy of them, is without doubt to preserve their subjects from the dreadful infection which spreads itself as the most active and dangerous poison; his Majesty has prevented its progress by means adapted to the genius of his nation; he will not deviate from his system.

Denmark is besides a maritime and commercial power. It has then particular measures to pursue, especially with respect to a nation with which it is connected by a treaty of commerce, and which requires the most careful management. Its prosperity does not solely depend upon peace, but likewise on the opinion that it shall not be interrupted, and that there exists nothing which can have this effect; and the King cannot permit himself to destroy this opinion.

His Majesty was unwilling to delay his answer under a pretext of consulting with others, or waiting till he might be assured of the concert or universal concurrence of sovereigns, so difficult to be foreseen or imagined. He has wished to prove how much he was impressed by the truths expressed with so much force and dignity in the memorials which have been communicated to him. He confesses and acknowledges also his obligation to concur, as a member of the empire, in all the common measures which shall be employed in its defence, and in the support of its rights. His Majesty will be always equally ready to confess and to fulfil his duty.

From the Department of Foreign Affairs at Copenhagen, the 1st of June, 1792.

(Signed)

BERNSTORFF.

Note delivered by the British Ambassador at the Court of Copenhagen to the Ministers of the Danish Cabinet.

IT can by no means be mistaken how much the circumstances of the present war are different from those wars in which the Powers of Europe can depend on the established laws and rights of

of Nations ; no more can it be denied, that this palpable difference ought to have a material and powerful influence on the enjoyments of the privileges allowed to Neutral Nations; by the same general laws and rights of Nations, or by particular Treaties.

At this moment there is no Government in France, which is either acknowledged by the Neutral or by the Belligerent Powers. The Court of Denmark has neither a Minister at Paris, nor has it accepted of any from that country since the unfortunate death of his late Most Christian Majesty the King of France. That Court has justly taken particular care not to acknowledge the existence of any legal authority in France, as in fact there is none at present ; and although many particular considerations prevented that Court from entering openly into the hostile measures of the coalesced Powers, it could never look on the Government of France as a party with whom they could enter into any amicable relation, and must even find a great difficulty in preserving a strict neutrality with respect to them.

In general cases, where a Neutral Power keeps up a commercial relation with two Belligerent Powers, that Neutral Power in the first instance has means, either by negotiations with the two Belligerent or other Powers, or by the established laws of Europe, to enforce the strict observation of Neutrality towards itself, equally from both the Powers which are at war with each other. The two Powers, on the other hand, have assurances, that the Neutrality of that Power will never be exerted in favour of one of the parties, and to the disadvantage of the other. And in case any of the commercial transactions of the Neutral Power should prove disadvantageous to one of the Belligerent Parties, means of amicable representations are always left open for them, in which such differences are easily settled, to the equal satisfaction of every party.

The circumstances, in this present case, are quite otherwise. Denmark, in retaining, with respect to England, all the commercial privileges of a Neutral Power, which are guaranteed to them by the general right of Nations, as well as by standing Treaties, can by no means be assured of the observance of the same regulations and laws of the rights of Nations on the part of France. In that country, this Neutrality has not only already been violated, but continues to experience daily infringements. There the Court of Denmark has no Minister, who could keep sacred its rights, as well as the rights of its subjects. In that country there is no authority from whom justice might be expected, where in fact there are no other laws, nor courts of justice, but the will of a licentious mob.

It will be impossible for his Majesty the King of Denmark, even in his quality of a Neutral Power, to enter with France, in an amicable manner, into a discussion respecting the measures of

caution which would be necessary for him to take, consistent with what the other Powers have a right to require. It is notorious, that at this moment the commerce of corn, and other provisions, between France and other nations, is no longer a private commerce in the former country; but, contrary to all former custom, it is now entirely in the hands either of the pretended Executive Council, or of several Municipalities. This commerce, therefore, can no longer be looked upon as a private trade carried on between peaceable and speculating subjects of the two or more nations, but as special means taken by the usurping governors of France to forward their own measures in carrying on the war which they declared against us.

It is not less manifest, that at this present moment, one of the most effectual means, by which those who declared war against us might be forced to offer fair conditions of a peace, would be that of preventing that pretended government to supply, by means of importation, the want of provisions in that country—a want which they themselves have caused by their conduct, which undoubtedly would open the eyes of the whole industrious class of the French people, and arm them against their oppressors.

It has been acknowledged, by all those who have written upon the Law and the Public Rights of Nations, as a principle, that it is as equitable to prevent the importation of provision into an enemy's country, in order by that means to subdue it, as in the case, when the want of those necessary articles has been caused to the enemy, by the means he may have taken to annoy his opponent. And no person can deny, that this case, which is quite singular in its kind, must not be judged according to regulations and principles which have only been established with a view to such wars, the customs of which at that time had been well understood and known amongst the Sovereigns of Europe.

Another circumstance is to be observed, in case his Danish Majesty should permit an asylum in his Majesty's ports to the French privateers and their prizes: His Majesty can have no security from them, which, according to the Laws of Nations, is requisite under such circumstances.

The Courts of Justice, without exposing themselves to a manifest act of contradiction, in principle, cannot regard any letter of marque, or any other patent, as legitimate and valid, which took its origin from a Government that his Danish Majesty never acknowledged as Sovereign. On account of this non-recognition of the Sovereignty of the present Government in France, no prizes can be condemned, nor British subjects, nor British property, can be detained in ports belonging to a friendly Government, and whose protection they have an unquestionable right to claim; the refusal of which would be an infringement of the most solemn treaties.

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Besides this, the accustomed Laws of an impartial Neutrality are totally inapplicable in the case of the present war; for there is no acknowledged authority existing in France which is able to give to their privateers the necessary instructions for their own conduct, and to which a Neutral Power could apply for satisfaction in case such privateers should transgress such laws and prescriptions, the observance of which is the only means which prevent their being looked upon and treated like pirates.

(Signed) HAILES.

Answer from the Royal Court of Denmark to the preceding Official Note.

HIS Majesty cannot, but with the most lively regret, find himself necessitated to complain of the conduct, or to combat the principles of the Power, who, for so many years, he had been used to look upon as his Friends and Allies. His Majesty had always entertained hopes, that his conscientiously observing the strictest Neutrality, and his adherence to the literal sense of the existing Treaties, should have secured him from such unpleasing transactions as those to which he alludes; but the unexpected contents of the Note delivered by Mr. Hailes, Ambassador Extraordinary of His British Majesty, supported by a Memorial delivered by Count Goltz, Ambassador Extraordinary from his Majesty the King of Prussia, do not permit him to pass it over any longer in silence.

The reason which his Majesty has to oppose to those which have been laid before him, are contained in the enclosed Memorial. The desire of maintaining an opinion which he once had expressed, is not what induces him to persevere in the same principles. His Majesty is entirely directed by the interior conviction of the most important interests to preserve a Peace, as being an object much desired by his Majesty's subjects.

His Majesty being convinced that he addresses friendly, just, and upright Sovereigns, will therefore declare his sentiments with candour, and without reserve.

The question is not concerning the rights of Denmark. The rights of that kingdom are not problematical; and the King, my master, in this respect, appeals to the feelings of the Sovereigns, his friends, how painful it must be for him to be obliged to enter into a controversy, where there is nothing necessary but the fulfilling of the most clear Treaties universally acknowledged and agreed to.

His Majesty flatters himself, that no principle will prevail, or be looked upon as grounded upon justice, which would establish a principle that the particular nature of an accidental War could
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in any means alter the nature of mutual Treaties or Contracts, or that a mutual consent could be considered as a favour or privilege; or that certain Powers had a right to make regulations at the expense of a third; or that Powers, in order to lighten the burden which is inseparable from the War in which they are engaged, had a right to lay the weight of it on the shoulders of innocent and neutral neighbours.

These objects may perhaps give occasion to difference; but his Majesty would think it an insult against the respectable Powers to whom he appeals, if he harboured the least suspicion, that, after having been made acquainted with his representations, they should persevere in their former demands, or a still greater, if he manifested a fear, lest they should make use of a superior force, in order to place violence in the place of proofs of a necessary consent of the interested parties. His Majesty, not having had any communications upon this subject with the other Neutral Powers, is for this reason unacquainted with their sentiments thereupon; but is convinced, at the same time, that their opinions, as well as opposition, must be unanimous; and that they must be certain of the impossibility there is to make a system of neutrality agree with measures which are totally detrimental to such a system.

His Majesty is not afraid that his conduct will appear reprehensive. He demanded nothing but what is agreeable to the sense of the existing Treaties; he remained faithful to the stipulations expressed in those Treaties, as well as to Neutrality itself. His Majesty thinks himself the suffering party. He is at a loss to form an idea how his Britannic Majesty could have given to the Commanders of his Majesty's ships new instructions, which are directly opposite to the former regulations, as well as to the sense of the Treaties existing between his Britannic Majesty and the Court of Denmark, without the latter's knowledge or consent.

His Majesty first expected, that those instructions would only have regarded such Neutral Powers as had not entered into any decisive Convention with England; but, on the conviction of the contrary, he could not help protesting against such orders and instructions, considering them as an open breach of those Treaties, and an infringement of one of the most sacred and binding laws, which were established among mankind. His Majesty, therefore, intreats his Britannic Majesty to revoke such instructions, and to issue orders, conformable to the strict sense of the sacred Engagements and Treaties existing between the two Nations.

His Majesty, at the same time, is willing to shew his Britannic Majesty, as well as his Majesty of Prussia and the other coalesced Powers, that his intentions are, to comply with any of their requests, which are not contrary to the rules of strict Neutrality,

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or to the interests of the Danish Nation. He therefore consents to consider all French sea-ports, before which there shall be any considerable naval force belonging to England or her Allies, as blocked ports. The Danish Government will neither enter into nor favour any contract with the Government of France, for the purpose of supplying their navy or army with provisions. No sale of prizes made by French armed vessels will be permitted in the Danish ports or other parts of the dominions of his Danish Majesty.

His Majesty, besides, will omit nothing, in order to deserve, in future, as well as hitherto, the friendship and esteem of his Britannic Majesty and his Allies, and shall contribute every thing in his power, in order to strengthen, if possible, the ties of Friendship and Alliance which have hitherto existed between the British Nation and that of Denmark.

*Given in the Department for Foreign Affairs, at Copenhagen,
July 28, 1793.*

(Signed)

A. P. VON BERNSTORFF.

*Counter Declaration of the Court of Denmark, in Reply to the
Memorial delivered by the British Minister.*

THE law of Nations is unalterable. Its principles do not depend on circumstances. An enemy engaged in war can exercise vengeance upon those who do not expect it; but in this case, and without violating the rigid law, a fatal reciprocity may take place; but a Neutral Power, which lives in peace, cannot admit of, nor acknowledge, such a compensation; it can only screen itself by its impartiality and by its treaties. It is not pardonable for her to renounce its rights in favour of any Belligerent Power. The basis of its rights is the universal and public law, before which all authority must vanish: it is neither a party nor a judge; nor do the Treaties give room to privileges and favours. All these stipulations constitute the perfect law: they are mutual obligations. That would be a very unnatural agreement, which any of the contracting parties might at pleasure suppress, interpret, or restrain. In this manner all treaties would in general become impracticable, because they would be useless. What becomes of Equity, Fidelity, and Safety? and how much more unjust must become Oppression, when it sets aside the infringement of sacred duties, the advantages of which have been enjoyed, but only acknowledged as long as they suited self-interest!

Denmark will surely never attempt to justify the present Government in France, its nature and origin; but she will neither give her judgment, and her Neutrality will not permit her to express

express her mind on this subject. We only confine ourselves to the lamenting the disasters which beset that country, and, on its account, all Europe; and to the wishing to see them brought to a speedy termination. But this is not the moment to own or acknowledge a form of Government which we have always refused to acknowledge. The Nation is there, and the authority which it acknowledges is that to which application is made in cases concerning individuals. The commercial connections subsist likewise in the same manner as they did between England and France, as long as the latter chose to preserve peace. The Nation has not ceased to acknowledge her Treaties with us; at least, she conforms herself agreeable to those Treaties. As she appeals to them, so do we appeal to them—and frequently with good success, both for ourselves, and in favour of those subjects of the Belligerent Powers who commit their effects to the protection of our flag. In cases of refusal and delay, we have frequently been obliged to hear, often and reluctantly, that they only used to take reprisals, since the nations with whom they were at war shewed as little regard for their Treaties with us; and thus the Neutral Flag becomes the victim of errors which it cannot reproach itself with. The path of justice still continues open in France. The Consuls, and the mandatories of private individuals, are heard. No one is prevented from applying to the Tribunals of Commerce. This is sufficient in ordinary cases. No fresh Negotiations are required for the maintenance of existing Treaties. Ministers become quite superfluous in this respect; there are Judges, and this is sufficient.

These considerations are already violated by the observation, that our grievances are frequently heard in France, and that there is no possibility of getting them redressed. The Municipalities, to whom application must be made, are certainly not alike equitable; the sentences of the Tribunals of Commerce are not founded upon uniform principles; the extreme means of refuge to a medium of power is totally removed; and these circumstances occasion at times grievous acts of injustice. In this respect, none are greater sufferers than the Neutral Powers; and it would be very unequal to punish them doubly, and also on the part of those Powers who cry aloud against those unjust proceedings, and yet seem to justify it by their own imitation.

A Negotiation between a Neutral and a Belligerent Power, which would have for its object that the latter should not make use of Neutrality to the detriment of the former, cannot be thought of. A Neutral Power has fulfilled all its duties, if it has never receded from the strictest impartiality, and from the acknowledged sense of its Treaties. In case the Neutrality should prove more advantageous to one of the Belligerent Powers than to another, becomes foreign to the Neutrality, and does not concern it. This depends on local situation and circumstances, and
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does not remain alike. The detriments and advantages are compensated and balanced by time. All that which does not absolutely depend on a Neutral Power, ought to have no influence upon its Neutrality ; otherwise a partial and frequently but momentary interest would become the interpreter and judge of existing Treaties.

The difference made between private commercial speculations, and those made by a Government and Municipalities, appears to us equally new, as we are totally unacquainted with the fact itself. It would be unnecessary to examine the question, whether a Contract between a Neutral Government, and a Government at War, relative to a supply of a certain quantity of provisions for the benefit of armies, garrisons of towns, or armed ships, is derogatory or not to a Treaty, in which such an exception is not at all stipulated ? Since such a case is not in existence, the point in question is only with respect to private speculations of the sale of uncontraband articles of produce ; the disposal of which is not less important to the seller, than it is to the buyer ; and to the freight of the vessels of a Nation, whose chief support is depending on the advantages they reap from their Navigation and Corn Trade. If it be permitted to furnish blocked-up ports, and fortified towns, belonging to an enemy, it does not appear to be justice, in the same degree, to extend similar misery to others, who are innocent ; and, even in France, there are Provinces that could never have deserved such an increase of misery from the hands of England, or its Allies.

The want of corn, as a common consequence of the want of a supply of provisions, is not so extraordinary a circumstance in France, which could only have been produced by the late events. France has at all times been obliged to draw provisions from other nations. Africa, Italy, and America, supply that country with more provisions than the Baltic. Their necessity, in applying to other nations for provisions, is so far from being new, that in the year 1709, when there was a real famine in France, England, at that time, never thought of making use of such arguments as she does at present.

On the contrary, soon after Frederick IV. was engaged in a war with Sweden, which kingdom, as well as France, is dependant for the supply of provisions on other nations, he used the same arguments to prevent the supply of provisions to an enemy, in order by these means to subdue him ; and endeavoured to apply a case to a whole country, which is only applicable or justifiable with respect to blockaded towns or ports.

He was obliged to renounce that project, on account of the weighty representations made on that subject by the other Courts of Europe, and particularly by that of Great Britain, who declared this a new principle, and rejected it as unjust.

A War

A War may differ from others by its inducements, its aim, its necessity, its justice or injustice, or its importance to the Belligerent Powers. This difference may, and must, have a great influence in the manner in which a Peace can be established afterwards, in the indemnities to be claimed, and in other additional circumstances. But this can have no influence whatever with respect to Neutral Powers; these are undoubtedly more inclined to favour those Powers who have justice on their side, but it is out of their power to follow their inclinations in that respect. A Neutrality which is not perfectly so, is no longer a Neutrality.

The vessels which sail under the English colours, as well as those under the colours of its Allies, enjoy in all the ports of his Majesty the King of Denmark all possible security, assistance, and protection. But amongst the number, there do not belong such of their vessels as are captured by their enemies. The French privateers cannot be looked upon by the Neutral Powers as pirates; whilst at the same time Great Britain, their enemy, does not look upon them as such. Their prisoners are treated in that country as prisoners of War; they are exchanged as such; and negotiations for that purpose are daily entered upon on both sides. The accustomed laws of War are observed every where; and these must also direct our conduct. The three-coloured flag has been acknowledged in Denmark at the same epoch when it has been acknowledged almost every where.

Any alteration in this respect would draw upon us a war, without having deserved such a fate. The admittance of privateers and prizes into the ports of Norway is the consequence of a Neutrality, which is above any other consideration. This point has been observed in all the wars which have afflicted Europe. Every nation has claimed that right, and enjoyed it in her turn.

The local circumstances there do not permit a general prohibition; it would be impossible to enforce the execution of such a measure in a country where there are extensive coasts and innumerable ports and creeks, and where there are but few inhabitants. This prohibition would not only be illusory and useless, but even pernicious; for the French would destroy all those vessels, if they had no hope left of securing them when taken. This object, besides, is of little importance, and there are numerous and easy means to obviate the disadvantages arising from it.

(Signed) A. P. VON BERNSTORFF.

Answer

Answer of the Court of Denmark to the Note delivered on the 10th of August ult. by the Imperial Russian Ambassador.*

WHEREAS I have given an account to the King, my master, of the note which the Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias, Baron de Kruedener, delivered on the 10th of August, 1793 : I have received his Majesty's command to answer, That his Majesty feels, with the greatest sorrow, how much the principles contained in the said note militate at this time against his own ; that his Majesty expected no intimation that manifested doubts which his Majesty had not deserved ; that it could not but be known to her Imperial Majesty, that the King had resolved to give no convoys to the Danish ships bound to France, and that his Majesty never had pretended to send naval stores into that country ; that his Majesty could not of course guess the meaning of a declaration which did not concern him, nor of a proceeding which applied the principles and rights of a blockade to situations which precluded every idea of that kind ; that the restricted commerce in grain, as it now subsisted, was a quite insignificant circumstance for the cause which her Imperial Majesty had espoused ; but that it was not so with regard to Denmark, as it involved the sacrifice of her rights, her independence, and her treaties ; that his Majesty did not permit himself to enter into a proper inquiry in this respect, since her Imperial Majesty had rejected the only judge whom his Majesty could acknowledge, namely, the universal and special law of nations ; that his Majesty being no longer at liberty to appeal to this law, would only appeal to the friendship and equity of her Imperial Majesty, which had been manifested by so many years, and so many proofs ; that his Majesty acted thus with the greater confidence, as he thought to have evinced his by so many reciprocal and decisive proofs, as his Majesty did not make any use of his incontestable rights to claim, with regard to the liberty of his navigation, the protection due to him in virtue of the most solemn treaties—a protection which her Imperial Majesty had herself proposed.

(Signed) A. P. VON BERNSTORFF.

Foreign Office, Copenhagen, Aug. 23, 1793.

* Never published.

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The following Declaration has been published by the Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic, at the Court of Denmark.

Copenhagen, Dec. 10.

THE National Convention having thought it indispensably necessary to the welfare of the people of France, by an express law to fix the *maximum* of the price of provisions of the first necessity, and to prohibit the exportation from France of a great number of articles of commerce; there is no doubt but malice, whose resources in misrepresenting the actions and intentions of the French nation, at the present moment, seem to be inexhaustible, will not fail to represent those necessary measures to the merchants of neutral countries, in a light which may make them fearful of continuing their speculations, and intercourse of commerce with the ports of France. Our enemies will, no doubt, endeavour to persuade them that their goods will not afford in the French harbours the price they have a right to expect for them; and that their vessels will not meet in the ports of that Republic with proper cargoes for their return, which will render their undertakings both dangerous and disadvantageous.

Such calumnious representations, propagated by the enemies of the Republic of France, are as false as their tendencies are pernicious. Fraternity amongst nations, as well as equality amongst individuals, is one of the fundamental principles of the French Republic. The representatives of the French people, far from wishing to insult them, are constantly occupied to strengthen the ties of the respective interests which unite France to other commercial nations. The interest of neutral nations is the object of their particular solicitude, as well as care. And in order to make this interest agree with the extraordinary measures taken only with a view to the general prosperity of nations, the Committee of Public Safety has lately obtained a decree relative to this object, which was issued by the National Convention at Paris, of the date of the 17th Brumaire (Nov. 7th), in the three articles following:

Art. I. Captains and owners of neutral vessels, who importing provisions, merchandize, goods, and other articles of the first necessity, into the ports of the Republic, have a right to dispose of these articles, at their own prices, to the agents of government, appointed for that purpose in every port of the Republic. They further are permitted to buy, to the amount of the same value with the cargoes imported, such provisions, and French merchandizes or goods, for any price they shall have agreed upon with the sellers thereof, and which they are allowed to export from the ports of the Republic, as cargoes of their ships.

Art. II.

Art. II. Captains and owners of vessels, who shall have imported provisions, goods, and articles of the first necessity, are likewise at liberty to dispose of such goods to merchants or individuals, for such prices as they shall think proper to fix upon them; and in case they should not find sale for their goods, they are permitted to depart with their cargoes from the ports of the Republic; but in that case they are not allowed to carry off any provisions or other merchandize, as any additional cargo.

Art. III. All exportation from the ports of the department of the Lower Seine continue prohibited; unless it be in consequence of an exchange of flour against corn, or the like, which must be properly certified by the agents of government, and other constituted authorities.

These regulations cannot but place the commercial relations between the Northern States of Europe and the French Republic, upon a safer and more solid footing than ever existed before the revolution.

The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic at Denmark, therefore, takes the opportunity to make the above regulations officially known to the merchants and speculators of Denmark.

Given at Copenhagen, on the 12th of Frimaire (December 2d), in the Second Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed)

PH. GROUVELLE.

Official Note from the Ambassadors of the Powers at War with France, delivered to Count Bernstorff, Minister of State of his Majesty the King of Denmark, at Copenhagen.

THE undersigned ministers of the powers at present at war with France, with the Court of his Danish Majesty, having seen a paper printed and addressed to the merchants of the northern countries, signed by a Mr. Grouvelle, giving himself the quality of Minister Plenipotentiary from the *pretended* French Republic, have the honour of sending a copy of it herein enclosed to his Excellency, Count Bernstorff, desiring him to inform them whether that paper is authentic, and from authority? and whether the said Grouvelle is actually acknowledged in this character by his Danish Majesty, such as this public act gives them reason to believe.

Given at Copenhagen, December 13, 1793.

(Signed)

J. FAGEL, D. HAILES, GOLTZ,
BREUNER, KRUDENER, MARQUIZ.

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Answer

Answer from Count Bernstorff, the Minister of State of his Majesty of Denmark.

HAVING made my report to the King, my master, of the note delivered the 13th inst. by the ministers of the powers at war with France, his Majesty ordered me to give for answer, "That he was sorry to see, in the said note, a proof of distrust, to which he was sure he had not given cause. That, it was well known, that the National Convention had appointed Mr. Grouvelle, Minister Plenipotentiary at Demark; it was also well known, that he had neither been received nor acknowledged in that quality in Denmark, and the acknowledgement, which, from its nature, is a public act, can therefore not be concealed from the public."

His Majesty, ever faithful to his declarations, cannot, nor ought he to be suspected of having intended to deviate from them. I think it my duty, therefore, to add, that there is not in existence a truth more evident and more universally acknowledged than this; namely, that no person can be answerable for the actions of another person, much less so when it is in an unforeseen and unknown measure, in which it was impossible for him to have taken a part.

Given at the Department for Foreign Affairs.

(Signed)

BERNSTORFF.

Reply from the British Minister to the Answer of Count Bernstorff.

THE note from his Excellency Count Bernstorff, in answer to that of the ministers from the powers actually at war with France, at the Court of his Danish Majesty, at the same time that it is satisfactory individually to the undersigned Envoy Extraordinary of his Britannic Majesty, respecting the object which a few days ago gave occasion to the latter note, which contained merely a simple question, on the real or supposed existence of a fact, is also carrying, according to its expressions, with it, an inculpation, against which the undersigned, for his part, thinks it necessary to protest (leaving it to those with whom he had the honour to co-operate to do the same, either verbally or by writing) in the same strong manner in which he felt its fallaciousness. If it were doubted an instant, that his Danish Majesty could deviate from his declaration, the novelty of a fact, such as the usurpation of an active public character, passing unpunished by government, was the most just and most natural motive of such a doubt.

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The abovesaid and undersigned minister is ready to confess, that he had not quite so just a motive to suppose it possible for the King of Denmark to receive, near his august and sacred person, in the quality of Minister Plenipotentiary, a man who had taken the charge upon himself to read to his unfortunate and innocent sovereign, the sentence which conducted him to the scaffold.

(Signed)

D. HAILES.

S W E D E N.

We, Gustavus Adolphus, by the Grace of God, King of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals, Lord of Norway, Duke of Schleswick, Holstein, &c. &c. do certify by these presents :

WHEREAS it is our unalterable resolution to observe a strict neutrality with regard to the troubles of the war which has broken out between France and divers other European powers, and to avoid every thing which might occasion a misunderstanding between Sweden and the belligerent powers, or trouble the happy tranquillity which this kingdom now enjoys; we do ordain the following regulations, which are left to the observance of those who carry on commerce in Sweden.

Art. I. It is prohibited to participate in the troubles of the present war, either by fitting out ships of war or privateers at the expence of any of the belligerent powers, or by exporting contraband goods, under the Swedish flag, to the places or harbours belonging to any one of the said belligerent powers. By contraband goods are understood, all arms, cannons, all kinds of musquets, fireworks, and other productions of artificers, bullets, bombs, balls, shells, gunpowder, lead, darts, swords, hangers, cutlasses, pikes, spears, halberds, mortars, grenades, matches, saltpetre, shields, steel helmets, all kinds of armory and warlike accoutrements, crackers, pistol cases, bridles, harnesses, and every thing relating to the equipment of horses, and all other warlike tools and implements. All other articles are free under the Swedish flag, and may be transported to all such places as are not already besieged or invested by the enemy.

Art. II. As the passport of ships must alone prove that they belong to Swedish subjects, it is enjoined to all those who wish to sail from the ports of our kingdom, to provide themselves with the usual letters and passports, to prove both the owner of the ships, and the country of the shipper. No captain of a vessel shall carry with him two or more different certificates or passports,

nor shall he, upon occasion, throw papers overboard, whereby suspicion might be excited.

Art. III. All captains, masters, pilots, and crews, on board of a Swedish ship, if they should at sea fall in with any ship of war or privateer of the belligerent powers, shall behave to them with all civility and decorum, readily shew their certificates, and assert with becoming prudence the rights and safety secured to them by virtue of the said certificates, and not occasion any troubles by refusal or resistance.

If all these circumstances are strictly observed, our faithful subjects may expect to enjoy a free and unmolested navigation, agreeably to the treaties and the rights of nations, and should they be captured, to find support from our foreign ministers, agents, and consuls.

But all those who shall dare to supply any of the powers now at war, with any of the goods enumerated in the first article of this present ordinance, or to neglect what we have been most graciously pleased hereby to prescribe, must lay it to their own charge, if they are involved in trouble, and expect no protection from us.

And whereas, in other respects, we are resolved to fit out a certain number of armed cruisers, the same will forthwith be made known by our admiralty.

Given at Stockholm, April 23, 1793, in the Second Year of our Reign.

Copy of a Letter from his Excellency Count Frederick Loewenhielm, Envoy Extraordinary of his Majesty the King of Sweden, to their High Mightinesses the States-General of the United Low Countries, to Mr. C. A. Hasselyreen, Agent of his said Majesty at Amsterdam.

HONOURED SIR,

I WAS in hopes the public would have been fully satisfied by the information you have given, agreeable to the orders of his Excellency the Chancellor Baron Frederick Sparre, under date, the 5th of March last, viz.

That our most gracious King and Sovereign is determined to observe the strictest neutrality, during the course of the present war, with respect to the several belligerent powers; and that his Majesty did of course expect from the belligerent powers, with good reason, to respect the Swedish flag with the same deference his Majesty has ordered to be paid to theirs.

But as several accounts and opinions concerning this object have been already published in the newspapers, which may lead to errors, and which are very often given greater faith to, than those
which

which are published by supreme authority; especially as it is a striking instance, and not only excites my astonishment, but also my sorrow, that some of the said newspapers, and especially the otherwise much esteemed Haarlem Gazette of the 25th instant, have expatiated in a manner as hazardous as those assertions are void of foundation. In order to remove all doubts and uncertainty, concerning this important object, I have thought proper to give you the following instruction, sent me by order of his Majesty.

Your honour is to give notice in the most public manner to all whom it may concern, that his Majesty, our most gracious King and Lord, has immutably resolved to observe, during the course of the present war, the strictest neutrality towards the combined powers, as well as with respect to France, that whatever circumstances may occur, and whatsoever remonstrances may be made against it, they shall however not induce, and still less oblige or compel his Majesty, the King, to make any the least alteration in this his unshaken resolution; that his Majesty is sensible that it is grounded upon the law of nations, the independency of his crown, and on the right each sovereign has to live in peace, and to cause his subjects to enjoy the advantages resulting from thence; and with regard to the belligerent powers, to observe for his dominions a strict neutrality; and that since his Majesty, considering the due regard which powers invariably entertain for their reciprocal independency, has reason to expect that this his unalterable resolution shall be universally respected.

His Majesty likewise expects that the Swedish flag, during the present war, shall be duly respected, and not suffer the least insult, but on the contrary, it shall receive all possible assistance, and unmolested in its trade, which a neutral flag has a right to.

Your honour is at liberty to make of this my letter, such use as you shall think best to answer the purpose.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

F. COUNT LOEWENHIELM,

Hague, April 27, 1793.

Note delivered on the 30th of July to the High Chancellor of Sweden, by the Russian Chargé d'Affaires.

WHEREAS the undersigned Chargé d'Affaires of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, refers to the amicable and confidential overtures which his Excellency Count Stackelberg, the Russian Ambassador, was charged to make to the Ministers of his Swedish Majesty in the beginning of this year, and in concert with the Envoys of other Courts interested in the present war, he has the honour to declare to the said ministers, that her Imperial Majesty, in consequence of an arrangement made with

his Britannic Majesty, has resolved to send out a fleet of twenty-five ships of the line, and some frigates, which is destined to cruise in the north and east seas, to check and cut off the navigation of the French rebels, and to protect the coasts of those seas from their privateers and robbers. The instructions with which the commander of this fleet is provided, prescribe to him to seize and capture all ships bearing the pretended French flag, or any other flags which they may dare to hoist; and to stop also, and compel all neutral ships bound to or freighted for France, according as they shall deem it most expedient, either to sail back, or to enter some neutral harbour. After all the proofs which her Imperial Majesty has given of her magnanimous and most disinterested care to secure the rights of neutral states in time of war, by a code of maritime laws, which most powers have, by solemn treaties, sealed with their approbation, she cannot possibly be suspected of wishing to infringe upon this beneficent and salutary system, as it is no ways applicable to the present circumstances.

In order to prove and establish this assertion, it will suffice to mention, that the usurpers of the government in France, after having subverted all order, after having embued their murderous hands in the blood of their king, have declared themselves, by a solemn decree, the friends and protectors of all those who should commit the same horrors and excesses against their own government in other states; and they have not only promised their succours and every assistance, but even attacked, by force of arms, most of the adjacent powers.

By so doing, they put themselves into an immediate state of war with all the powers of Europe: and from that period neutrality could only take place where prudence required, to conceal the resolution prescribed by the general interest. But this motive exists no longer, since the most formidable powers have joined in league to make theirs one common cause against the enemy of the safety and prosperity of nations. If there be any whose situation does not allow such strong and decisive efforts as the other powers have recourse to, it is but justice that they should join the common cause by other means, which are wholly in their power, and especially by breaking off all commerce and intercourse with the perturbators of public tranquillity. Her Imperial Majesty thinks herself the more entitled to propose these measures, as she first set the example of them, and introduced them in her dominions, notwithstanding the temporary prejudice which resulted therefrom to the exportation and sale of the productions of her empire. She has but too well foreseen the inconveniencies to which the public weal would be exposed, if the common enemy had been permitted, by means of a free supply of provisions and naval stores, to foster and prolong anarchy.

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She has but too well foreseen those inconveniencies, to hesitate about sacrificing some momentary advantages—the least which so great a cause exacts. Equally confident of the justice of these reasons, and of the friendship of his Swedish Majesty, the Empress does not delay to renew her urgent representation to the King her ally, to induce him to persevere in his friendly as well as salutary intentions, having given orders to his admiralty to refuse convoys to all Swedish ships which, in the present juncture, are bound for France; and to prescribe to all others bound to other harbours, to submit to their being searched by the ships of war of her Imperial Majesty, which is at present a point absolutely necessary, and compatible with the indulgence and respect that ought to take place between allies and neighbouring powers.

(Signed)

NOTBEK.

Stockholm, July 30, 1793.

State Paper delivered by the Swedish Ambassador, M. Von Stedinck, to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg.

AS Commerce has always been found indispensably necessary to the existence of Sweden, it has ever been, and is still, an object of great importance to the Duke Regent to devote his whole and uninterrupted attention to the direction of that branch of government, and it was for this reason that that Prince thought himself obliged to watch over the observation of the strictest neutrality; not that he ever harboured any consideration in favour of the French; but the Duke always had, and ever will have, the welfare of the faithful subjects of his nephew, the King, dear at heart.

His Royal Highness, by means of the undersigned Ambassador of the King at the Court of her Imperial Majesty, as well as by the Swedish Ambassador at the Court of London, has already expressed his hopes, that means will be found by which measures will be taken, in such a manner that the powers combined against France might obtain their views, without infringing any existing treaty, or any attempt being made against the rights of any peaceful subject.

This conduct, which his Royal Highness always so punctually pursued, must have placed in a clear and open point of view the honourable principles by which he has always been guided, namely, principles of justice and of humanity towards a nation whose happiness and prosperity he had been intrusted with, and which he could not but expect would meet with the approbation of so generous and wise a Princess as her Majesty the Empress, who is so near a relation to his Royal Highness, and to the young King, his ward,

Besides, this magnanimous Sovereign has it in her power to pursue her great views, in issuing out orders to the Commanders of her men of war, and to the Captains of other armed vessels, like those issued out by His Britannic Majesty to the Captains and Commanders of British armed vessels, which had been communicated in a note from the Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty, the King of Great Britain, delivered on the 26th of July, to the Grand Chancellor Sparre.

The two Courts of Petersburg and London being allied, and combined in the present war, for the same views, and undoubtedly with the same interest; it is but natural to expect that equal measures would be adopted by both Courts.

What particularly induces his Royal Highness to propose measures equally answering the views of the belligerent Powers, and acceptable to the Government of Sweden, is the near relation which exists between Sweden and Russia; a relation which is founded on the indissoluble ties of consanguinity, as well as upon powerful treaties of alliance, which are of a nature not to suffer any alteration at any time whatever.

His Royal Highness the Duke Regent therefore firmly relies, and with the utmost confidence, upon the unalterable friendship of the Empress, his Ally; that his Royal Highness could never imagine that that Princess should ever require of him any thing diametrically opposite, nor in the least prejudicial, to the rights and interests of Sweden.

(Signed)

VON STEDINCK.

The following Note has been delivered by the British Chargé d'Affaires to the Swedish Ministry, relative to the Trade and Navigation during the present War.

THE undersigned *Chargé d'Affaires* of His Britannic Majesty, is charged to communicate to the Government of His Swedish Majesty, a Copy of the orders given by His Britannic Majesty, in his Privy Council, relative to certain points of the trade of nations during the present war.

The Swedish ministry will not fail to observe, that the rule prescribed by this regulation is more favourable to Sweden, than the treaty which subsists between both courts; as in this treaty, all the provisions which the enemy is furnished with, are expressly declared to be contraband, and, as such, are subject to confiscation. The exception made in the same ordonnance to the advantage of Sweden, respecting the blocked-up harbours, is founded upon that same treaty, with the principles of which the fixed regulations are perfectly consonant. It can surely never have been intended by this treaty, to grant full liberty to the ships

ships of the neutral Powers, of renewing their attempts to enter the blocked-up harbours with all safety, till they should succeed in their entrance; it has only been intended not to condemn them for a first attempt.

His Majesty has no doubt but the Swedish court will be sensible of the attention which his Britannic Majesty paid on this occasion to the interest of Sweden—an attention of which this present communication furnishes a genuine proof. His Majesty therefore expects, that the Swedish Government will take care to answer this scrupulous conduct, by the strictest observance of the existing treaty, and by forbidding, agreeable to the stipulation of article 13th, to carry any ships, vessels, effects, or goods, belonging to British subjects, which may have been captured by the enemy, into its harbours or dominions; and that, in case the enemy should bring up, in the said harbours or dominions, any ships, vessels, effects, or goods, belonging to British subjects, the Swedish Government will not permit their being sold in those harbours, nor in any other place belonging to Sweden; but that it will take care that the commander of the ship, as well as the seamen and passengers, and all British prisoners who may be carried thither, be set at liberty; and that the enemy's ships be not permitted to remain in those harbours, but orders given to them for their immediate departure,

(Signed)

KEENE.

The following Answer of the Swedish Court to that of Great Britain, has been delivered by the Swedish Chargé d'Affaires, at London.

HIS Royal Highness the Duke Regent of Sweden, informed of the contents of the Note which the *Chargé d'Affaires* of his Britannic Majesty at Stockholm delivered on the 25th ultimo, by order of his said Majesty, to his Excellency Baron Von Sparre, High Chancellor of the Kingdom, has given orders to the undersigned *Chargé d'Affaires* of his Swedish Majesty at the Court of London, to declare to the Ministers of his Britannic Majesty, by the present official note, that his Royal Highness the Duke has observed, with undescribable pleasure, that he has not been disappointed in the opinion which he entertained of the equitable sentiments of the British Court, and of its scrupulousness in the observance of those treaties, which are not less faithfully fulfilled in all points on the part of Sweden.

The undersigned has therefore been most expressly charged by his Royal Highness the Duke Regent, to give the strongest assurances on his part, that not only the most vigorous orders will be given, in this respect, from his Majesty, but that his Royal Highness will make it a duty, to seize all opportunities
to

to give to the King of Great Britain proofs of the friendship which his Highness feels for his Majesty, and of his desire of cultivating and cementing the harmony and good understanding which subsists between both courts.

(Signed)

BERGSTEDT.

Letter transmitted from Ferdinand III. Grand Duke of Tuscany, to the Executive Council of the French Republic.

MONSIEUR La Flotte, who has hitherto resided here as Chargé des Affaires of France, has presented to us the letter by which you, Gentlemen, have accredited him as resident at our Court. Your choice could not have been more agreeable to us, as it has fallen upon a person, who in the course of his preceding ministry has constantly endeavoured, with all the attention possible, and by an open and candid conduct, not only to maintain, but to strengthen those bonds of friendship and good harmony, which subsist between the French nation and Tuscany.

It gives us unfeigned pleasure to receive him with the same good will, and to give him full and entire credit in regard to whatever he may have to expose to us in the name of the French Republic; being highly gratified that we have it in our power to give the Republic continual proofs of our scrupulous exactness in observing the most perfect neutrality; and of our constant desire to cultivate a friendly correspondence, on the maintenance of which we have always affixed a great value.

Done at Florence this 26th of Jan. 1793.

(Signed)

FERDINAND.

Letter from Lord Hervey, the British Minister at Florence, to Signor Terrisflori, Minister and Secretary of State to his Royal Highness the Grand Duke.

Florence, May 22.

I HAVE this moment received letters from Madrid of the 7th instant, and from Genoa on the 19th. The former brings certain intelligence, that, in consequence of the express orders of the Court, the Spanish fleet has sailed; that it is directing its course towards Cagliari, to drive the French from the islands of Saint Pierre; and that it will afterwards proceed to the coasts of Italy.

Those from Genoa assure me, that the captain of a Spanish packet-boat, who set out for Barcelona on the 13th, left there
sixty

sixty ships of war of different sizes, among which were ten British ships of the line: they had sailed from Carthagená on the 5th.

Knowing the desire which you always testified for so happy an event, I take the earliest opportunity of communicating it to you. I hope that circumstances will soon facilitate to the different courts of Italy, the means of shaking off the yoke of the democratical tyranny of the French. It has too long prevailed in these parts, by insulting sovereigns, irritating their subjects, and despising the laws. I hope to see the pride of that perfidious nation soon humbled, and that all governments will at length acknowledge that it is their true interest to resist, and not to receive these dangerous maxims which have convulsed all Europe, &c. &c.

(Signed)

HERVEY.

First Answer of M. Terriflori.

MY LORD,

May 22.

I RETURN you many thanks for your attention in communicating to me such happy intelligence. I this moment communicated it to his Royal Highness. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

TERRIFLORI.

Second Answer of M. Terriflori.

MY LORD,

May 22.

BESIDES having had the honour of writing to you in my own name this morning, I am just now charged by his Royal Highness to return you his sincere thanks for the news respecting the arrival of a part of the forces of his Britannic Majesty in the Mediterranean, and the expected appearance of another part.

The sentiments of his Royal Highness towards that monarch, and those of all Tuscany for the English nation, have always been so publicly known, and so clearly expressed on every occasion, that his Royal Highness would judge it superfluous to mention them, did it not give him a real pleasure, and did not the end of your letter engage the government to confirm again its wish to maintain a strict and unchangeable neutrality in regard to the powers at war—a neutrality which he has always preserved without sustaining the least hurt in respect to his own rights, or injuring those of others, and with every dignity and advantage to Tuscany, &c. &c.

(Signed)

TERRIFLORI.

Lord

Lord Hervey's Reply.

I HAVE received the letter which your Excellency did me the honour to write yesterday by particular request of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke, in answer to mine, in which I communicated the dispatches I received from Madrid and Genoa, respecting the British and Spanish fleets which arrived in the Mediterranean.

The sentiments which his Royal Highness manifests towards the King, my master, and the British nation, are already known; and I had the honour, on former occasions, to assure his Royal Highness of the acknowledgement and satisfaction of his Majesty.

Since your Excellency has informed me of the intention of his Royal Highness, of still observing a strict and unalterable neutrality towards the Belligerent Powers, you will permit me to observe, that this continuance of the neutrality will depend upon the manner in which the Allied Powers shall consider it, and on the opinion which they will entertain in point of the justice which his Royal Highness may have for such a conduct, or on the inconvenience which must arise to the said powers, from allowing the immense resources which are drawn from this state, for the purpose of supporting the common enemy, while so many subjects and treasures are sacrificed to subdue them.

I will wait the orders of my sovereign before I shall expatiate any farther on this subject. As to the question which may be asked, how his Royal Highness can reconcile with his own dignity, and the interest of Tuscany, the supplies which have been granted, the protection, the good harmony, nay, even the partiality which has been shewn to a nation which rendered itself guilty of regicide, in the sacred person of his uncle, Louis XVI. the King of France—a nation which is the avowed enemy of his brother the Emperor, of his uncle the King of Spain, and of almost every crowned head of Europe?—this question I have neither orders, nor is it my duty to resolve.

But I will not fail to communicate to your Excellency, as soon as I shall have received proper instructions, the sensation which your answer will excite in the British cabinet. To answer the letter which I have yesterday received of your Excellency, is (if I am not mistaken) all that my duty bids me do.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

May 23.

HERVEY.

Copy

*Copy of a Circular Letter sent by Lord Hervey, the British Minister,
to the Foreign Ministers resident at Florence.*

AS I am convinced that neither his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany, nor the persons who fill the first charges of this government, nor the people of Tuscany, can inwardly justify the measures which have been taken with regard to the French nation, and which solely and entirely originate from the instigations and councils of a single person, whose ascendancy and power over the mind of his Royal Highness could not, from his tenderest infancy to the present moment, be eradicated: and as I deem it a duty incumbent upon the charge I occupy, to keep up not only a vigilant attention upon all the parts of such a conduct, but also to make known the just and unavoidable displeasure which the Court of St. James's must have felt respecting it; and as I was eager, besides, to learn what effect the arrival of a British and Spanish fleet in the Mediterranean might operate upon this Court, I gave some intimations in the letter which I wrote to the Secretary of State to announce this event to the Grand Duke, respecting the change which I wished to see in the conduct of several Italian courts.

But this letter was productive of an answer which I did not expect, and in which I found explanations respecting the past conduct of this government, which cannot deceive me; and resolutions for the future, which in general appear to me as little compatible with the connections of this Prince, as with the designs and interest of Europe. For these reasons, I have found it necessary to communicate to you my correspondence on this subject, which I have here enclosed, that you may transmit notice to your Court of the evident proofs of the conduct of this Court, which is so entirely different from those which animate at present the principal powers of Europe; and I doubt not but it is deemed necessary to guide this conduct in a manner more suitable with the present circumstances, and the just views of the Allied Powers.

I embrace this opportunity to assure you of the particular esteem with which I have the honour to call myself, &c. &c.

Florence, May 23, 1793.

HERVEY.

*Answer of the Russian Chargé d'Affaires to the Circulating Letter of
Lord Hervey.*

WHATEVER may be the sentiments of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke, respecting the system of neutrality which he has adopted, it is beyond a doubt that his conduct is full of deference

deference for the self-styled Republic, and for its representatives, of which your Excellency must have naturally received the most certain intelligence, since he speaks of it in so positive a manner in his answer to M. Terriflori. Nothing, therefore, remains for me, but to recall to your remembrance, in support of what you say, the powerful and decided protection of this government, which prevented me from inserting in the Tuscan papers the manifesto of my Sovereign against the monsters who at present, for the misfortune of the world, govern France. I know certainly, besides, that the French Constitution has been publicly sold at Florence. I hope for, and desire, as well as your Excellency, the speedy arrival of the combined fleets, in order that Italy may shake off the yoke of democratical tyranny. I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) *The CHARGE D'AFFAIRES of RUSSIA.*

Dated Florence, June 12, 1793.

Note from Lord Hervey to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

WHEREAS the fleet of his Britannic Majesty has established its principal magazines on the coast of Tuscany, and is resolved to pass the winter partly in the port of Leghorn and partly in the gulph of Specia; the undersigned deems it necessary that the French Minister resident at Florence be sent out of the Tuscan territory, and that the coat of arms of the French nation be taken down from the front of his palace; farther, that all the French Jacobins be removed from the jurisdiction of the Grand Duchy, and that the inhabitants, who are known to be their abettors, be properly punished; in short, that all the commerce from Tuscany to the French ports be entirely prohibited.—In case of non-compliance with these demands, the fleet of his Britannic Majesty has the strictest orders to take the most rigorous measures to enforce them.

But should his Royal Highness the Grand Duke fulfil all these stipulations of his own accord, the said fleet of the king, my master, will take under its protection all the merchant ships of Tuscany, and will take care to preserve the ports of the Grand Duchy from being anywise violated.

(Signed)

HERVEY.

Florence, 2d Sept. 1793.

Memorial presented the 8th of October, 1793, to M. de Serristori, Minister for Foreign Affairs at Florence, by Lord Hervey, the English Minister.

ALL Europe is witness of the reiterated complaints made by the undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty at the Court of Tuscany, on the subject of the partiality which the latter government observes in favour of the French. The undersigned has done every thing in his power to open the eyes of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke upon his true interests, and the danger to which he exposes himself by having communication with a nation of regicides; which puts every art in practice to annihilate all kind of government; which despises all laws; which destroys all religion; which has at length dipped its guilty hands in the blood of its King—in the blood of the Clergy, of the nobility, and of other subjects who remained faithful to their King; and which, seeking to extend its calamities to all other people, is warring against almost all the Sovereigns of Europe. Notwithstanding the generous, amicable, and plain intentions of his Britannic Majesty, which the undersigned communicated to the government of Tuscany by his memorial of August the 14th last, he has seen the evil counsels and dangerous maxims of certain persons prevail; and as the conduct which he complains of has been persevered in, it becomes necessary to take vigorous measures.

The undersigned is obliged to declare, in order that his Royal Highness the Grand Duke may be informed of it, that Admiral Lord Hood has ordered an English Squadron, in conjunction with a detachment from the Spanish fleet, to set sail for Leghorn, there to act according to the part which his Royal Highness may take.

The unjust and notorious partiality of Tuscany in favour of the French, and the vast seizure of the corn and effects belonging to merchants of Toulon at Leghorn, at a time when the armies of their Britannic and Spanish Majesties had occasion for the same articles, evidently prove the injury which ensues from such a neutrality for the operations of the Allies. In consequence, Admiral Lord Hood declares, in the name of the King his Master, that if, within the space of twelve hours after the representations of the undersigned, his Royal Highness the Grand Duke does not resolve to send away M. de la Flotte and his adherents from Tuscany, the squadron will act offensively against the port and city of Leghorn.

The unhappy consequences of this proceeding can alone be imputed to those who have had the audacity to give perfidious advice,

advice, and to make false representations upon the present state of affairs—they alone will have to answer for all that may happen henceforward.

The undersigned, who earnestly desires to avert such a calamity from Tuscany, and to spare his Royal Highness the Grand Duke all kind of inconvenience, again invites him to give without delay a clear explication of his intentions, relative to the demand made by Admiral Lord Hood, to order the departure of M. de la Flotte and his adherents, and to break off all communication with the National Convention, or the *soi-disant* government of France. In making a common cause with the Allies, his Royal Highness the Grand Duke may rely upon the friendship and protection of his Britannic Majesty and his Allies. The sole way to prevent offensive operations against the city and port of Leghorn, is to acquiesce in the demands now made, by giving the undersigned the Royal Promise to conform to them punctually.

It will depend then upon his Royal Highness to receive the said squadron as a friend, or to expose Tuscany to all the disasters which will happen, if it be compelled to act offensively. As its expedition at Genoa is concluded, it is on the point of arriving at Leghorn. For this reason the undersigned will hasten to prevent any offensive measure, by acquainting the commanding admiral with the resolutions of his Royal Highness.

The undersigned has thought it necessary to make this communication for the information of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany. At the same time he sincerely hopes, that this affair will terminate amicably, and to the reciprocal satisfaction of the two courts.

(Signed)

HERVEY.

ANSWER.

MY LORD,

HIS Royal Highness has ordered me to reply to the memorial which you have presented this day, and to the explanatory note of the intentions of the King your Sovereign, that his Royal Highness has resolved to make the necessary dispositions that M. de la Flotte and his adherents may quit Tuscany as soon as possible. His Royal Highness flatters himself that his Majesty the King of Great Britain will consider this proceeding as a fresh testimony of the particular esteem and deference which his Royal Highness takes a pleasure in shewing him on every occasion.—Such are the orders that my sovereign has given me.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

SERRISTORI.

October 8, Ten o'Clock at Night.

Correspond-

Correspondence between Mr. Drake, the British Minister, and the Republic of Genoa.

[*As none of the Official Papers that passed between Mr. Drake, and the Republic of Genoa, have been published, it becomes necessary, in order to give a proper idea of that correspondence, to deviate from the plan of this book, and to connect the extracts that have appeared, by a short description of the transactions to which they related.*]

IN the beginning of September, 1793, a French vessel entered the port of Genoa under the national flag. Telli, the French agent there, suspecting that she came from Toulon with a secret commission, because otherwise she could hardly have escaped the English and Spanish cruisers, ordered the Captain on board the *Modeste*, and being dissatisfied with his answers, put him in irons. The papers on board the vessel were searched, and nothing found but letters to corn merchants in Genoa.

In consequence of this transaction, on the 5th or 6th of October, an English and Spanish squadron, consisting of eight ships of the line and six frigates, under the command of Admiral Gell, entered the port of Genoa. The *Scipio*, of seventy-four guns, ranged along side of the *Modeste*, a French frigate at anchor in the port, and summoned her to strike. The French answered by the hymn of the *Marseillois* and a broadside; the *Scipio* returned two broadsides, and boarded the frigate: part of the crew of the *Modeste* were cut to pieces in attempting to defend her—the rest escaped by swimming. Two French cruisers shared the fate of the *Modeste*, as did also the *Imperieuse* frigate, in the port of Spezia, under the guns of the place. The French, apprized of what had passed at Genoa, had abandoned the vessel, and disembarked a part of the effects, which were put into the public stores. The ships of the allies, informed of this fact, landed a number of men, pursued the French, broke open the magazines of the Republic, and, in spite of the representations of the officers, carried off the French property. The Genoese remonstrated against this conduct to the British minister, Mr. Drake, and pleaded their neutrality; and were answered, “That neutrality among nations cannot take place, but with respect to such wars as are carried on between lawful powers; that to talk of neutrality in the case of a contest between Religion and Atheism, Laws and Anarchy, Loyalty and Perjury, Virtue and Vice, Humanity and Murder, is to vilify its very name; and that, of course, in the present war against the usurpers of the supreme power

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power of France, no government can declare itself neuter without becoming their accomplice, and degrading itself in the eyes of Europe.* He invited them to declare themselves within 24 hours for the coalesced courts; to dismiss within six hours the French minister, and all the French resident in Genoa; and that if they did not hasten to yield to this invitation, they would be considered as enemies, and treated as such; that their port would be blockaded, &c. &c.; and he concluded, that if they suffered the prescribed time to elapse, they would no more be permitted to profit from the beneficent dispositions of the allies, who were desirous only for the welfare of the Republic.

The Government replied, That they must yield to force; but for the interest even of the Allies themselves, they must take precautions to defend the Republic against the invasion of the French. Mr. Drake answered for the protection of their territory, as he had at his disposal a body of Austrian troops, as well as the brave Piedmontese. Notwithstanding this assurance, the Government persisted in saying, that they would give no definitive answer until they had addressed themselves directly to the allied courts, and had exposed with frankness their reasons for being desirous of remaining neutral—and that it was easy to prove, that this was not only just but reasonable.

On the 19th of October they dispatched couriers to Madrid, London, and Vienna: Mr. Drake did not plainly assert he would not wait for answers from those Courts, but in general terms said that three weeks were sufficient for taking measures of safety, and sending all the French out of the territory of the Republic. On the 9th of November, he renewed his summons, and the government having sent him in answer that they must wait for the result of their representations to the Allied Courts, he returned it, and resolved upon quitting Genoa immediately; which he did the next day; leaving behind him a note, in which he stated—"that though it had been inferred from his preceding notes, that he meant to force the Republic to accede to the coalition, that such was not the intention of the King his master; but that in fact nothing more had been intended than requisite satisfaction for the insult offered by French mariners to an English vessel in the harbour of Genoa; which satisfaction could be granted by *by no other means than by sending away the French Minister.*

The Genoese Government answered immediately in substance as follows:

That it learnt with the greatest pleasure, that his Britannic Majesty did not mean to force a free and independent state to renounce a neutrality, which its interest required that it should

* This Extract is taken from the Times of the 18th December; several of the other Facts and Extracts are also taken from the same Newspaper.

observe:

observe: that as to what related to the satisfaction demanded of the Republic, there could be no pretext for it: as the vessel to which the insult had been offered carried the tri-coloured flag, the Republic could not know that England had any interest in it; that, on the other hand, a very great insult had been offered by the English causing armed frigates and fire-ships to enter the harbour of Genoa, contrary to all the rights of an independent state. As to the dismissal of the French Minister, that requisition could not be complied with, as it would be positively declaring war against the French, who had an army on the frontiers of the Republic.

The Court of Madrid is said to have returned a favourable answer to the representations of the Republic.

The above Proceedings produced the following Declaration in the Name of the French Republic, which has however been since annulled.

THE undersigned Commissioners, deputed by the National Convention of France to the army of Italy, considering that the social compact of all nations has been violated in the most indecent manner—that the atrocious act committed in the port of Genoa towards the members of the French Republic, by men calling themselves subjects of the Monarch of England, has outraged the rights of Nations and endangered even humanity—considering, too, that these afflicting events cannot be indifferent to any people, particularly to the people of Genoa, under whose eyes the crime of treason against society has been committed—that the punishment of such a crime ought to be as speedy as it should be terrible—that justice and humanity demand it—that the French Republic has the power and the inclination to execute it—that the people of Genoa, by preserving silence, would sanction the conduct of their agents—declare, that in such circumstances Genoa cannot, without shame and dishonour, hesitate an instant in deciding between the friends and foes of society, outraged in the persons of French Republicans, and that neutrality, in such an extraordinary situation of affairs, would involve all people in anarchy.

Considering farther, that the people of Genoa see daily the religious attention with which their territory is respected by the Republic, at the very moment when the enemies of France find in Genoa a secure asylum, and thus escape the pursuit of the French, who are armed in defence of liberty and equality—finally, that such respect must soon cease for a territory which is used as the tomb of French Republicans:

Declare, in the most solemn manner, in the name of the Republic of France, to the people of Genoa, that the tardiness and indecision

indecision of the senate, in neglecting to inflict a just and signal punishment on the authors of the crime committed in their port, and under their cannon, against the human race, in the persons of the members of the French Society, is regarded as an act of hostility, and that the French Republic is prepared to adopt such a conduct as is necessary to obtain reparation for so great a crime.

The French Chargé d'Affaires is commanded to communicate this Declaration to the senate of Genoa.

(Signed) ROBERSPIERRE, *the Younger*,
RICARD,
RASPAUD, *Secretary*.

*Done at Nice, Oct. 13,
Second Year of the Republic,
One and indivisible.*

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

Proclamation for calling out the Militia, and assembling the Parliament.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS by an act, passed in the twenty-sixth year of Our reign, entitled, "An act for amending and reducing into one act of Parliament the laws relating to the Militia in that part of Great Britain called England," it is enacted, That it shall be lawful for Us, in the cases and in manner therein mentioned, the occasion being first declared in Council, and notified by proclamation, if no Parliament shall be then sitting, to order and direct the drawing out and embodying of Our militia forces, or any part thereof. And whereas We have received information, that in breach of the laws, and notwithstanding Our Royal proclamation of the twenty-first day of May last, the utmost industry is still employed by evil disposed persons within this kingdom, acting in concert with persons in foreign parts, with a view to subvert the laws and established constitution of this realm, and to destroy all order and government therein; and that a spirit of tumult and disorder, thereby excited, has lately shewn itself in acts of riot and insurrection. And whereas, under the present circumstances, it is more particularly necessary, that for the immediate suppression of such attempts, some addition should be made, as the exigency of the case may require, to the force which may be in readiness to act for the support of the civil magistrate; We therefore, being determined to exert the powers vested in Us by law for the protection of the persons, liberties, and properties of Our faithful subjects, and fully relying on their zeal and attachment to Our person and government, and to the happy constitution established in these kingdoms, have thought fit to declare in our Our Council, Our Royal intention, for the causes and on the occasion aforesaid, to draw out and embody such part of Our militia forces as may more immediately enable Us to provide for the said important objects.—And we do hereby, in pursuance of the said

recited act, notify to all Our loving subjects Our said intention, and the causes and occasions thereof.

Given at Our Court at Windsor, the first day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and in the thirty-third year of Our reign.

GOD save the KING.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS by an act passed in the twenty-sixth year of Our reign, entitled, "An act for amending and reducing into "one act of Parliament the laws relating to the Militia in that "part of Great Britain called England," it is enacted, that whenever We shall cause the militia to be drawn out and embodied, on the occasions and in the manner therein mentioned, if the Parliament shall then be separated by such adjournment or prorogation as will not expire within fourteen days; We may and shall issue Our proclamation for the meeting of the Parliament within fourteen days; and the Parliament shall accordingly meet and sit upon such day as shall be appointed by such proclamation, and continue to sit and act in like manner, to all intents and purposes, as if it had stood adjourned or prorogued to the same day: And whereas we have thought fit, in pursuance of the said act, this day to declare in Our Council, certain causes and occasions moving Us, to order and direct that such part of Our militia forces, as may more immediately enable Us to provide for the important objects therein mentioned, should be drawn out and embodied: And whereas, in pursuance of the said recited act, We have thought fit on this day to issue Our Royal proclamation, notifying the causes and occasions so declared in Council as aforesaid: And whereas Our Parliament now stands prorogued to Thursday the third day of January next; We therefore, by the advice of our Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare Our Royal will and pleasure, that our said Parliament shall, on Thursday the thirteenth day of this instant December, be held for the dispatch of divers weighty and important affairs. And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs of the House of Commons, are hereby required to give attendance at Westminster on the said thirteenth day of December.

Given at Our Court at Windsor, the first day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and in the thirty-third year of Our reign.

GOD save the KING.

His

*His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament,
at the opening of the Sessions on the 13th December, 1792.*

My Lords, and Gentlemen;

HAVING judged it necessary to embody a part of the militia of this kingdom, I have, in pursuance of the provisions of the law, called you together within the time limited for that purpose, and it is, on every account, a great satisfaction to me to meet you in Parliament at this conjuncture.

I should have been happy if I could have announced to you the secure and undisturbed continuance of all the blessings which my subjects have derived from a state of tranquillity; but events have recently occurred which require our united vigilance and exertion, in order to preserve the advantages which we have hitherto enjoyed.

The seditious practices which had been in a great measure checked by your firm and explicit declaration in the last session, and by the general concurrence of my people in the same sentiments, have of late been more openly renewed, and with increased activity. A spirit of tumult and disorder (the natural consequence of such practices) has shewn itself in acts of riot and insurrection, which required the interposition of a military force in support of the civil magistrate. The industry employed to excite discontent on various pretexts, and in different parts of the kingdom, has appeared to proceed from a design to attempt the destruction of our happy constitution, and the subversion of all order and government; and this design has evidently been pursued in connection and concert with persons in foreign countries.

I have carefully observed a strict neutrality in the present war on the Continent, and have uniformly abstained from any interference with respect to the internal affairs of France; but it is impossible for me to see, without the most serious uneasiness, the strong and increasing indications which have appeared there of an intention to excite disturbances in other countries, to disregard the rights of neutral nations, and to pursue views of conquest and aggrandizement, as well as to adopt towards my allies the States General (who have observed the same neutrality with myself) measures which are neither conformable to the law of nations, nor to the positive stipulations of existing treaties. Under all these circumstances, I have felt it my indispensable duty to have recourse to those means of prevention and internal defence with which I am intrusted by law; and I have also thought it right to take steps for making some augmentation of my naval and military force, being persuaded that these exertions are necessary in the present state of affairs, and are best calculated

both to maintain internal tranquillity, and to render a firm and temperate conduct effectual for preserving the blessings of peace.

Nothing will be neglected on my part that can contribute to that important object, consistently with the security of my kingdoms, and with the faithful performance of engagements which we are bound equally by interest and honour to fulfil.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you; and I have no doubt that you will be ready to make a due provision for the several branches of the public service.

You will certainly join with me in lamenting any necessity for extraordinary expenses, which may for a time prevent the application of additional sums beyond those which are already annually appropriated to the reduction of the public debt, or retard the relief which my subjects might have derived from a farther diminution of taxes: but I am confident you will feel that those great ends will ultimately be best promoted by such exertions as are necessary for our present and future safety and tranquillity; and it is a great consolation to me to reflect, that you will find ample resources for effectually defraying the expense of vigorous preparations, from the excess of the actual revenue beyond the ordinary expenditure.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in acquainting you, that the brilliant successes of the British arms in India, under the able conduct of the Marquis Cornwallis, have led to the termination of the war by an advantageous and honourable peace, the terms of which are peculiarly satisfactory to me, from their tendency to secure the future tranquillity of the British dominions in that part of the world.

Your attention will now naturally be directed to such measures for the future government of those valuable possessions, as shall appear, from experience and full consideration, most likely to provide for their internal prosperity, and to secure the important advantages which may be derived from thence to the commerce and revenue of this country.

I am persuaded that it will be the object of your immediate consideration to adopt such measures as may be necessary, under the present circumstances, for enforcing obedience to the laws, and for repressing every attempt to disturb the peace and tranquillity of these kingdoms.

You will be sensible how much depends on the result of your deliberations, and your uniform conduct is the best pledge that nothing will be wanting on your part which can contribute to the present security and permanent advantage of the country.

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I retain a deep and unalterable sense of the repeated proofs which I have received of your cordial and affectionate attachment to me; and I place an entire reliance on the continuance of those sentiments, as well as on your firm determination to defend and maintain that constitution which has so long protected the liberties and promoted the happiness of every class of my subjects.

In endeavouring to preserve and to transmit to posterity the inestimable blessings which, under the favour of Providence, you have yourselves experienced, you may be assured of my zealous and cordial co-operation; and our joint efforts will, I doubt not, be rendered completely effectual, by the decided support of a free and loyal people.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Hardwicke moved the following Address:

The humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble and dutiful acknowledgements for your Majesty's most gracious speech from the throne.

Permit us to assure your Majesty, that, under circumstances which require the united vigilance and exertion of all the branches of the Legislature, to preserve to your Majesty's subjects the continuance of those advantages which they have hitherto enjoyed; it is a great satisfaction to us, that your Majesty, by meeting us in Parliament at this conjuncture, has afforded us an opportunity of manifesting our loyalty to your Majesty, and our zeal for the dearest interests of our country.

We have seen, with the greatest concern, that the seditious practices which were the objects of your Majesty's late Proclamation, and which were so strongly condemned by the declaration of both Houses of Parliament, and by the general sentiments of the people, have of late been more openly renewed, and with increased activity. We deeply lament that spirit of tumult and disorder, the natural consequence of such practices, which has shewn itself in different acts of riot and insurrection, requiring the interposition of a military force in support of the civil Magistrate. We are sensible that the industry employed to excite discontent, on various pretexts, and in different parts of the kingdom, has proceeded from a settled design to attempt the destruction of our happy constitution, and the subversion of all order and government; and we learn with the utmost indignation that
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this design has been pursued in connection and concert with persons in foreign countries.

We highly applaud the wise and generous conduct adopted by your Majesty in observing a strict neutrality in the present war on the Continent, and in abstaining from any interference with respect to the internal affairs of France: but we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we fully participate in that serious uneasiness so justly felt by your Majesty on account of the strong and increasing indications which have appeared in France of an intention to excite disturbances in other countries, to disregard the rights of neutral nations, and to pursue views of conquest and aggrandizement, as well as to adopt towards your Majesty's allies the States General, who have observed the same neutrality with your Majesty, measures neither conformable to the law of nations, nor to the positive stipulations of existing treaties.

We acknowledge with the deepest gratitude your Majesty's paternal care for the security and happiness of your people, which has led your Majesty, on the present occasion, to have recourse to those means of prevention and internal defence with which your Majesty is intrusted by law; and also to augment your Majesty's naval and military force; and we concur with your Majesty in the persuasion that these exertions are necessary in the present state of affairs, and are best calculated both to maintain internal tranquillity, and to render a firm and temperate conduct effectual for preserving the blessings of peace; an object which, however important in itself, is no otherwise desirable than as it can be attained consistently with the security of these kingdoms, and with the faithful performance of engagements which we are bound equally by interest and honour to fulfil.

We congratulate your Majesty on the brilliant successes of the British arms in India, under the able conduct of the Marquis Cornwallis, and more especially on the termination of the war in that country by an advantageous and honourable peace, to the terms of which we look with peculiar satisfaction, from their tendency to secure the future tranquillity of the British dominions. We shall now apply our attention to the forming such arrangements for the future government of those valuable possessions, as experience and deliberation may recommend to us, with a view to the prosperity of that country, and to the advantages which it may afford to the British commerce and revenue.

We beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we feel it to be our bounden duty, and that it shall be the object of our most immediate consideration, to adopt all proper measures for enforcing obedience to the laws, and for repressing every attempt to disturb the peace and tranquillity of this kingdom. We are not ignorant that on the result of our deliberations, at this moment, depend the present security and permanent prosperity of our country.

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We well know that we can in no manner better provide for these important and interesting objects, than by manifesting in all our conduct that affectionate attachment which is so justly due to your Majesty from every one of your subjects, and which is deeply impressed upon our hearts; and by directing all our counsels to the defence and maintenance of the Constitution, so dear to a people whose liberties it has long protected, and whose happiness it has essentially promoted. In endeavouring to preserve and transmit to our posterity these inestimable blessings, we know from uniform experience that we may be assured of your Majesty's co-operation and assistance; and we are confident that the united efforts of your Majesty and your Parliament, for this purpose, will be rendered completely effectual by the decided support of a free and loyal people.

The Marquis of Lansdown moved, in amendment of the Address, that the third and fourth paragraphs be omitted, which was negatived without a division, and the Address in its original state was then carried in the affirmative.

In the House of Commons, the Lord Mayor, Sir James Sanderson, moved the following Address:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our hearty thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

It would have afforded us the most sincere satisfaction if your Majesty could have announced to us the secure and undisturbed continuance of all the blessings which your Majesty's subjects have derived from a state of tranquillity; but we are fully sensible that events have recently occurred, which must require our united vigilance and exertion to preserve to this country the advantages which it has hitherto enjoyed.

It has been impossible for us not to perceive, from our own observation in different parts of the country, the increased activity with which seditious practices have of late been openly renewed; and we learn, with concern, that not only a spirit of tumult and disorder (the natural consequence of such practices) has shewn itself in acts of riot and insurrection, which required the interposition of a military force in support of the civil Magistrate, but that the industry employed to excite discontent has appeared to proceed from a design to attempt, in concert with persons in foreign countries, the destruction of our happy constitution, and the subversion of all order and government.

We entertain a just sense of the temper and prudence which have induced your Majesty to observe a strict neutrality with re-
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spect to the war on the continent, and uniformly to abstain from any interference in the internal affairs of France; but, at the same time, we cannot but participate in the just uneasiness with which your Majesty must observe any indications of an intention to excite disturbances in other countries, to disregard the rights of neutral nations, and to pursue views of conquest and aggrandizement, and particularly to adopt measures towards your Majesty's allies, the States General, inconsistent with the law of nations, and the positive stipulations of existing treaties.

The circumstances, which your Majesty has been pleased to communicate to us, appear to have rendered it highly important, for the safety and interest of this country, that your Majesty should have recourse to those measures of prevention, and internal defence, with which your Majesty is intrusted by law.

We sincerely hope that these exertions, and the steps which your Majesty has taken for augmenting your naval and military force, will have the happy tendency both to maintain internal tranquillity, and to render a firm and temperate conduct effectual for preserving the blessings of peace.

Your majesty may, at the same time, rely on our zealous concurrence in such measures as may prove to be necessary for the security of these kingdoms, and for the faithful performance of our engagements.

We shall proceed to make such provisions as shall be requisite for the several branches of the public service.

We must indeed see, with the deepest regret, any necessity for extraordinary expenses, which may prevent the application of additional sums, beyond those already annually appropriated to the reduction of the public debt, or retard the farther relief which your Majesty's subjects might derive from a diminution of taxes; but we are fully aware that those great ends (to which our views must anxiously be directed) will themselves ultimately be best promoted by such vigorous and timely exertions as may be necessary for our present and future safety and tranquillity; and it will, undoubtedly, be a great consolation to us, to find that the excess of the actual revenue, beyond the ordinary expenditure, is such as to furnish ample resources for effectually defraying the expenses of vigorous preparations, if the circumstances of the time should render such preparations requisite.

We beg leave to offer to your Majesty our cordial congratulations on the brilliant successes of the British arms in India, under the able conduct of the Marquis Cornwallis, and on the termination of the war in that country by an advantageous and honourable peace, which can, in no respect, be more satisfactory than in its tendency to secure the future tranquillity of the British dominions in that part of the world: we shall not fail to employ our utmost attention, with a view to taking such measures for
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the future government of those valuable possessions, as shall appear, from experience and full consideration, most likely to provide for their internal prosperity, and to secure the important advantages which may be derived from thence to the commerce and revenue of this country.

Your Majesty may depend upon the zeal and readiness with which we shall enter on the consideration of any measures which may appear to be necessary, under the present circumstances, for enforcing obedience to the laws, and for repressing every attempt to disturb the peace and tranquillity of these kingdoms; and we beseech your Majesty to believe, that no endeavours will be wanting, on our part, which can contribute to the present security and permanent advantage of the country.

We shall, on every occasion, be anxious to manifest the continuance of our dutiful and affectionate attachment to your Majesty, as well as our firm determination to defend and maintain that constitution, which has so long protected the liberties, and promoted the happiness, of every class of your Majesty's subjects: feeling it to be our first and most essential duty to preserve and transmit to posterity the inestimable blessings which, under the favour of Providence, we have ourselves experienced.

We receive, with the warmest emotions of gratitude, the gracious assurances of your Majesty's zealous and cordial co-operation; and we rely with confidence on the decided support of a free and loyal people.

Mr. Fox moved, in amendment, that after the first sentence, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, humbly to thank his Majesty for his most gracious speech from the throne," the following words be substituted in the room of all that follow in the original motion:

To express to His Majesty our most zealous attachment to the excellent constitution of this free country; our sense of the invaluable blessings which we derive from it, and our unshaken determination to maintain and preserve it; to assure his Majesty that, uniting with all his Majesty's faithful subjects in these sentiments of loyalty to the throne, and attachment to the constitution, we feel in common with them the deepest anxiety and concern, when we see those measures adopted by the executive Government, which the law authorizes only in cases of insurrection within this realm.

That his Majesty's faithful Commons, assembled in a manner new and alarming to the country, think it their first duty, and will make it their first business, to inform themselves of the causes of this measure, being equally zealous to enforce a due obedience to the laws on the one hand, and a faithful execution of them on the other.

The amendment was negatived by a majority of 290 against 50, and the Address was then put and carried.

On

On the second reading of the Address, Dec. 14, 1792, Mr. Fox moved the following amendment, which was negatived without a division:

Trusting that your Majesty will employ every species of negotiation, to prevent the calamities of war, that may be deemed consistent with the honour and dignity of the British nation.

On Monday, the 17th of December, Lord Kenyon informed the House of Lords, that the Address to his Majesty had been presented, to which he was pleased to make the following Answer:

My Lords,

I THANK you for this very loyal and dutiful address. Your expressions of affectionate attachment to my person, and of zeal for the maintenance of the Constitution, are peculiarly acceptable to me at this conjuncture; and I am satisfied, that, whatever may be the course of future events, the spirit and loyalty which you have manifested on this occasion will be productive of the happiest consequences to my people.

On the 15th of December, the Speaker informed the House of Commons that the Address had been presented to his Majesty, to which he was pleased to return the following Answer:

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my warmest thanks for this loyal and affectionate address; and I receive, with peculiar satisfaction, the assurances of your attachment to me, and of your determination zealously to concur in such measures as may be necessary for the security of these kingdoms, and for the faithful performance of our engagements.

Your public declaration of these sentiments cannot fail to produce the happiest effects in the present important conjuncture.

On Saturday, the 15th of December, 1792, Mr. Fox made the following Motion in the House of Commons, which was negatived without a Division:

THAT an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, That his Majesty will be graciously pleased to give direction, that a Minister may be sent to Paris, to treat with those persons who exercise provisionally the functions of Executive Government in France, touching such points as may be in discussion between his Majesty and his allies, and the French nation.

On

On the 21st of December, the Marquis of Lansdown moved the following Resolutions in the House of Lords; the first of which, after being opposed by Lord Grenville, Secretary of State, was withdrawn, and the second was negatived without a Division:

THAT an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he may be graciously pleased to pursue such measures as in his wisdom he may deem meet, by sending a Minister, or otherwise, to France, to represent his feelings for the unhappy situation of Louis XVI. and to use his best endeavours in exhorting them not to suffer any danger to arise to his person.

Also, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he may be graciously pleased to send a proper person to France, to manifest his compassion for the situation of the unfortunate emigrants in this country, representing that they are threatened with famine, but that he is ready to concert such measures as may yield relief to those unfortunate people, by giving them a settlement in the Western parts of Canada, and requesting that they may be made some restitution by the French nation.

On Monday the 28th of January, 1793, the following Message from his Majesty was presented to both Houses of Parliament:

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty has given directions for laying before the House of Commons, copies of several papers which have been received from Mr. Chauvelin, late Minister Plenipotentiary from the Most Christian King, by his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and of the answers returned thereto; and likewise a copy of an Order made by his Majesty in Council, and transmitted by his Majesty's commands to the said Mr. Chauvelin, in consequence of the accounts of the atrocious act recently perpetrated at Paris.

In the present situation of affairs, his Majesty thinks it indispensably necessary to make a farther augmentation of his forces by sea and land; and relies on the known affection and zeal of the House of Commons to enable his Majesty to take the most effectual measures, in the present important conjuncture, for maintaining the security and rights of his own dominions; for supporting his allies; and for opposing views of aggrandizement and ambition on the part of France, which would be at all times dangerous to the general interests of Europe, but are peculiarly so when connected with the propagation of principles which lead to the violation of the most sacred duties, and are utterly subversive of the peace and order of all civil society.

G. R.

On

On the 1st of February, 1793, Lord Grenville moved the following Address in the House of Lords :

THAT an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the thanks of this House for his most gracious message, and for the communication of the papers which, by his Majesty's command, have been laid before us: To offer to his Majesty our heartfelt condolence on the atrocious act lately perpetrated at Paris, which must be viewed by every nation in Europe as an outrage on religion, justice, and humanity, and as a striking and dreadful example of the effect of principles which lead to the violation of the most sacred duties, and are utterly subversive of the peace and order of all civil society.

To assure his Majesty, that it is impossible for us not to be sensible of the views of aggrandizement and ambition which, in violation of repeated and solemn professions, have been openly manifested on the part of France, and which are connected with the propagation of principles incompatible with the existence of all just and regular government: That, under the present circumstances, we consider a vigorous and effectual opposition to those views and principles as essential to the security of every thing which is most dear and valuable to us as a nation, and to the future tranquillity and safety of all other countries:

That, impressed with these sentiments, we shall, with the utmost zeal and alacrity, afford his Majesty the most effectual assistance, to enable his Majesty to make a farther augmentation of his forces by sea and land, and to act as circumstances may require in the present important conjuncture, for maintaining the security and honour of his crown, for supporting the just rights of his allies, and for preserving to his people the undisturbed enjoyment of the blessings which, under the Divine Providence, they derive from the British constitution.

To which Earl Stanhope moved an Amendment to the Address, by omitting all the words after the first sentence, and substituting to the following effect:

To assure his Majesty, that this House will take into its earliest consideration the subject recommended by his Majesty, and will zealously concur in the measures which, upon due deliberation, shall be found most conducive to the dignity of his Majesty's crown, and the security and interests of his people. In the mean time, they humbly beg leave to recommend to his Majesty, to exert every means, becoming the dignity of his crown, to avert from this country the calamities of war.

The Amendment was negatived, and the Address carried in the affirmative without a division.

On

On the 1st of February, 1793, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Pitt, moved the following Address in the House of Commons, which passed in the affirmative without a Division.

THAT an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the thanks of this House for his most gracious message, and for the communication of the papers which, by his Majesty's command, have been laid before us.

To offer to his Majesty our heart-felt condolence on the atrocious act lately perpetrated at Paris, which must be viewed by every nation in Europe as an outrage on religion, justice, and humanity, and as a striking and dreadful example of the effect of principles which lead to the violation of the most sacred duties, and are utterly subversive of the peace and order of all civil society.

To assure his Majesty, that it is impossible for us not to be sensible of the views of aggrandizement and ambition, which, in violation of repeated and solemn professions, have been openly manifested on the part of France, and which are connected with the propagation of principles incompatible with the existence of all just and regular government: that, under the present circumstances, we consider a vigorous and effectual opposition to these views as essential to the security of every thing which is most dear and valuable to us as a nation, and to the future tranquillity and safety of all other countries.

That, impressed with these sentiments, we shall, with the utmost zeal and alacrity, afford his Majesty the most effectual assistance, to enable his Majesty to make a farther augmentation of his forces by sea and land, and to act as circumstances may require, in the present important conjuncture, for maintaining the security and honour of his crown, for supporting the just rights of his allies, and for preserving to his people the undisturbed enjoyment of the blessings which, under the Divine Providence, they derive from the British Constitution.

On Monday, the 11th of February, the following Message from his Majesty was read in both Houses of Parliament:

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that the Assembly now exercising the powers of Government in France, have, without previous notice, directed acts of hostility to be committed against the persons and property of his Majesty's subjects, in breach of the law of nations, and of the most positive stipulations of treaty; and have since, on the most groundless pretences,

pretences, actually declared war against his Majesty and the United Provinces. Under the circumstances of this wanton and unprovoked aggression, his Majesty has taken the necessary steps to maintain the honour of his crown, and to vindicate the rights of his people; and his Majesty relies with confidence on the firm and effectual support of the House of Commons, and on the zealous exertions of a brave and loyal people, in prosecuting a just and necessary war; and in endeavouring, under the blessing of Providence, to oppose an effectual barrier to the farther progress of a system which strikes at the security and peace of all independent nations, and is pursued in open defiance of every principle of moderation, good faith, humanity, and justice.

In a cause of such general concern, his Majesty has every reason to hope for the cordial co-operation of those Powers who are united with his Majesty by the ties of alliance, or who feel an interest in preventing the extension of anarchy and confusion, and in contributing to the security and tranquillity of Europe.

G. R.

On the 12th of February, 1793, Lord Grenville moved the following Address in the House of Lords:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our humble thanks for your Majesty's most gracious message.

We assure your Majesty, that we have learnt, with a just sentiment of indignation, that the Assembly who now exercise the powers of Government in France have directed, without previous notice, the commission of acts of hostility against the persons and property of your Majesty's subjects, in breach of the law of nations, and of the most positive stipulations of treaty; and that they have since, on the most groundless pretences, actually declared war against your Majesty and the United Provinces. That, under the circumstances of this perfidious and unprovoked aggression, we are grateful to your Majesty for the steps which your Majesty has taken to maintain the honour of your crown, and to vindicate the rights of your people; That nothing will be wanting on our part that can contribute to that firm and effectual support, which your Majesty has so much reason to expect from a brave and loyal people, in the prosecution of this just and necessary war, and in endeavouring, under the blessing of Providence, to oppose an effectual barrier to the farther progress of a system which strikes at the security and peace of all independent nations, and is pursued, in open defiance of every principle of moderation, good faith, humanity, and justice.

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We assure your Majesty that, deeply as we feel the happiness of our country interested in the result of this contest, it must afford us the greatest satisfaction to learn that, in a cause of such general concern, your Majesty has reason to hope for the cordial co-operation of those powers who are united with your Majesty by the ties of alliance, or who feel an interest in preventing the extension of anarchy and confusion, and contributing to the security and tranquillity of Europe.

Earl Stanhope moved, in amendment, to leave out all the words of the motion made by the noble Secretary, after the words, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty," and to substitute the following :

That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to represent to his Majesty, that, by directing the French Ambassador to leave this kingdom, his Majesty's Ministers have (independently to repeated provocations) produced a rupture between this kingdom and France, inasmuch as by the second article of the treaty of navigation and commerce, made in the year 1786, between Great Britain and France, it is expressly declared, that the sending away from either nation the ambassador of the other nation, shall be deemed a rupture between the two countries. And humbly to represent to his Majesty, that, before this House can encourage his Majesty to concur in measures for carrying on a war against France, this House humbly requests to be informed of the objects which his Majesty proposes to obtain thereby.

The Earl of Lauderdale also moved the following Amendment :

We learn, with the utmost concern, that the Assembly, who now exercise the powers of government in France, have directed the commission of acts of hostility against the persons and property of your Majesty's subjects, and that they have since actually declared war against your Majesty and the United Provinces—We humbly beg leave to assure your Majesty, that your Majesty's faithful Commons will exert themselves with the utmost zeal in the maintenance of your Majesty's crown, the vindication of the rights of your people, and nothing shall be wanting on our part that can contribute to that firm and effectual support which your Majesty has so much reason to expect from a brave and loyal people, in repelling every hostile attempt against this country, and in such other exertions as may be necessary to induce France to consent to such terms of pacification as may be consistent with the honour of your Majesty's crown, the security of your allies, and the interests of your people.

The question being put on Earl Stanhope's amendment, it was negatived without a division; the question being afterwards put upon the Earl of Lauderdale's amendment, it was also negatived without a division: the original Address was then put and carried in the affirmative.

*On the 12th of February, the Chancellor of the Exchequer,
Mr. Pitt, moved,*

THAT an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the thanks of this House for his most gracious message, informing us, that the Assembly, now exercising the powers of Government in France, have, without previous notice, directed acts of hostility to be committed against the persons and property of his Majesty's subjects, in breach of the law of nations and of the most positive stipulations of treaty; and have since, on the most groundless pretences, actually declared war against his Majesty and the United Provinces: to assure his Majesty that, under the circumstances of this wanton and unprovoked aggression, we most gratefully acknowledge his Majesty's care and vigilance in taking the necessary steps for maintaining the honour of his crown, and vindicating the rights of his people: that his Majesty may rely on the firm and effectual support of the Representatives of a brave and loyal people, in the prosecution of a just and necessary war, and in endeavouring, under the blessing of Providence, to oppose an effectual barrier to the farther progress of a system which strikes at the security and peace of all independent nations, and is pursued in open defiance of every principle of moderation, good faith, humanity, and justice.

That, in a cause of such general concern, it must afford us great satisfaction to learn that his Majesty has every reason to hope for the cordial co-operation of those powers who are united with his Majesty by the ties of alliance, or who feel an interest in preventing the extension of anarchy and confusion, and in contributing to the security and tranquillity of Europe.

That we are persuaded, that whatever his Majesty's faithful subjects must consider as most dear and sacred, the stability of our happy constitution, the security and honour of his Majesty's crown, and the preservation of our laws, our liberty, and our religion, are all involved in the issue of the present contest; and that our zeal and exertions shall be proportioned to the importance of the conjuncture, and to the magnitude and value of the objects for which we have to contend.

Mr. Fox moved the following Amendment, which was negatived without a division, and the original Address put and carried in the affirmative.

We learn, with the utmost concern, that the Assembly, who now exercise the powers of government in France, have directed the commission of acts of hostility against the persons and property of your Majesty's subjects, and that they have since actually declared war against your Majesty and the United Provinces; we humbly beg leave to assure your Majesty, that your Majesty's faithful Commons will exert themselves with the utmost zeal in
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the maintenance of the honour of his Majesty's crown, the vindication of the rights of your people, and nothing shall be wanting on our part that can contribute to that firm and effectual support which your Majesty has so much reason to expect from a brave and loyal people, in repelling every hostile attempt against this country, and in such other exertions as may be necessary to induce France to consent to such terms of pacification as may be consistent with the honour of your Majesty's crown, the security of your allies, and the interests of your people.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer to the Address of the House of Peers.

My Lords,

I RETURN you my hearty thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate Address.

I receive, with the greatest satisfaction, the assurances of your firm and effectual support in the prosecution of the just and necessary war in which I am engaged, in consequence of the unprovoked aggression of France; and I trust that, by the blessing of Providence, my efforts will be rendered successful, for maintaining the rights of my people, preventing the extension of anarchy, and contributing to the future security of Europe.

On Monday, the 18th of February, the Speaker reported to the House of Commons, that his Majesty was pleased to give the following most gracious Answer to their Address:

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my warmest thanks for this affectionate and loyal Address, and for the cordial assurances of your firm and effectual support in the measures which may be necessary for maintaining the honour of my crown, and for prosecuting with vigour a just and necessary war, in defence of the dearest interests of my people.

On Monday, the 18th of February, 1793, Mr. Fox moved the following Resolutions in the House of Commons, which were negatived by a Majority of 270 against 44.

THAT it is not for the honour or interest of Great Britain to make war upon France on account of the internal circumstances of that country, for the purpose either of suppressing or punishing any opinions and principles, however pernicious in their tendency, which may prevail there, or of establishing among the French people any particular form of government.

That the particular complaints which have been stated against the conduct of the French government are not of a nature to justify war in the first instance, without having attempted to obtain redress by negotiation.

That it appears to this House, that, in the late negotiation between his Majesty's Ministers and the agents of the French government, the said Ministers did not take such measures as were likely to procure redress, without a rupture, for the grievances of which they complained; and particularly that they never stated distinctly to the French government any terms and conditions, the accession to which, on the part of France, would induce his Majesty to persevere in a system of neutrality.

That it does not appear that the security of Europe, and the rights of independent nations, which have been stated as grounds of war against France, have been attended to by his Majesty's Ministers in the case of Poland, in the invasion of which unhappy country, both in the last year, and more recently, the most open contempt of the law of nations, and the most unjustifiable spirit of aggrandizement, has been manifested, without having produced, as far as appears to this House, any remonstrance from his Majesty's Ministers.

That it is the duty of his Majesty's Ministers, in the present crisis, to advise his Majesty against entering into engagements which may prevent Great Britain from making a separate peace, whenever the interests of his Majesty and his people may render such a measure advisable, or which may countenance an opinion in Europe, that his Majesty is acting in concert with other powers for the unjustifiable purpose of compelling the people of France to submit to a form of government not approved by that nation :

Mr. Grey moved in the House of Commons, Feb. 21, 1793, the following Address, which was negatived without a Division.

THAT an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to assure his Majesty, that his faithful Commons, animated by a sincere and dutiful attachment to his person and family, and to the excellent Constitution of this kingdom, as well as by an ardent zeal for the interest and honour of the nation, will at all times be ready to support his Majesty in any measures which a due observance of the faith of treaties, the dignity of his crown, or the security of his dominions, may compel him to undertake.

That, feeling the most earnest solicitude to avert from our country the calamities of war, by every means consistent with honour and with safety, we expressed to his Majesty, at the opening of the present session, " Our sense of temper and prudence which had induced
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“ His Majesty to observe a strict neutrality with respect to the war
 “ on the continent, and uniformly to abstain from any interference
 “ in the internal affairs of France ;” and our hope that the steps
 His Majesty had taken would have the happy tendency “ to render
 “ a firm and temperate conduct effectual for preserving the blessings
 “ of peace.”

That, with the deepest concern, we now find ourselves obliged to relinquish that hope, without any evidence having been produced to satisfy us, that His Majesty's Ministers have made such efforts, as it was their duty to make, and as, by his Majesty's most gracious speech, we were taught to expect, for the preservation of peace: It is no less the resolution than the duty of His Majesty's faithful Commons to second his efforts in the war thus fatally commenced, so long as it shall continue; but we deem it a duty equally incumbent upon us to solicit His Majesty's attention to those reasons or pretexts, by which his servants have laboured to justify a conduct on their part, which we cannot but consider as having contributed, in a great measure, to produce the present rupture.

Various grounds of hostility against France have been stated, but none that appeared to us to have constituted such an urgent and imperious case of necessity, as left no room for accommodation, and made war unavoidable. The Government of France has been accused of having violated the law of nations, and the stipulations of existing treaties, by an attempt to deprive the Republic of the United Provinces of the exclusive navigation of the Scheldt. No evidence however has been offered to convince us, that this exclusive navigation was either in itself, or in the estimation of those who were alone interested in preserving it, of such importance, as to justify a determination in our Government to break with France on that account. If in fact the States General had shewn a disposition to defend their right by force of arms, it might have been an instance of the truest friendship, to have suggested to them, for their serious consideration, how far the assertion of this unprofitable claim might, in the present circumstances of Europe, tend to bring into hazard the most essential interests of the Republic. But when, on the contrary, it has been acknowledged that no requisition on this subject was made to his Majesty on the part of the States General, we are at a loss to comprehend on what grounds of right, or propriety, we take the lead in asserting a claim, in which we are not principals, and in which the principal party has no, as far as we know, thought it prudent or necessary to call for our interposition.

We must farther remark, that the point of dispute seemed to us to have been relieved from a material part of its difficulty, by the declaration of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, that the French nation gave up all pretensions to determine the

question of the future navigation of the Scheldt. Whether the terms of this declaration were perfectly satisfactory or not, they at least left the question open to pacific negotiation, in which the intrinsic value of the object to any of the parties concerned in it, might have been coolly and impartially weighed against the consequences to which all of them might be exposed, by attempting to maintain it by force of arms.

We have been called upon to resist views of conquest and aggrandizement entertained by the government of France, “ at all times
“ dangerous to the general interests of Europe, but (asserted to be)
“ peculiarly so when connected with the propagation of principles
“ which lead to the violation of the most sacred duties, and are
“ utterly subversive of the peace and order of all civil so-
“ ciety.”

We admit, that it is the interest and duty of every member of the Commonwealth of Europe, to support the established system and distribution of power, among the independent sovereignties which actually subsist, and to prevent the aggrandizement of any state, especially the most powerful at the expence of any other; and for the honour of his Majesty's councils, we do most earnestly wish that his Ministers had manifested a just sense of the importance of the principle to which they now appeal in the course of late events, which seemed to us to threaten its entire destruction.

When Poland was beginning to recover from the long calamities of anarchy, combined with oppression; after she had established an hereditary and limited monarchy like our own, and was peaceably employed in settling her internal government, his Majesty's Ministers, with apparent indifference and unconcern, have seen her become the victim of the most unprovoked and unprincipled invasion, her territory overrun, her free constitution subverted, her national independence annihilated, and the general principles of the security of nations wounded through her side.

With all these evils was France soon after threatened, and with the same appearance, either of supine indifference, or of secret approbation, his Majesty's Ministers beheld the armies of other powers (in evident concert with the oppressor of Poland) advancing to the invasion and subjugation of France, and the march of those armies distinguished from the ordinary hostilities of civilized nations, by manifestoes, which, if their principles and menaces had been carried into practice, must inevitably have produced the “ return of that ferocity and barbarism in war, which a beneficent religion, and enlightened manners, and true military honour, have for a long time banished from the christian world.”

No efforts appear to have been made to check the progress
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of these invading armies:—His Majesty's Ministers, under a pretended respect for the rights and independence of other sovereigns, thought fit, at that time, to refuse even the interposition of His Majesty's councils, and good offices, to save so great and important a portion of Europe from falling under the dominion of a foreign power. But no sooner, by an ever-memorable reverse of fortune, had France repulsed her invaders, and carried her arms into their territory, than his Majesty's Ministers, laying aside that collusive indifference which had marked their conduct during the invasion of France, began to express alarms for the general security of Europe, which, as it appears to us, they ought to have seriously felt, and might have expressed with greater justice on the previous successes of her powerful adversaries.

We will not dissemble our opinion, that the decree of the National Convention of France, of the 19th November, 1792, was in a great measure liable to the objections urged against it; but we cannot admit that a war, upon the single ground of such a decree, unaccompanied by any overt acts, by which we or our allies might be directly attacked, would be justified as necessary and unavoidable; certainly not, unless, upon a regular demand, made by his Majesty's Ministers, of explanation and security in behalf of us and our allies, the French had refused to give his Majesty such explanation and security. No such demand was made. Explanations, it is true, have been received and rejected. But it well deserves to be remarked and remembered, that these explanations were voluntarily offered on the part of France; not previously demanded on ours, as undoubtedly they would have been, if it had suited the views of his Majesty's Ministers to have acted frankly and honourably towards France, and not to have reserved their complaints for a future period, when explanations, however reasonable, might come too late, and hostilities might be unavoidable.

After a review of all these considerations, we think it necessary to represent to his Majesty, that none of the points which were in dispute between his Ministers and the government of France appear to us to have been incapable of being adjusted by negotiation, except that aggravation of French ambition, which has been stated to arise from the political opinions of the French Nation. These, indeed, we conceive, formed neither any definable object of negotiation, nor any intelligible reason for hostility. They were equally incapable of being adjusted by treaty, or of being either refuted or confirmed by the events of war.

We need not state to his Majesty's wisdom, that force can never cure delusion; and we know his Majesty's goodness too well, to suppose that he could ever entertain the idea of employing force to destroy opinions, by the extirpation of those who hold them.

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The grounds upon which his Majesty's Ministers have advised him to refuse the renewal of some avowed public intercourse with the existing government of France, appeared to us neither justified by the reason of the thing itself, nor by the usage of nations, nor by any expediency arising from the present state of circumstances. In all negotiations or discussions whatsoever, of which peace is the real object, the appearance of an amicable disposition, and of a readiness to offer, and to accept of pacific explanations on both sides, is as necessary and useful to ensure success, as any arguments founded on strict right. Nor can it be denied, that claims or arguments of any kind, urged in hostile or haughty language, however equitable or valid in themselves, are more likely to provoke than to conciliate the opposite party. Deploring, as we have ever done, the melancholy event which has lately happened in France, it would yet have been some consolation to us, to have heard that the powerful interposition of the British Nation, on this subject, had at least been offered, although it should unfortunately have been rejected. But instead of receiving such consolation from the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, we have seen them, with extreme astonishment, employing, as an incentive to hostilities, an event which they made no effort to avert by negociation. This inaction they could only excuse on the principle, that the internal conduct of nations (whatever may be our opinion of its morality) was no proper ground for interposition and remonstrance from Foreign States, a principle from which it must still more clearly follow, that such internal conduct could never be an admissible justifying reason for war.

We cannot refrain from observing, that such frequent allusions as have been made to an event (confessedly no ground of rupture) seemed to us to have arisen from a sinister intention to derive, from the humanity of Englishmen, popularity for measures which their deliberate judgment would have reprobated, and to influence the most virtuous sensibilities of his Majesty's People, into a blind and furious zeal for a war of vengeance.

His Majesty's faithful Commons, therefore, though always determined to support his Majesty with vigour and cordiality, in the exertions necessary for the defence of his kingdoms, yet feel that they are equally bound, by their duty to his Majesty and to their fellow-subjects, to declare, in the most solemn manner, their disapprobation of the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, throughout the whole of these transactions, a conduct which, in their opinion, could lead to no other termination but that to which it seems to have been studiously directed—of plunging their country into an unnecessary war. The calamities of such a war must be aggravated, in the estimation of every rational mind, by reflecting on the peculiar advantages of that fortunate situation which we have so unwisely abandoned, and which not
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only exempted us from sharing in the distresses and afflictions of the other nations of Europe, but converted them into sources of benefit, improvement, and prosperity to this country.

We, therefore, humbly implore his Majesty's paternal goodness, to listen no longer to the councils which have forced us into this unhappy war, but to embrace the earliest occasion which his wisdom may discern, of restoring to his People the blessings of peace.

On the 25th of April Mr. Sheridan moved in the House of Commons the following Address, which was negatived by a Majority of 211 against 36 :

THAT an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to express to His Majesty the displeasure of this House at a certain Memorial, dated the 5th* of April, 1793, presented to the States General of the United Provinces, signed by the right honourable Lord Auckland, his Majesty's Minister at the Hague, the said Memorial containing a declaration of the following tenor:—"Some of these detestable regicides," (meaning by this expression the Commissioners of the National Convention of France, delivered to Prince Cobourg by General Dumourier) "are now in such a situation that they can be subjected to the sword of the law; the rest are still in the midst of a people whom they have plunged into an abyss of evils, and for whom famine, anarchy, and civil war, are about to prepare new calamities. In short, every thing that we see happen induces us to consider as not far distant the end of these wretches, whose madness and atrocities have filled with horror and indignation, all those who respect the principles of religion, morality, and humanity.

"The undersigned, therefore, submit to the enlightened judgment and wisdom of your High Mightinesses, whether it would not be proper to employ all the means in your power to prohibit from entering your dominions in Europe, or your colonies, all those Members of the Assembly styling itself the National Convention, or of the pretended Executive Council, who were directly or indirectly concerned in the said crime; and if they should be discovered and arrested, to deliver them up to justice, that they may serve as a lesson and example to mankind."

To acquaint His Majesty of the sense of this House, that the said Minister, in making this declaration, has departed from the principles upon which this House was induced to concur in the measures necessary for the support of the war, in which the British nation is at present unfortunately engaged, and has announced an intention, on his part, inconsistent with the repeated

* See the Correspondence.

assurances given by His Majesty, that he would not interfere in the internal affairs of France; and for which declaration this House cannot easily be brought to believe that the said Minister derived any authority from His Majesty's instructions.

Humbly to beseech His Majesty, that so much of the said Memorial, as contains the declaration above recited, may be publicly disavowed by His Majesty, as containing matter inconsistent with the wisdom and humanity which at all times have distinguished the British nation, and derogatory to the dignity of the Crown of this realm, by avowing an intention to interpose in the internal affairs of France, which His Majesty has, in so many declarations, disclaimed, and mingling purposes of vengeance with those objects of defence and security to ourselves and our allies, which His Majesty's Ministers have so often declared to be the sole object of the present war.

To represent to His Majesty, that this House has already expressed its sense of the acts spoken of in the above declaration; but that as neither this, nor any other foreign state, can possess any cognizance or jurisdiction respecting them, the only tendency of menaces against their perpetrators is, to compel this country either unjustifiably to carry on war for the subversion of the present Government of France, or disgracefully to seek peace by an ignominious negotiation with the very Government whom we have thus insulted and stigmatized in our public acts.

That these threats must tend to give to the hostilities with which Europe is now afflicted a peculiar barbarism and ferocity, by provoking and reviving a system of retaliation and bloodshed, which experience of its destructive tendency, honour, humanity, and religion, have combined to banish from the practice of civilized war.

And finally, to represent to His Majesty how deeply the reputation of His Majesty's Councils is interested in disclaiming these unjustifiable, and, we trust, unauthorized denunciations of vengeance, so destructive of all respect for the consistency, and of all confidence in the sincerity of the public acts of his Ministers, and so manifestly tending at once to render the principle of the war unjust, the conduct of hostilities barbarous, and the attainment of honourable peace hopeless.

ON Monday 17th of June, 1793, Earl Stanhope moved in the House of Lords, that the House, having taken into its most serious consideration a Memorial presented by his Excellency Lord Auckland, and the Count de Staremberg, to their High Mightinesses the States General, at the Hague, the 5th of April last,

last, are of opinion that the meaning and intention of the said declaration was to induce the States-General to bring the French prisoners, then in their hands, to trial, in order to put them to death.

Lord Grenville moved an amendment, by leaving out all the words after the words, "presented on the 5th of April," and to introduce in their stead, "that the Memorial delivered by Lord Auckland is conformable to the sentiments of his Majesty, and those carried to the throne by both Houses of Parliament; and that it was consonant to those sentiments of justice and policy which it became the honour and dignity of the nation to express."

The Earl of Guildford moved the previous question.

Earl Stanhope moved an amendment on Lord Grenville's amendment, that after the words "Lord Auckland is" the following be the subsequent part of the motion: "Inconsistent with the humanity and generous courage which, in all times, have distinguished the British nation; subversive of the maxims which have been established among christian and civilized communities; derogatory to the dignity of the Crown of this realm; tending to debase the spirit, and to subvert the discipline of his Majesty's armies, and to expose his innocent subjects, in all parts of his dominions, to cruel and ruinous retaliations."

Earl Stanhope's amendment being negatived without a division, the previous question was then put, and negatived also; upon which the original motion, with Lord Grenville's amendment, was put and carried in the affirmative.

On Monday, the 17th of June, Mr. Fox made the following Motion in the House of Commons, which was negatived by a majority of 187 against 47:

THAT an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to lay before his Majesty the humble representation of his faithful Commons on the present awful and momentous crisis; a duty which they feel themselves the more especially called upon to perform at this juncture, as a long and eventful period may probably elapse before his Majesty can again have an opportunity of collecting, through their representations, the real sentiments and wishes of his people.

In the name of the people of England, his Majesty's faithful Commons are bound to declare, that they concurred in the measures necessary to carry on the present war for the objects of defence and security, and for those objects only.

That any plan of aggrandizement, founded on the present distressed situation of France, much less any purpose of establishing

blishing among the French people any particular form of government, never would have had their concurrence or support.

In expressing these their sentiments and opinions, on entering into the present war, his Majesty's faithful Commons are sensible that they are only repeating those benevolent declarations, which policy, and a careful attention to the real interests of the British nation, induced his Majesty to use in his most gracious speech from the throne, at the beginning of the present session of Parliament, and in repeated messages to this House.

To represent to his Majesty, that though his faithful Commons have the most perfect reliance on his Majesty's sacred word and promise, solemnly pledged to this country and to Europe, not to interfere in the internal affairs of France, or to enter into the views and projects of other powers who, in the present war, may be actuated by motives far different from those which govern the conduct of his Majesty; yet they feel it to be their indispensable duty to call his Majesty's most serious attention to some of the circumstances, which have occurred since the commencement of the present unfortunate contest.

The French arms, which, after a successful invasion of Brabant, had threatened the security of his Majesty's allies the States-General, have since been confined within their own territory, and are now occupied in defence of their frontier towns against the united forces of his Majesty and his allies. The danger apprehended from the former conquests and aggrandizement of the French nation, appears therefore to be no longer a subject of just uneasiness and alarm.

Some of the powers engaged in the confederacy against France, have, on the other hand, openly avowed and successfully executed plans of domination and conquest, not less formidable to the general liberties of Europe. The rapacious and faithless dismemberment of the unhappy kingdom of Poland, without having produced, as far as it appears to this House, any remonstrance from his Majesty's Ministers, has excited in his Majesty's faithful Commons the highest indignation at so daring an outrage on the rights of independent nations, and the keenest solicitude to rescue the honour of the British Government from the suspicion of having concurred or acquiesced in measures so odious in their principle, and so dangerous in their example to the peace and happiness of mankind.

The severe calamities which, since the commencement of the present war, this nation has already experienced,—the shock given to commercial credit, and the alarming consequences which the failure of the mercantile and manufacturing interests

interests threatens to the public revenue, and to the general prosperity of the country, cannot have failed to attract his Majesty's attention, and to excite in his benevolent mind a sincere desire to relieve his subjects from distresses of which they cannot hope for a termination but in the speedy re-establishment of peace.

His Majesty's faithful Commons make it, therefore, their most earnest and solemn request, that his Majesty, taking into his consideration all the above circumstances, will not fail to employ the earliest measures for procuring peace on such terms as are consistent with the professed objects of the war, and with that good faith, strict justice, and liberal and enlightened policy, which have hitherto so peculiarly distinguished the British nation.

On the 21st of June, 1793, his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and made the following Speech on proroguing the Parliament:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

THE firmness, wisdom, and public spirit, by which your conduct has been eminently distinguished on the many important occasions which have arisen during the present session, demand my peculiar acknowledgements.

Your firm determination to support the established Constitution, and the zealous and general concurrence in that sentiment, which my subjects have so strongly and seasonably manifested, could not fail to check every attempt to disturb the internal repose of these kingdoms; and you will, I doubt not, in your several counties, encourage the continuance of the same vigilant attention to that important object.

The rapid and signal successes, which, in an early period of the campaign, have attended the operations of the combined armies; the respectable and powerful force which you have enabled me to employ by sea and land; and the measures which I have concerted with other powers for the effectual prosecution of the war, afford the best prospect of a happy issue to the important contest in which we are engaged: It is only by perseverance in vigorous exertions, and by endeavouring to improve the advantages already acquired, that we can hope to obtain the great end to which my views are uniformly directed, the restoration of peace on such terms as may be consistent with our permanent security, and with the general tranquillity of Europe.

Gentlemen

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I return you my particular thanks for the cheerfulness and dispatch with which you have granted the necessary supplies; and I am happy to reflect, that you have been enabled liberally to provide for the exigences of the public service in a manner so little burdensome to my people.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The arrangements which you have formed for the Government of the British territories in India, and for the regulation of our commerce with that part of the world, will, I doubt not, secure and augment the important benefits which we have already derived from those valuable possessions. It has been impossible for me to see, without concern, the embarrassment which has lately arisen in the state of commercial credit; but the steps which you have taken to prevent the progress of that evil appear already to have been productive of very salutary consequences; and while they have afforded a striking instance of your attention to the interests of my people, their effect has furnished additional reason to believe that the distress, which has been felt, proceeded from a concurrence of temporary causes, and not from any diminution of the real wealth, or any failure in the permanent resources of the country.

I have much satisfaction in reflecting on the effectual protection which I have been enabled to afford to the trade of my subjects since the breaking out of the war; I am at the same time persuaded that, if our commercial interests had unavoidably been affected to a more considerable extent, it would not have been forgotten that we are contending for our future security, and for the permanent preservation of advantages, the most striking and the most valuable, which any nation has ever, by the blessing of Providence, been permitted to enjoy.

And afterwards the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said,

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the 13th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 13th day of August next.

APPENDIX.

HISTORY OF THE WAR

BETWEEN Great Britain, the King of Hungary and Bohemia, the German Empire, the King of Prussia, the Empress of Russia, the King of Spain, the Republic of Holland, the Queen of Portugal, the King of Sardinia, the King of the two Sicilies, &c. &c. &c. on the one side; and of FRANCE on the other; taken faithfully and only from the LONDON GAZETTE, published by the British Government.

NAVAL EVENTS.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, June 22, 1793.

Copy of a letter from Captain Edward Pellew, of His Majesty's ship La Nymphe, to Mr. Stephens, dated off Portland, June 19, 1793.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, at day light yesterday morning, I was so fortunate as to fall in with the National French frigate la Cleopatra, mounting forty guns, and manned with 320 men, commanded by Monsieur Jean Mullon, three days from St. Maloes, and had taken nothing.

“ We brought her to close action at half past six, and in fifty-five minutes took possession of her; the two ships having fallen on board each other, we boarded her from the quarter-deck, and struck her colours; and finding it impossible to clear the ships, then hanging head and stern, we came to anchor, which divided us, after we had received on board 150 prisoners. The enemy fought us like brave men, neither ship firing a shot until we had hailed. Her Captain was killed, and three Lieutenants wounded; the number of men not yet ascertained, but from the best accounts about sixty; her mizen-mast overboard, and her tiller shot off.

"I am extremely concerned she was not purchased at a less expence of valuable officers and men on our part, whose loss I cannot sufficiently regret, and to whose gallantry I cannot possibly do justice. We had twenty-three men killed, and twenty-seven wounded, a list of which is enclosed.

"I am very particularly indebted to my first Lieutenant, Mr. Amherst Morris, and no less so to Lieutenants George Luke and Richard Pellowe; and I was ably seconded on the quarter deck by Lieutenant John Whitaker of the marines, and Mr. Thomson the master; and I hope I do not presume in recommending those officers to their Lordships' protection and favour: and I should do injustice to my brother, Capt. Israel Pellew, who was accidentally on board, if I could possibly omit saying how much I owe him for his very distinguished firmness, and the encouraging example he held forth to a young ship's company, by taking upon him the direction of some guns on the main deck."

A List of the killed and wounded on board His Majesty's Ship La Nymphe, Edward Pellew, Esq. Captain, in an engagement with La Cleopatra, a French frigate, off the Start, on the 19th of June, 1793.

Killed. Mr. Tobias James, Boatswain; Mr. Richard Pearse, Master's Mate; Mr. George Boyd, Midshipman; Mr. John Davie, ditto; Mr. Samuel Edsall, ditto; together with fourteen seamen and four private marines.

Wounded. Lieut. George Luke, Second Lieutenant; Mr. John A. Norway, Midshipman; Mr. John Plaine, ditto; Mr. John Whitaker, Lieutenant of Marines; together with seventeen seamen, and six private marines.

Admiralty Office, October 25, 1793.

Copy of a Letter from Captain James Saumarez, of His Majesty's Ship Crescent, to Mr. Stephens, dated off Cherbourg, October 20, 1793.

"I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that this morning, being off Cape Barfleur in his Majesty's ship Crescent under my command, I fell in with a French frigate, which, after a close action of two hours and ten minutes, struck to his Majesty's colours; she proved to be La Re-Union, mounting 36 guns, and manned with 320 men.

"I am singularly happy in being able to inform their Lordships, that she has been obtained without the loss of a single man, or even any wounded; although her's has been very considerable, having, as the prisoners inform me, 120 killed and wounded.

"I must beg leave to render the most ample justice to the officers and ship's company of the Crescent, for their cool and steady behaviour

behaviour during the action; and I take this opportunity to commend to their Lordships' notice the three Lieutenants, Mess. Parker, Otter, and Rye; their conduct has afforded me the utmost satisfaction.

“La Re-Union was accompanied by a cutter, which did not attempt to come into action, but made sail for Cherbourg.”

Admiralty Office, December, 10, 1793.

Captain Pasley, of his Majesty's ship Bellerophon, in his letter to Mr. Stephens, dated the 28th of November, mentions, that the ships under his command had on the preceding day, captured near Ushant, the National Corvette La Blande, mounting twenty-eight guns, manned with 210 men, and commanded by the Citizen Gueria. And Sir Edward Pellew, Captain of his Majesty's ship La Nymphe, in his letter of the 3d instant, gives an account of his having, in company with the Circe, taken on the 30th ult. between Brest and Ushant, the National sloop of war L'Espiegle, pierced for 16 guns, manned with 100 men, and commanded by Mons. Pierre Biller, Enseigne de Vaisseau.

OPERATIONS of the Troops under the DUKE of YORK, and of the other Armies in the NETHERLANDS.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Hague, March 2.

HIS Royal Highness the Duke of York arrived here on Wednesday evening, and the ships and transports, with the brigade of Guards, arrived at Helvoet yesterday at five o'clock, perfectly safe and well.

Breda has surrendered by capitulation; the garrison marched out on the 25th ult. with their arms and field pieces, towards the garrisons of Heusden, Bois-le-Duc, &c. under an explicit condition to be at liberty to serve during the war.

Hague, March 4. An account has been received here, of the Austrian army under General Clairfayt having passed the Roer on the night of the 28th ult. and repulsed the French army, as well on the side of Duren as on that of Juliers, and compelled them to retreat beyond Aldenhaven, with the loss on the side of the French of 2000 men killed, wounded, or taken prisoners; 12 pieces of cannon, 13 ammunition waggons, and the military chest. On

the following day his Royal Highness the Archduke attacked several French batteries, and took nine pieces of cannon.

Hague, March 5. An officer arrived here this evening, with an account of the capitulation of Gertruydenburg, after three days bombardment, on the same conditions as those given at Breda. The garrison, consisting of a Swiss regiment and 160 cavalry, is to evacuate the town to morrow, with the cannon of the battalions, all the horses, and to march to Bois-le-Duc.

Hague, March 6. An officer is just arrived from the Prince of Hesse, at Maestricht, with intelligence, that on the 3d instant the Prince de Saxe Cobourg obtained a most complete victory over the French, chasing them out of Aix-la-Chapelle as far as Liege, with a loss on their part, of 4000 killed, 1600 prisoners, and more than 20 pieces of cannon. On the same day Prince Frederick of Brunswick took some batteries at Zwame, killed 1300 of the French at Bruges, and took 700 prisoners, and marched towards Ruremonde.

The French retired from before Maestricht with precipitation, and left some baggage and cannon. They had thrown above 6000 shells into the town.

Yesterday the French retired about a league before Williamstadt, and had suspended the firing. An officer, who left the place last night, says, that the brave garrison was still under arms, and in high spirits.

Hague, March 8. Intelligence has been received here, that an advanced corps, under the Archduke Charles, is in possession of Tongres. That the Austrian army has taken Liege; that Ruremonde has been taken by Prince Frederick of Brunswick; and that the French have evacuated Fort St. Michel.

Dort, March 15. Intelligence has just been received from Williamstadt, that the garrison made a sally, with 45 men only; that they spiked three 18 pounders, which were in the battery under the dyke, killed 20 Frenchmen, and took nine prisoners, without losing a single man.

Hague, March 15. It appears by recent accounts received here, that 48 pieces of cannon were taken at Liege, and very large magazines of hay, corn, and above 40,000 muskets.

Hague, March 17. Intelligence is just received here, that the French have raised the siege of Williamstadt, evacuated Klundert, and retreated towards Antwerp, after setting fire to the village of Moerdyk, and to their own batteries, and leaving some cannon behind them.

Hague, March 22. Intelligence has been received here of a victory obtained by the Prince of Saxe Cobourg over the French, at Nieulanden near Tirlemont, which was preceded by a long and sharp action.

On

On the 15th instant, the advanced posts of the Imperial army had been beat back from Tirlemont, which was retaken by the enemy. On the 16th, M. Dumourier attempted to pass the left wing of the Imperial army. On the 17th, there was a change of position, and a brisk cannonade. On the 18th, at seven o'clock in the morning, M. Dumourier attacked the centre of the Imperial army, but was repulsed; he was likewise repulsed by the Imperial right wing; but about three o'clock in the afternoon, M. Dumourier's right wing penetrated through the Imperial left wing, whose cavalry was prevented from manœuvring, the ground being intersected by ditches. The corps of reserve, commanded by M. Clairfayt, then decided the victory. The French retired in good order until six o'clock in the evening, when the Imperial light cavalry put them to the rout.

The number of killed and wounded is variously reported. It is said that the French have lost thirty-three pieces of cannon.

Hague, March 25. Lieutenant Western, of his Majesty's frigate the Syren, who was unfortunately killed on the 21st by a shot from the enemy's intrenched battery at the Noord Post, was buried yesterday in the church of Dordrecht, with military honours, and with every solemnity that could mark regard to the memory of a young officer, who had shewn on all occasions, an active and steady courage, and an ardent desire to distinguish himself. His Royal Highness the Duke of York was present, with the officers and troops under his command. The funeral was also attended by the officers and crews of the English gun-boats.

March 26. Accounts have been received here from the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, dated Breibeck, near Louvain, the 23d instant, stating, that on the preceding day he attacked the French, who were advantageously posted between Tirlemont and Louvain: that the engagement was long and obstinate; but that the French were beat, and driven beyond Louvain, and were then posted behind the Dyle, between Louvain and Brussels.

March 28. A letter was this morning received express from Captain Bentinck, dated yesterday, at Bois-le-Duc, containing intelligence from Antwerp and Maestricht, that the advanced guard of the Austrian army entered Brussels on the 24th at noon; that the French army was posted at Halle; that the country, from Bois-le-Duc to Lier, was clear of the enemy; and that the French force still at Breda amounted to 4000, and that at Gertruydenburg to 1500 men.

Accounts are also received that Diest was taken on the 20th, in an attack by Colonel Mylies; that a considerable magazine was left by the French at Louvain; and that, in the affair of the 22d, the Austrians had 1000 men killed and wounded, and that the French had 4000 killed.

March 30. Intelligence has been received here, that the citadel of Namur is taken by the Austrians, and that a considerable body of the Austrian troops has been detached from that place to join the Prince of Saxe Cobourg's army.

Ostend, March 30. The French troops left this town for Dunkirk, about three o'clock this afternoon, and at four, one of his Britannic Majesty's cutters entered the port. Most of the prizes had failed before the cutter arrived; the others, which were to have failed this day, are stopped. Three English brigs are still here, under the care of the British Consul.

Hague, April 2. On the 30th ultimo, in the evening, Prince Frederick of Orange obtained an advantage over the French, near Gertruydenburg, in an action which lasted near three hours. The loss of the Dutch was a captain of grenadiers and six soldiers killed, and several wounded; 150 French were taken, with a lieutenant-colonel, a captain and lieutenant, several horses, and a piece of cannon. Yesterday the Hereditary Prince was with his corps at Haigaie, about half a league from Breda. All hostilities were suspended both there and at Gertruydenburg. The articles of capitulation, both for Breda and Gertruydenburg, are now supposed to be finally settled: in the mean time, those places continue to be blockaded by two corps of troops, under the hereditary Prince of Orange and his brother Prince Frederick.

Accounts are received here, that the French have evacuated Antwerp and Mons; and that the army, under the command of General Dumourier, has retreated towards Valenciennes and Lille.

Hague, April 4. Intelligence has been received from General Clairfayt, dated at Tournay the 2d instant, advising, that General Dumourier had that morning sent to him as prisoners, Monsieur Bournonville, Monsieur Camus, and other Commissioners, who had been authorised by the National Convention to apprehend him, and conduct him to their bar; and that, in a letter which he at the same time wrote to General Clairfayt, he declared his intention to march the next morning with his army for Paris.

Bergen-op-Zoom, April 4. Intelligence has been received, from the Prince of Saxe Cobourg's head quarters at Mons, that an armistice had been agreed upon between his Serene Highness and General Dumourier, the latter having previously consented to evacuate the Austrian Netherlands and Dutch Brabant: that General Dumourier set out, on the 3d instant, on his march to Paris: that his Serene Highness had put his troops into very close cantonments, keeping them in immediate readiness to act: that the King of Prussia had crossed the Rhine at Buchera, attacked the French at Bingen, Creutzenach, and Altheim, took General Neuwinger, 50 officers, 200 non-commissioned officers and privates,

vates, 15 cannon, and a military chest, and had formed the blockade of Mayence; that General Wurmser, with a Prussian corps, was immediately to pass the Rhine at Mannheim, and act on the left of the King: that Worms and Oppenheim were evacuated, and that the enemy had retreated from those places towards Landau. These operations happened between the 27th of March and the 1st of April.

Antwerp, April 8. Intelligence has been received here, that General Dumourier has quitted his army and retired to Mons, where he now is. He was accompanied by about 1000 horse, and from 1 to 2000 infantry. After his departure, the French army is said to have broken to pieces: many went home, and others threw themselves into the neighbouring garrisons of Lisle, Valenciennes, Condé, Maubeuge, &c. The strong and important post of Maulde being left nearly open, a detachment of the Prince de Cobourg's army took possession of it yesterday, and formed the blockade of Condé. The armistice has been declared to be at an end.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, MAY 7.

Tournay, May 3. On the 1st inst. the French attacked the advanced posts of the left wing of the combined army, but were repulsed in all their attempts. On the same morning the French also attacked the advanced posts on the centre, but were there likewise repulsed: they suffered in these several engagements a considerable loss both of men and cannon.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, MAY 14.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Sir James Murray, Bart. Adjutant-General to the Forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Tournay, May 10, 1793.

“ In consequence of the movements of the enemy, which gave reason to expect an attack upon the Austrian and Prussian posts, his Royal Highness determined to march in the morning of the 8th to their support. He arrived about six o'clock at the camp of Maulde with the Brigade of Guards, and a battalion of the 10th regiment of Hanoverian infantry. The Prussian General was by this means enabled to reinforce himself, at St. Amand and the adjoining wood, with the troops which had occupied that important position.

“ The attack commenced about seven o'clock. It was directed against the posts occupied by General Clairfayt, which extend from the Scheldt to the Abbaye de Vicogne, and the Prussian corps which defends the wood in the front of the high road, leading from that place to St. Amand.

“ To these points were directed the whole efforts of the French army, which had been previously reinforced by all they could bring together from every quarter. General Knobelsdorff, having been under the necessity of sending a considerable part of his troops to support the Austrians at the Abbaye de Vicogne, his Royal Highness, about five o'clock, left two battalions in the camp at Maulde, and marched with the Coldstream, the flank battalion, and that of the third regiment, to his support. When the battalion of the Coldstream, which was upon the left, arrived, the enemy had nearly reached the road; they already commanded it, to a great degree, by their fire: the guns attached to the battalion were placed upon it, and, by a well-directed and well-supported fire, kept the battery which was opposed to them in check, and did considerable execution.

“ The battalion advanced into the wood, attacked and drove the enemy before them; in going forward they became unfortunately exposed to the fire of a battery, from which they suffered severely. They fell back to their position at the edge of the wood, which they maintained for the rest of the day, notwithstanding a heavy cannonade: the enemy made no attempt to approach them. Nothing can exceed the spirit and bravery displayed by the men and officers of the battalion upon this occasion; nor is less praise due to the alacrity and intrepidity with which the other battalions advanced into action. They took different positions in the wood, where they were at times exposed to a severe cannonade, from which, however, they received little injury, the direction of the fire being in general above them. There were seen this morning between 40 and 50 of the French lying dead upon the spot, upon which the fire of the Coldstream and of its guns had been directed. Major-General Lake commanded the battalions which went into action; and his Royal Highness declared that he was much indebted to him for his exertion.

“ The importance of the service rendered by his Majesty's troops upon this day has been acknowledged, in the strongest and most explicit terms, by the Generals of the different armies; and if by their timely co-operation the enemy were prevented from advancing upon the high road, it cannot be doubted that they contributed, in a very great degree, to secure the fortune of the day.

“ At the Abbaye de Vicogne and the village of Raismes the action continued, with almost equal and unremitting violence, till eight o'clock in the evening: General Clairfayt was every where successful in maintaining his ground; the enemy, however, though baffled and entirely defeated in their purpose, remained in the woods within a very small distance of his posts. During the action they cannonaded the Prussian camp near St. Amand.

Amand. I am not exactly informed what measures they took in order to keep the Prince of Cobourg in check, but it appears that nothing of moment passed in that quarter.

“ Upon the following day, the 9th, there was little firing, and it was not known what might be the intention of the enemy. His Royal Highness thought it therefore proper to let the troops remain till the evening at St. Amand and Maulde: every thing being quiet, and intelligence having been received that the troops opposed to General Knobelsdorff were retreating, they began their march for Tournay, but he was stopped at the village of Maulde, by a message from General Clairfayt, informing him that the enemy had erected batteries all along his front, as well as upon some part of General Knobelsdorff's, which, if they were allowed to complete and to possess, it would become extremely difficult for him to maintain his position. His Royal Highness immediately stopped the march of the troops, and went himself to St. Amand, where he was met by General Clairfayt and General Knobelsdorff. It was agreed that the Austrians and Prussians should assault the whole of the batteries at day-break, whilst his Royal Highness retained possession of the camp of Maulde.

“ This was done accordingly, and had the desired success. The enemy had withdrawn their cannon in the night; but they were entirely driven from the batteries, several killed, and upwards of 100 prisoners taken, with a very considerable loss. Thus defeated upon every occasion, the enemy seem to have entirely abandoned their design: the body, which came from Lille, has fallen back upon Orchies. There was firing to-day at one of General Clairfayt's posts, but nothing which had the appearance of a serious attack. By the account of deserters and prisoners, they lost 4000 men upon the 8th. General Dampierre is said to have received a wound, of which he is since dead.

“ The troops arrived this evening in their former quarters.

“ The Austrians had upwards of 500 killed and wounded, and the Prussians 300, on the 8th.”

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, MAY 28.

Whitehall, May 27. Capt. Craufurd, Aid-de-Camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, arrived here yesterday evening, with a dispatch from Sir James Murray, Bart. Adjutant-General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highness, of which the following is a copy:

“ SIR,

“ *Famars, May 25, 1793.*

“ I am happy to have the honour of informing you that the combined forces, under the command of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and of his Royal Highness, have defeated the enemy, and driven them from the strong camp of Famars.

“ A body

“ A body of sixteen battalions, viz. the brigade of British, two battalions of Hanoverian Guards, two battalions of Hanoverian grenadiers, and eight battalions of Austrian infantry, with six squadrons of British light dragoons, four of Hanoverian, and eight of Austrian cavalry, with a great proportion of heavy artillery, assembled very early in the morning of the 23d, under the command of his Royal Highness. They were to arrive at day-break upon the bank of the Ronelle, near the village of Ortie, to establish bridges to pass the river, and turn the right of the enemy. Another column, of nearly equal force, under General Ferraris, was destined to attack the works which had been thrown up upon the right bank of the Ronelle, and, after carrying them, to second the operations of his Royal Highness, as circumstances might direct. A column, under the command of General Colloredo, was employed to observe Valenciennes; another, under General Otto, to cover Quesnoy. The enemy attempted an attack upon the latter, in which they were repulsed, with the loss of three pieces of cannon; two were taken by a detachment of hussars. A thick fog occasioned some delay in the advance of the troops. Upon their approach to the Ronelle, several batteries were opened from the opposite side, but from such a distance as to produce little effect.

“ They were answered and kept in awe by the Austrian and Hanoverian heavy artillery. After some time spent in cannonading, two divisions of hussars passed the river without opposition at a ford in the village of Mershe. His Royal Highness ordered the brigade of guards, two battalions of Austrian infantry, six squadrons of British, and two of Hanoverian light cavalry, to pursue the same route, in order to take the batteries in flank, and secure a passage for the rest of his troops. This movement had the desired success; the enemy retreated from all their posts, falling back upon a redoubt which they had thrown up upon the commanding heights behind the village of Famars.

“ General Ferraris, after cannonading some time, attacked, upon his side, and carried the intrenchments by assault. The troops of the different nations displayed the utmost firmness and intrepidity in this arduous undertaking. The British troops, who had this opportunity of distinguishing themselves, were the brigade of the line, viz. the 14th and 53d regiments, with the battalion formed from their light infantry and grenadier companies, commanded by Major-General Abercromby*. I enclose a return of their loss. Seven pieces of cannon and near 200 pri-

* The Hanoverians were the 4th and 10th regiments, and the 3d battalion of grenadiers. Lieutenant-General Walmoden commanded the British and Hanoverians.

soners were taken in the redoubts. Some squadrons of French cavalry appearing at this time, and threatening the flank of the infantry, though superior in number, they were attacked with the greatest valour by the regiment of Hanoverian Garde de Corps. The contest was of the severest kind; the squadrons mixed with one another, and the French were defeated, though not without considerable loss to the Garde de Corps; the regiment had, upon that and other occasions, three officers killed, one taken, and four wounded, and sixty-seven killed and wounded, non-commissioned officers and privates. The rest of the Hanoverian troops lost about thirty-five men killed and wounded.

“ His Royal Highness advanced, with a part of the troops, to a hollow way, within a small distance of the works; but observing from the disposition of the enemy, that they could not be carried at that time without considerable loss, from which no proportionable benefit would arise, he thought it better to defer the attack till next morning at day-break, approaching and turning them in the night.

“ The enemy, apprehensive of the consequences of such a movement, abandoned the works as soon as it was dark, and withdrew into Valenciennes. This important position is now occupied by his Royal Highness, who has been joined by the rest of his column.

“ It appears that the French generals, foreseeing they could not defend the passage of the Ronelle, and unwilling to risk the event of a decisive engagement in so confined a situation as that between the Ronelle and the Scheldt, made early preparation for retreat. They passed the Scheldt, and were seen marching towards Denain. Captain Craufurd, Aid-de-Camp to his Royal Highness, observing a column of baggage, which was proceeding towards the river, took two squadrons of the 11th regiment of light dragoons, though the convoy was at that time rather in the rear of their own works, and attacked and dispersed the troops who escorted it, killed and wounded between fifty and sixty, took fifty-six prisoners, and eight waggons and thirty horses. The enemy advanced in force from the camp, and attempted to cut off this detachment; they however effected their retreat with the loss of only three men killed and three horses. The enterprize and good conduct of Captain Craufurd upon this occasion, as well as the behaviour of the men and officers of the 11th regiment of light dragoons, has been highly approved of by his Royal Highness.

“ General Clairfayt, upon his side, attacked and carried the heights of Anzain, a post of the utmost consequence, which, to a certain degree, overlooks the citadel of Valenciennes, and which completes the investment of the place.

“ In

“ In this manner, with a loss of men, which must be deemed very inconsiderable when compared with the importance of the object which has been attained, have the enemy been obliged to abandon a position upon which they had placed great reliance, which they had occupied long, and fortified with care, and to leave Valenciennes and Condé to their fate.

“ In the variety of attacks which took place, I cannot at this moment state with precision the loss upon either side. That of the combined armies is very small upon this side of the Scheldt, not above 250 men killed and wounded. That of General Clairfayt's corps by Anzain was more considerable than any other, and equal perhaps to the whole. That of the enemy was unquestionably much greater.

“ Captain Craufurd, who carries this letter, will explain any farther particulars of which you may be desirous to be informed.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

“ JAMES MURRAY.

“ Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.”

Return of the killed and wounded of the second brigade of British infantry, commanded by Major-General Abercromby, in the action of the 23d of May, 1793.

Flank corps, 14th regiment. Two rank and file wounded.

Ditto, 37th regiment. One drummer killed; two rank and file wounded.

Ditto, 53d regiment. One rank and file killed; two rank and file wounded.

14th regiment. Two serjeants, five rank and file wounded.

53d regiment. One rank and file wounded.

Total. One drummer, one rank and file killed; two serjeants, and twelve rank and file wounded.

(Signed)

RA. ABERCROMBY, *Major-General.*

Ostend, June 1. A column of 5000 French troops arrived before Furnes about seven o'clock yesterday morning. The garrison, composed of near 1200 Dutch, opposed them very bravely for four hours. They had only three pieces of cannon, three-pounders, whilst the French had more than twelve eight-pounders in this action. The loss of the French is unknown. The Dutch, after having had six men killed, and ten wounded, were obliged to retreat, which they effected in good order, and arrived here this evening with their cannon and baggage. The French, after having plundered the principal inhabitants, left Furnes at ten o'clock last night, taking with them the Bailiff, Burgomaster, and five Magistrates, as hostages for the contributions,

tions, which they demanded in cattle, corn, &c. The Dutch, having been informed of their retreat, returned thither this afternoon; and intelligence is just received that a number of German troops have arrived at Furnes from Ypres and Courtray.

The transports with the British dragoons arrived here the day before yesterday; and upon receiving the above intelligence, were perfectly ready, in less than an hour, to proceed on reconnoitering parties.

Ostend, June 16. Intelligence has been received here, that the Dutch forces quartered at Menin, and a part of those at Ypres, had received orders to march on the 11th inst. at midnight, in two columns, with a view to surround a body of French troops in the neighbourhood of Vervick: that the column under the command of the Prince of Waldeck attacked one of the enemy's batteries, and were on the point of carrying it, when the Prince was dangerously wounded in the breast and thigh, and they were thrown into confusion and retreated. This corps being soon afterwards supported by the arrival of the column from Ypres, under the command of Prince Frederick of Orange, renewed the attack, and took possession of Vervick. The Dutch have lost, on this occasion, between fifty and sixty men killed, amongst whom are five officers. The loss on the part of the French is supposed to amount to 400 men killed, and upwards of 100 men taken prisoners, besides several pieces of cannon.

The Prince of Waldeck died yesterday of his wounds.

The transports from England arrived here this morning, without any accident, and are safely moored in this harbour.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JULY 13.

Whitehall, July 13. This morning one of his Majesty's messengers arrived with a dispatch from Colonel Sir James Murray, Bart. Adjutant-General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy:

“ S I R,

“ *Estreux, July 10, 1793.*

“ I have the honour to acquaint you, that the governor of Condé has this day consented to surrender that place to the Imperial forces under the command of the Prince of Wirtemburgh, by whom it has been blockaded for some time past.

“ The Austrian troops are to be put in immediate possession of the detached works, and of one of the gates of the town (that leading to Tournay). The garrison is to surrender as prisoners of war, and to march out on the 13th. The other articles of the capitulation are not yet arranged.

“ This

“ This is a conquest of the utmost importance; Condé being one of the strongest places of this frontier, requiring but a small garrison for its defence, commanding the navigation of the Scheldt, and facilitating any future operation.

“ I have the honour to be,

“ With the greatest respect,

“ S I R,

“ Your most obedient humble servant,

“ J A. MURRAY.

“ Right Hon. Henry Dundas.”

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JULY 20.

Articles of capitulation proposed by General Chancel, Commander in Chief of Condé.

Article I: The garrison shall surrender themselves prisoners of war, shall march out with the honours of war, shall transport their cannon to the hamlet of Cocq, where they shall lay down their arms, battalion by battalion, as well as their colours.

Answer. Granted.

Art. II. The Staff Officers, the commissaries of War, and the officers of every rank, shall retain their swords, their port-manteaux, and trunks, with their carriages and horses, and if his Serene Highness should desire it, they shall give their parole of honour that whatever they carry away is their own private property.

Ans. Granted.

Art. III. The garrison shall remain in the place until the 12th instant, from whence it shall depart, in two columns, twenty-four hours interval being given for their being conducted to the place.

Ans. Granted till the 12th: on the 13th the garrison shall march out at the hour which shall be agreed on. They shall have twenty-four hours previous notice of the place to which they shall be conducted.

Art. IV. Each battalion shall carry its covered waggon, drawn by four horses; and it shall, moreover, be furnished with all the carriages necessary for the garrison.

Ans. The horses belonging to the French nation may be used for drawing the baggage to the place where the troops shall be detained prisoners of war; and, if a greater number of waggons shall be necessary, they shall be furnished (or boats), but covered waggons are refused.

Art. V. The French Commissaries of War shall remain in the place, to attend to the support and the police of the hospitals. Provisions and medicines shall be furnished, by his Serene Highness's orders, to the military of all ranks who shall be actually in

in the said hospitals, and to the sick officers, in their own apartments, at the expence of the French nation, until their entire recovery; and so often as a certain number of convalescents shall be in a situation to bear being removed, a sufficient number of carriages shall be furnished, with an escort, to conduct them with safety to the town appointed by his Serene Highness.

Anf. Granted; provided that the number of Commissaries who may remain, shall be limited by the Commander of the Imperial garrison, and shall be subject to his directions.

Art. VI. The General, the Staff Officers, and the principal officers of all the Corps of the garrison, shall carry away with them (as being responsible) all the papers which may be necessary either for their justification, or to enable them to give an account of their personal conduct, to such as have a right to require it, since the blockade of the place.

Anf. Granted; after the said papers shall have been examined, in order to certify that they contain objects only relative to their responsibility, and not to the archives of the place.

Art. VII. The Commanding Officers of the Artillery, and of Engineers, shall remain in the place the necessary time for delivering into the hands of his Imperial Majesty's Commissaries, appointed for this purpose, the different effects with which they are respectively intrusted, and in order to put their accounts in a state of due order and validity.

Anf. The Chief Officer of the Engineers in the place shall deliver to that of his Imperial Majesty, who shall be appointed for that purpose, all the plans, memorials, measurements, drawings, and other papers, which shall be found in the depot of the fortifications, and belonging to the place; and he shall explain to the said officer the method of managing the sluices, the water-courses, the counter-mines, as well old as new, the barracks, military buildings, and other things under his charge. In the same manner the Chief Officers of Artillery, the Keepers of the Magazines, the Commissaries of War, of Victualling, and of Forage, &c. who are the keepers and administrators of the buildings and effects belonging to the French nation, shall deliver up the papers, books, plans, ammunition, and other effects with which they may be charged, according to an inventory, which shall be legally verified by an officer of the forces of his Imperial Majesty.

Art. VIII. All the women and children of the military, of whatever rank their husbands or fathers may be, as well as the Citizens, shall be allowed a month to retire with their effects, goods, and property, into such French towns as they shall choose. For this purpose the necessary passports shall be delivered to them. The General, or superior Officer, whom his Serene Highness shall leave to command in the place, shall take care
that

that no one shall be disturbed on account of his opinion; nor for what he might have done previously to the present capitulation.

Ans. The same regard shall be shewn to them which is due to all the inhabitants of the country, and to the good Citizens of the town.

Art. IX. The National Guard of Citizens of Condé, the artillery men excepted, having been employed during the blockade only in the protection of property and in the police of the town, shall not be regarded as prisoners of war, but may remain peaceable in their houses. The company of cannoneers and the National Guard of Condé, having been many months in the pay of the nation, and having in that quality performed active service in the same manner as the cannoneers of the line, shall be prisoners of war; they shall be the first exchanged or ransomed, and shall have for their prison the town of Condé, the place of their dwelling.

Ans. His Majesty the Emperor and King does not make war upon the peaceable citizens and inhabitants; all such, being sure of his protection, shall remain in their own houses, without being disturbed. Those who have worn uniforms and borne arms shall be declared subject to the laws of war, and, as such, shall be disarmed, and made prisoners. As to the place of their detention, they shall have twenty-four hours notice previously to their departure from the place.

Art. X. The Curate of the town of Condé, as well as all the priests, who have taken the oath required by the civil constitution of the clergy, shall have eight days notice, and shall be provided with passports to retire where they please with their effects and baggage. They shall not, any more than the other citizens be disturbed on account of their opinions.

Ans. This object, not being of a military nature, shall be referred to his Majesty the Emperor; and in the mean time, they shall remain in the town, under the protection granted to the inhabitants, but without being permitted to perform any duty; those who wish to depart sooner shall have passports.

Art. XI. The General places under the safeguard of the Austrian government the persons and property of all citizens, of whatever description they may be, as well as all those who may choose to retire from the place.

Ans. The Austrian troops, on entering into the place, shall observe the most exact police, so that no insult shall be offered to individuals, nor attack made upon property.

Art. XII. The effects which may have been deposited in this place by different military individuals, who shall not have been themselves in the town, nor in the corps, and do not form a part of the garrison, shall be faithfully delivered up to their owners, upon requisition.

Ans.

Ans. This article is granted of course.

Art. XIII. General Chancel recommends the Austrian deserters, who may be found in the place, to the clemency of his Serene Highness, and that of his Imperial Majesty.

Ans. All the deserters of his Imperial Majesty shall be delivered up, and the necessary researches for discovering them shall be made.

Art. XIV. The Contractors for military subsistence, servants attached to the military, and the artillery drivers, not having any military duty to perform, cannot be looked upon as making part of the garrison, and shall have liberty to return to their homes; and for this purpose they shall be furnished with passports, and the necessary carriages.

Ans. This article shall be performed according to the cartel established between the two armies.

Art. XV. Measures having been taken to ensure the payment of the debts which the garrison may have contracted during the blockade, the orders given to this effect shall be communicated to his Serene Highness, if he should desire it.

Ans. The well-founded pretensions and claims of the inhabitants of the town of Condé, upon the French troops, or upon the nation, shall be liquidated by them, to the satisfaction of the parties.

Art. XVI. The Commissary at War, Pigeon, employed in the army of the Ardennes, and discharging the duties of an inspector of the place, having caused to be paid to the Austrian prisoners under his care the same allowance which they had in his Imperial Majesty's army, the same allowance shall also be paid to the garrison of Condé, which is attached to each individual, according to his rank.

Ans. The same rule shall be observed, in this respect, as has been settled by the cartel for the prisoners of war.

Done at the Council of War, the 10th of July, in the Second Year of the French Republic.

CHANCEL, *Brigadier-General*,
Commander in Chief of Condé.

Additional Articles, proposed by his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand of Wirtemburgh, Lieutenant-General of the Imperial and Royal Armies.

Art. I. At ten o'clock of the evening of this day, the 10th of July 1793, General Chancel shall deliver up to the troops of his Majesty the Emperor and King, the forts and redoubts of Thivencelles, Jar, Maccou, and Masy; and the Imperial troops shall take immediate possession of them. The redoubt of the Moulin de Fresnes, as well as of the battery called Chancel, shall remain neuter.

Art. II. At the same time, there shall be delivered up to the Austrian troops, the outer draw-bridge of the gate of Condé, called the gate of Tournay; and the interior bridge, towards the square, shall be occupied by the French troops.

Art. III. The fortifications, out-works, redoubts, intrenchments, forts, sluices, countermines, galleries, subterraneous places, casements, arsenals, magazines, barracks, pavilions, and, in short, all the public edifices, civil and military, shall be delivered up to the Commissaries of his Imperial Majesty, appointed for this purpose, *in statu quo*, without any alteration whatever being made in the said works, &c.

Art. IV. All the artillery of the place, serving for the defence, as well as that attached to the battalions, after the latter shall have laid down their arms, shall be delivered up in its actual state, without any damage being done to the said artillery, its equipage, carriages, &c. In like manner, the arms of every kind, as well as ammunition, such as powder, bombs, *obuses*, bullets, balls, cartridges, &c. together with all other moveable property belonging to the French nation, and which are equally included in the present article, such as camp equipage, artillery, and other horses, other than those proper for officers, comprised in the 2d Article.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
AUG. 1, 1793.

Whitehall, July 31.

Captain Calvert, of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards, Aid-de-Camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, arrived this morning with dispatches from Colonel Sir James Murray, Bart. Adjutant-General to the forces under his Royal Highness's command, to the right honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, of which the following are copies:

“ SIR,

“ *Estreux, July 26, 1793.*

“ I am happy to have the honour of informing you, that last night not only the attacks of the covered way of the horn-work, and of the advanced *flèche* by St. Sauve, were attended with success, but that possession has been obtained of the horn-work itself, in which the troops are now completely established.

“ Three attacks were formed, one upon the salient angle of the ravelin of the horn-work, one upon the salient angle of the half-bastion upon the right, and one upon the *flèche*. Nine hundred men were destined for each attack. In each of the two first, an advanced guard was formed of 150 men, followed by 300, with the necessary workmen and miners, supported by the rest of the column.

column. The troops employed on the attack upon the right were divided into three parts; one of which turned the flèche to the right, another to the left, and the third advanced in front. The column destined for the attack of the salient angle of the ravelin, was composed of British, Hanoverian, and Hessian troops, the other two of Austrians. One hundred and fifty men of the brigade of Guards, under the command of Colonel Leigh, formed the advanced party. They were followed by 150 men of the brigade of the line, with an equal number of Hanoverians, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Doyle: 150 Hanoverians, and 300 Hessians, composed the rest of the column. Colonel Langerke of the Hessians, and Lieutenant-Colonel Offney of the Hanoverians, commanded these troops. A detachment of the company of artificers, under Captain Sutherland, accompanied this column, and performed the duty allotted to them with great activity and resolution. This attack was commanded by Major-General Abercromby. The Austrian Lieutenant-General Erbach commanded the whole.

“ The springing of the globes of compression was the signal for the attack. Of these there were three: one towards the salient angle of the ravelin, one towards that of the half-bastion upon the right, and one betwixt these two. They were sprung at short intervals from one another; the first at nine o'clock. The two columns upon the left advanced with the utmost alacrity, rushing out from the sap, which had been carried the preceding night, to within a very small distance of the crest of the glacis. The enemy were almost instantaneously driven from the covered way. They abandoned the horn-work, and, as it afterwards appeared, all the out-works of the place. The miners descended into the ditch, and got possession of those of the enemy's mines, which had escaped the effects of the globes of compression. They were found loaded, and several of the miners were taken. Our fougasse was sprung, but happily without occasioning any loss. The horn-work was entered by the gorge. The probability of this had been foreseen; but it was reckoned useless to attempt a lodgement, for want of proper communication, and indeed nearly impossible to effect it. The original orders given for this case were, therefore, to spike the guns and retire. A passage being however discovered, which went under ground from the ditch into the work, and no enemy appearing in the counter-garde, which immediately overlooks it, to interrupt the workmen, it was determined by his Royal Highness to take the advantage of the moment. The lodgement was made before day-light; and the troops are now, I apprehend, in perfect security. This is of the greater consequence, as the horn-work is found to be strongly mined, and it must, therefore, in the common line of operations, have required a considerable time, and

occasioned loss of men in course, to have gained possession of it. Measures are taking, with all possible expedition, to profit of this success, by erecting a battery, for the purpose of battering in breach the counter-garde, which is between the horn-work and the body of the place.

“ His Royal Highness has expressed himself to be highly pleased with the gallantry and good conduct of Major-General Abercromby, Colonel Leigh, and Lieutenant-Colonel Doyle, as well as with that which was shewn by Colonel Langerke and Lieutenant-Colonel Offney. The conduct of the other officers, and that of the troops in general, as well in regard to their discipline, and the order which they preserved, as to the gallantry of their behaviour, merits every commendation. Lieutenant-Colonel Dietrickstein, Captains Count Orlandini and Thiangie, of the Austrian corps of engineers, were attached to the left column, and their conduct is spoken of by Major-General Abercromby in terms of the strongest approbation.

“ The attack of the flèche upon the right was carried on with equal vigour and success: several of the enemy were killed, and twelve taken in the work. Small parties made their way into the main ditch.

“ The Croatz, upon the side of Mont Anzin and St. Sauve, carried several detached works, killed about fifty of the enemy, and took thirty prisoners.

“ Major de Drieberg, Commandant of the second battalion of Hanoverian grenadiers, advanced with a detachment from Briquet to the crest of the glacis upon that side, where he remained till day-break, kept up a fire upon the works, and made a useful diversion.

“ The total loss of the combined troops, upon this important occasion, does not exceed 150 men and officers killed and wounded. I enclose the return of the British. The Hanoverians had one man killed, and six wounded; the Hessians none. His Royal Highness regrets the loss of a brave officer in Ensign Tollemache, who was killed by a shell in the third parallel.

“ I enclose the copy of the summons sent by his Royal Highness this morning to the town, with the letters which have afterwards passed. These give a reasonable ground for hope, that the siege will not be of much longer continuance.”

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the British Troops, in the Attack of the 25th of July, 1793.

Brigade of Guards, flank battalion. One Serjeant, one rank and file wounded.

Ditto, 1st battalion 1st regiment. One Ensign killed; one Lieutenant, one Serjeant, three rank and file wounded.

Ditto, Coldstream ditto. One rank and file wounded.

Brigade

Brigade of Infantry, flank battalion. Three rank and file wounded.

Ditto, 14th regiment. One Lieutenant, one rank and file wounded.

Brigade of Infantry, 53d regiment. Two rank and file wounded, one rank and file missing.

First Regiment of Guards. Captain Warde wounded; Ensign Tollemache killed.

Lieutenant Duet, of the 14th regiment, wounded.

J. A. MURRAY, *Adjutant-General*.

Summons to the Commander.

The wish to prevent as much as possible irremediable misfortunes, was the motive of the proposal I made to you on the 14th of June. Either you thought yourself able effectually to resist our attacks, or flattered yourself with the hopes of assistance, and did not listen to it. But now that both these errors are destroyed, I offer you, from the same motives of humanity, a capitulation, which will save your honour, and what remains of their property, to the unfortunate victims of your obstinacy. Are you determined to force us, by the necessity of war, completely to destroy a beautiful town, or will you preserve what has hitherto escaped?

Lamenting the dreadful consequences of an obstinacy for which you have no longer any legitimate excuse, either military or political, I must observe to you, that your answer will irrevocably decide the fate of Valenciennes. You will not be admitted to capitulate after to day; I shall no longer listen to any proposals, and the town being taken by storm, you know too well the terrible consequences it has to expect.

(Signed)

FREDERICK, *Duke of York*.

Commander in Chief of the Besieging Armies.

Summons to the Municipality,

I send you herewith a copy of what I have written to the Commander of your town, and inform you that he will expose you to the most dreadful fate, if he still persists in his refusal to accept the offer of a capitulation, by which the honour of the garrison, and what remains of your property, will be preserved. You will owe this fate to an obstinacy very ill understood, as you must be sensible that, in the present circumstances, you can neither defend the place, nor expect assistance. His proclamation of the 21st of June is a libel against the armies now before your walls. The reputation of these brave and well-disciplined troops cannot suffer from his calumnies; but you have every thing to fear from the vengeance of soldiers provoked by such publications. It will not be in the power of the most humane

Chief to screen you from it, if you oblige us to come to these extremities. Be upon your guard against insinuations, by which you would sacrifice all you possess to the interest of one; and let those among you, who are willing and able to act for the best, prevent, by a prudent resolution, the devastation and carnage which would be the consequence of a resistance uselessly continued for a few days. This day expired, your Commander will no longer be admitted to capitulate. If your town is taken by storm, it will be plundered, and nothing can prevent the massacre of both soldiers and inhabitants. May this dreadful example, which I wish you to avoid, be a lesson to other towns, and give to the inhabitants, well inclined, energy enough to avoid a fate, which those of your's, by an unpardonable weakness, expose themselves to share equally with the perverse.

(Signed)

FREDERICK, *Duke of York.*

Commander in Chief of the Besieging Army,

General Ferrand to Frederick, Duke of York, commanding the combined Armies besieging Valenciennes.

*“ Valenciennes, six o'clock in the evening,
26th July, 1793, 2d of the Fr. R.*

“ Neither the constituted Authorities, the garrison, nor myself, have been able to terminate the important object that you wished for, in the letter which you did me the honour to write to me this morning, the 26th instant, respecting the surrender of the place which I have the honour to command.

“ We demand of you, Sir, a delay of twenty-four hours, to take its date from the time that I address to you this demand. If this is agreeable to you, your troops and mine shall each of them respectively remain at the posts which belong to them, without any other communication than by trumpets.

“ If you consent to this, the firing shall cease on each side, until the time of the delay above demanded shall have expired.

“ POURTALES,
Maire,

“ FERRAND, *General of the Division.*
Commander in Chief,

“ LANDU, *President of Debate.*”

Second Letter from his Royal Highness the Duke of York to General Ferrand.

Estreux, 26th of July, ten o'clock in the evening.

“ In consequence of the answer you have just given to my proposal of this morning, I have no difficulty in consenting to a truce, to begin at the moment when the firing on your part shall cease, and to end to-morrow the 27th, at four o'clock in the afternoon, upon condition, however, that all communication shall be forbidden during that interval, between the people occupying our respective posts, and that your answer shall be addressed to me to-morrow

morrow at the said hour, by the gate of Cardon only, by which this is sent to you.

(Signed)

FREDERICK, *Duke of York*,
Commander in Chief of the Armies before Valenciennes.

“ S I R,

“ *Estreux, July 28, 1793.*

“ It is with the utmost satisfaction that I have the honour of acquainting you with the surrender of the town and Citadel of Valenciennes to the Combined Army under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

“ The successful attack of the 25th, and the lodgement in the horn-work, seem to have made a strong impression upon the enemy, and to have disposed them to receive, in a favourable manner the summons which was sent by his Royal Highness to the General and Inhabitants upon the following day.

“ The alacrity with which the troops have undergone the hardships and severe duty of the siege, as well as the resolution which they displayed in situations of danger, deserve the highest praise.

“ Batteries were allotted at different times to be worked by the Royal Artillery, and every commendation is due to Major Congreve and to the officers and men of that corps, who have upon this occasion fully supported the reputation which they have so long enjoyed.

“ Though Colonel Moncrief was not charged with the direction of the siege, the greatest advantages have been derived from his professional knowledge, activity, and zeal, particularly in taking and keeping possession of the horn-work.

“ I enclose a return of the loss of the British and Hanoverian troops during the whole of the siege, by which it appears, that the number of the killed and wounded of the former, as it stands at this moment, amounts to ninety, including all ranks. Supposing the latter to have had slight wounds in the same proportion, the loss at present will be about 150.

“ The most dangerous, as well as the most laborious parts of the siege, fell to the lot of the Imperial forces. They have had about 1300 officers and men killed and wounded; from which, however, the same deduction may be made.

“ Any farther particulars, which you may be desirous to be informed of, will be explained by Captain Calvert, Aid-de-Camp to his Royal Highness, who was employed in carrying on the intercourse relative to the capitulation of the town, and whose zeal and intelligence upon this, as well as upon many former occasions, have been highly approved of by his Royal Highness.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.

“ J A. MURRAY.”

Letter from General Ferrand, commanding at Valenciennes, to the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the Combined Army at the Siege.

“ I have the honour of sending you the series of articles of the capitulation that you have offered me, announcing the new dangers which the inhabitants had to fear. You will be pleased, General, to answer them article by article, and let me have the result.

I think that the suspension will continue till your answer is received. On my part I will conform to it.

FERRAND, *General of the Division.*

The Municipality of Valenciennes to the Duke of York, General and Commander in Chief of the Combined Troops before this Place.

“ GENERAL, *Valenciennes, July 27, 1793.*

“ We have received the letter which you did us the honour to write to us on the 26th of this month,

After the offer which you there make of an honourable capitulation, we re-united ourselves to the civil and military authorities: you will see the result of this assembly in the Articles addressed to you this day by General Ferrand. You will observe that these propositions are founded upon the justice which you promise to administer to the garrison, and upon the humanity you manifest with regard to the inhabitants.

*The Members composing the General Council
of the Commons.*

POURTALES, *Maire.*

MORLIER, *Secrétaire.*

Articles of Capitulation proposed by the General of the Division, Ferrand, commanding the Troops of the French Republic, at Valenciennes, July 26, 1793, to Frederick, Duke of York, commanding the Combined Army at the Siege of Valenciennes.

General Ferrand will deliver up to the Duke of York, the Town and Citadel of Valenciennes, upon the following conditions.

Answer. General Ferrand shall deliver up to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the Combined Army employed at the siege of Valenciennes, for his Majesty the Emperor and King, the Town and Citadel of Valenciennes, on the conditions hereafter stipulated,

Article

Article I. The garrison shall obtain the honours of war, as well as every military article.

Anf. The garrison shall march out by the gate of Cambray with the honours of war, and shall lay down their arms at the house called Le Briquet, where they shall leave their colours and field-pieces, without damaging them in the least. They shall likewise leave the troop horses, artillery, provisions, and other military effects. Those belonging to the officers shall be restored to them, with their swords.

Art. II. All the ammunition of whatever kind, artillery, and every article, constituting and making part of the army, shall be retained.

Anf. Refused.

Art. III. The garrison shall march out from the place on the 6th day after the signature of the capitulation, by the gate of Tournay, to repair to such part of the Republic as General Fer-rand shall judge proper, with arms, and baggage, horses, drums beating, matches lighted at both ends, colours flying, and all the cannon they can carry away.

Anf. The garrison shall march out on the 1st of August, in the manner stipulated by the first article; and as they shall be prisoners of war, their route to return into France shall be communicated to them twenty-four hours previous to their departure, in order to receive their parole of honour, and the officers, as well as to arrange other matters respecting the soldiery, who shall engage not to serve during the whole course of the present war against the armies of his Majesty the Emperor, and of his Allies, without having been exchanged conformably to the cartels, under pain of military punishment.

Art. IV. The other pieces of artillery shall follow in eight days after the departure of the garrison, as well as the ammunition and military effects.

Anf. Refused, as to what relates to the artillery, and, in general, to all the warlike stores and provisions, and other military articles; but granted, as to what relates to the personal property of the officers and soldiers of the garrison.

Art. V. The necessary carriages and horses for transporting the baggage, and for mounting the officers, shall be paid for as may be agreed upon.

Anf. The necessary carriages and horses for the transport of the baggage shall be provided for the garrison, on being paid for; and the Commissaries at War, who shall on their part remain in the place, shall be personally responsible for the return of the said carriages and horses.

Art. VI. Twelve covered waggon shall be provided, which are not to be searched.

Anf. Refused.

Art.

Art. VII. The convalescent soldiers, in a situation of being removed, shall be carried away, and the necessary carriages for their removal shall also be provided by the besiegers.

Anf. Granted under the stipulations of the 5th article.

Art. VIII. As to the sick who are unable to bear removal, they shall remain in the hospitals where they now are; being taken care of by the officers of health appointed for that purpose, at the expence of the Republic, under the inspection of a Commissary at War; and whenever these sick persons shall be fit for removal, they shall in like manner be furnished with carriages.

Anf. Granted; provided that the Commissaries remaining for the administration of the hospitals shall be subject to the military police, as well as those mentioned in the 5th article; and the convalescent soldiers shall be prisoners, as stipulated in the 3d article.

Art. IX. The representatives of the people, and all persons attached to the Republic, of whatever description they may be, shall participate in the capitulation of the army, and shall enjoy the same conditions.

Anf. All persons, not military, being considered as citizens, shall enjoy the treatment granted to this class of persons.

Art. X. The deserters shall remain reciprocally in the corps in which they are, without being molested. With regard to the prisoners, they may be exchanged.

Anf. Refused. The deserters shall be scrupulously delivered up before the garrison leaves the place; and the necessary researches shall be made to discover those who may be concealed. The Austrian prisoners, and those of the Allied Powers, shall be faithfully restored.

Art. XI. Commissaries shall be appointed on both sides, to fix upon the objects which shall be adjudged to the Republic, as well as all the papers relative to the artillery, the fortifications, and military registers, as well as those of this town and of every other place belonging to the Republic. The same shall be observed with respect to all the papers of the civil and military administrations.

Anf. Commissaries from all the military and civil departments shall be appointed to receive the papers, effects, and military buildings, artillery, cast iron, arsenals, warlike stores and provisions, military and civil chests. In a word, all the other objects belonging to the government, of whatever description. These Commissaries shall be introduced into the town immediately after the exchange of hostages. The chiefs of the different corps shall be personally responsible for the frauds which may be committed in the delivery of the papers, chests, artillery, and other objects above mentioned.

Art. XII. The inhabitants of both sexes at present in this town,

town, or those who have taken refuge in it, the public functionaries, and all the other agents of the French Republic, shall be protected in their honours, their lives, and their property, with permission to retire wherever they please.

Anf. The good order and discipline of the Allied Armies will preserve the inhabitants from every kind of insult in their persons and properties.

Art. XIII. For the maintenance of order in the police, the safety of persons, and preservation of property, the constituted authorities, and the tribunals shall remain in the discharge of their functions until it may be otherwise provided. The decisions of the tribunals shall be respected, and no constituted authority shall be called to account for the legal proceedings of its administration, or of its jurisdiction.

Anf. Refused; but the administrative and judicial corps shall be respected, until it shall have been otherwise provided by his Imperial Majesty.

Art. XIV. No person shall be molested for his opinions, whatever they may have been, nor for what he shall have lawfully said or done before or during the siege.

Anf. The intention of his Majesty the Emperor and King is, that the peaceable inhabitants shall in no wise be disturbed.

Art. XV. The inhabitants shall not be subjected to the quartering of troops.

Anf. Granted; as far as the number and accommodation of the military buildings will allow.

Art. XVI. The inhabitants shall not be obliged to perform any military duty, and those who have done so till the present moment shall not be considered as military.

Anf. The inhabitants shall not be obliged to perform any military service, except in the usual cases, in the provinces of his Majesty the Emperor in the Low Countries. As to those who shall be armed, or in uniform, they shall be treated as the other military according to the 3d article.

Art. XVII. The inhabitants shall all be exempted from military labour.

Anf. Referred to article XVI.

Art. XVIII. Those persons who shall choose to reside elsewhere, shall have liberty to depart from the town with their families, baggage, furniture, and effects, and to dispose of their immoveable property, or what is deemed such, to the profit of whomsoever they may think proper, during the term of six months.

Anf. The inhabitants shall be permitted to retire with their effects, within the term of six months, wherever they please, and passports shall be granted to them in consequence.

Art. XIX. All those who may wish to return to, or to come
and

and inhabit in this city, shall be received, and shall enjoy the same advantages as the other inhabitants.

Anf. Granted.

Art. XX. The present currency, namely, assignats, shall continue to be received.

Anf. Refused to acknowledge assignats as money, until an ulterior arrangement.

Art. XXI. The national domains, which have been sold in conformity to the existing laws, shall be preserved to the purchasers.

Anf. This article, not being of a military nature, shall be reserved, as the preceding one, for future arrangement.

Art. XXII. The Commonalty shall continue to enjoy the properties which they at present possess, both moveable and immoveables, especially the corn which they have in magazines, for the subsistence of the inhabitants.

Anf. Answered as the preceding article. With regard to the magazines of corn, they shall be disposed of for the benefit of the person to whom they of right belong.

Art. XXIII. The colleges, hospitals, and other charitable establishments, shall continue in the free and peaceable enjoyment of all their property, moveable and immoveable.

Anf. Granted for all legitimate property.

Art. XXIV. All debts contracted before and during the siege by the municipality, the general council of the commonalty, and the other constituted authorities, whether liquidated or to be liquidated, shall be held as lawfully and justly contracted.

Anf. The debts contracted by the garrison, the military, citizens and inhabitants, of whatever description, shall be liquidated to the satisfaction of the parties.

Art. XXV. If any difficulty in the terms and conditions of the capitulation should occur, it shall be understood in the most favourable sense for the garrison of the place and its inhabitants.

Anf. All the answers above mentioned being clearly expressed, this article is without an object.

Given at my Head-Quarters
before Valenciennes, this
28th of July 1793.

(Signed)

FREDERICK, *Duke of York*.
Commander of the Allied Army
besieging Valenciennes.

At Valenciennes, the 27th of
July 1793, in the 2d Year of
the French Republic.

(Signed)

FERRAND,
The General of the Division command-
ing in the Place.

Additional

Additional Articles.

Art. I. This day, the 28th of July, at seven o'clock in the morning, the garrison shall deliver up to the forces of the besieging army, the out-works, the half-moon, the crown-work, the counter-garde, and the pate of the gate for the succour of the citadel, as well as the half-moon and the horn-work of the gate of Cambray. And for the sake of preserving order until the departure of the garrison, they shall retain the interior of the gate of the Corps-de-Place, of the Citadel, and of the City, until their departure.

Art. II. If an answer is not returned by General Ferrand before seven o'clock in the evening, it is declared to him, that the fire of the trenches shall recommence at nine o'clock, when the truce will be determined by his silence.

Art. III. The Commanders of the different corps, who have papers or effects to deliver up, shall remain in the place until the delivery, and inventories of the papers and effects shall have been made by the Imperial Commissaries.

Art. IV. As soon as the capitulation shall be signed, hostages shall be sent into the place, namely, a Colonel, a Major, and a Captain, who shall be exchanged against officers of an equal rank of the garrison; which hostages shall be restored immediately after the execution of the articles of capitulation.

Given at my Head-Quarters before Valenciennes, this 28th of July, 1793.

(Signed)

FREDERICK, *Duke of York.*

Commander in Chief of the Allied Army
besieging Valenciennes.

Letter from General Ferrand, Commander in Chief at Valenciennes, to Frederick, Duke of York, commanding the Combined Armies, besieging that Place, dated July, 1793, in the second Year of the Republic.

“ Upon the receipt of your letter I assembled the council of war; and as soon as we became acquainted with the articles it contains, it appeared very evident to us, that the promise you had made to us yesterday was withdrawn: for in the articles you now propose, no mention is made of an honourable capitulation.

“ In consequence, I persist, as well as the other members of the general council of war, in my demand of the 1st article being entirely preserved. We moreover demand, that Citizens Cochon and Brie, Representatives of the People, be allowed to accompany the garrison. We persist in the 2d article in our demand,

demand, that a field piece, either a four or an eight pounder, with its carriage, be allowed to each battalion. We persist also in the 3d article, as far as the allowance of three days to the garrison to leave the place.

“ And lastly, in the 6th article, reducing however, our demand to six waggons instead of twelve; and that nothing shall be changed in the articles VIII. X. XI.

“ I have the honour to send you six Commissioners, as well civil as military; they will deliver this letter to you, and are authorised to treat with you, having full power for that effect.

“ The garrison that I have the honour to command, has fought so bravely, that it will immortalize itself by continuing to defend the place, and terminating its military career upon the breach whenever it is made.

(Signed) “ FERRAND.”

Letter from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander of the combined Army, to General Ferrand, Commander in Valenciennes.

“ *Head-Quarters at Estreux, July 28, 1793.*

“ In answer to your letter of the 28th instant, you will see, Sir, by the capitulation I send you herewith, signed and agreed to by the Commissioners sent and authorised by you, what I have been able to grant to your garrison. You will have the goodness, according to custom, to send in the course of this day, your hostages, to be exchanged against those to be given by me, and to give your orders that the gate of Cambray, that for the relief of the Citadel, and that of Tournay, be given up. It will be better if all these measures can take place before night.

(Signed) “ FREDERICK, *Duke of York,*
Commander of the Combined Armies.

Return of the killed and wounded of the British Troops under the Command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, at the Siege of Valenciennes.

Head Quarters, Estreux, July 27, 1793.

Brigade of Foot Guards, flank battalion. Four rank and file killed; two serjeants, eighteen rank and file wounded; three rank and file dead of their wounds; one serjeant, ten rank and file cured; one serjeant, five rank and file under cure.

Ditto, 1st battalion 1st regiment. One ensign, three rank and file killed; one lieutenant, one serjeant, eighteen rank and file wounded; six rank and file dead of their wounds; two ditto cured; one lieutenant, one serjeant, ten rank and file under cure.

Ditto,

Ditto, 1st battalion Coldstream regiment. Two rank and file killed; one captain, one serjeant, twenty-seven rank and file wounded; one rank and file dead of his wounds; one captain, one serjeant, seven rank and file cured; fifteen rank and file under cure.

Ditto, 1st battalion 3d regiment. Four rank and file killed; twenty-one rank and file wounded; four rank and file dead of their wounds; twelve rank and file cured; five rank and file under cure.

Brigade of Infantry of the Line, flank battalion. One lieutenant, one serjeant, twelve rank and file wounded; one lieutenant, one serjeant, seven rank and file cured; five ditto under cure.

Ditto, 14th regiment. One serjeant, three rank and file, killed; seven lieutenants, one serjeant, fourteen rank and file wounded; one rank and file dead of his wounds; one serjeant, seven rank and file cured; one lieutenant, six rank and file under cure.

Ditto, 53d regiment. One rank and file killed; seventeen rank and file wounded; three rank and file dead of their wounds; eight ditto cured; six ditto under cure.

Royal artillery. Three second gunners killed; one bombardier, one first gunner, two second gunners wounded. One bombardier cured; one first gunner, two second gunners under cure.

Royal military artificers. One labourer killed.

Total. One ensign, one serjeant, seventeen rank and file, three second gunners, one labourer killed; one captain, three lieutenants, six serjeants, 113 rank and file, one bombardier, one first gunner, two second gunners wounded; eighteen rank and file dead of their wounds; one captain, one lieutenant, four serjeants, fifty-three rank and file, one bombardier cured; two lieutenants, two serjeants, forty-two rank and file, one first gunner, two second gunners under cure.

JAMES MURRAY, *Adjutant-General.*

Brigade of foot guards, first battalion, first regiment, Ensign Tollemache killed; Captain Warde wounded, under cure.

Ditto, first battalion Coldstream regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Cavan wounded, cured.

Brigade of infantry of the line. Lieutenant Sterling, of the flank battalion, slightly wounded, cured.

Ditto. Lieutenant Duer, of the 14th regiment, wounded, under cure.

N.B. 11th regiment light dragoons. One horse killed, and one dead of its wounds.

Return

Return of the Hanoverian Infantry killed and wounded at the taking of Valenciennes.

Foot guards. One non-commissioned officer, two privates killed; one officer, one non-commissioned officer, twenty-eight privates wounded.

4th regiment. Five privates killed; two non-commissioned officers, thirty-three privates wounded.

5th regiment. One drummer, seven privates killed; one officer, twenty-eight privates wounded.

6th regiment. Six privates killed; one non-commissioned officer, thirty privates wounded.

10th regiment. Twenty-one privates wounded.

11th regiment. One drummer, three privates killed; one officer, one non-commissioned officer, fourteen privates wounded.

2d battalion grenadiers. One private killed; one drummer, twenty-two privates wounded.

3d battalion grenadiers. Six privates killed; one drummer, twelve privates wounded.

Artillery. One non commissioned officer, eleven privates wounded.

Total. One non-commissioned officer, two drummers, thirty privates killed; three officers, six non-commissioned officers, two drummers, 199 privates wounded.

PIETAR, *Captain and First-Adjutant.*

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, August 14.

The dispatches, of which the following are copies, were yesterday received at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

"SIR,

Estreux, August 6, 1793.

"I have the honour to enclose you a list of the garrison of Valenciennes, as it stood at the end of the siege, with that of the stores which were taken in that town. It was computed that between 6 and 7000 men marched out of the place, the rest being sick or wounded, part of which remain in the hospitals, and part followed in waggons. The garrison was escorted to the first advanced posts of the enemy. Accounts have been since received of their having retired to different parts of the country.

"I had the opportunity of mentioning to you, in a former letter, that the conduct of the troops under the more immediate command of his Royal Highness has been such as to merit the highest

highest commendation; and it would be unjust not to observe, that equal praise is due to those of his Imperial Majesty.

“ These were commanded by General Count de Ferraris, an officer of distinguished abilities, of which he furnished ample proofs upon this occasion.

“ The siege was conducted with great skill and science by Colonel Fromm, chief engineer. The artillery was under the command of General Unterberger, and appears to have been perfectly well directed, by its effect upon the enemy's works, and the number of guns which were found dismounted upon the ramparts.

“ Just as the army arrived upon its ground, a party of the enemy, coming, as it is supposed, from Bouchain, attacked an advanced party of Hanoverians. They were driven back with some loss, by six squadrons of Hanoverian cavalry. His Royal Highness Prince Ernest was personally engaged, and distinguished himself upon this occasion. I am, &c.

“ J. A. MURRAY.

“ Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.”

State of the French Troops which formed the Garrison of Valenciennes at the Time of its Surrender; from their Lists.

Officers	- - - - -	451
From Serjeants downwards	-	9,260
		9,711

Ordnance and Ammunition found in the Town and Citadel of Valenciennes.

Cannons.

24 Pounders	32
16 Ditto	- 27
12 Ditto	- 41
8 Ditto	- 10
4 Ditto	- 20

130

Ammunition.

Balls.

24 Pounders	10,000
16 Ditto	- 13,000
12 Ditto	- 24,500
8 Ditto	- 4,100
4 Ditto	- 9,000

60,600

Mortars.

18 Inch	- 2
12 Ditto	- 7
10 Ditto	- 4
8 Ditto	- 22

Stone Mortars 8

43

Shells.

18 Inch	- 1,015
12 Ditto	- 5,500
10 Ditto	- 190

6,705

<i>Howitzers.</i>			<i>Howitzer Shells.</i>		
8 Inch	- -	7	8 Inch	- -	750
6 Ditto	- -	4	7 Ditto	- -	300
			6 Ditto	- -	300
		— 11			— 1,350
Total of cannon, mortars, and howitzers			Total of ammunition		
184			68,655		

Raw powder 3,804 cwt. besides some made-up ammunition.

Musquets 3,446.

N. B. In these 3,446 musquets, those taken from the French garrison, when it marched out, are not included.

(Signed) FERRARIS, *General.*

“SIR, *Bourlon, near Cambray, Aug. 1793.*

“I have the honour to inform you that the enemy have been driven from the camp which they occupied behind the Scheldt, and obliged to fall back with precipitation upon Arras, the only retreat which was left them. The front of this camp, which has been commonly called the *Camp de Cæsar*, was covered by the Scheldt, its left by the Cense, both of them strengthened by inundations, and protected by works; and its right by the fortrefs of Cambray. Behind this lie the wood and heights of Bourlon, which were likewise fortified with the utmost care. The British troops, seven battalions and six squadrons of Hanoverians, two battalions and five squadrons of Hessians, and four battalions and ten squadrons of Austrians, marched from their respective camps the morning of the sixth, and joined the same evening in a camp near St. Aubert, under the command of his Royal Highness. This body marched the following morning, in one column, by the villages of St. Hilare, Bouffiere, and Wambaix, and forming afterwards into two, crossed the Scheldt at Creveloeur and Manieres. During the march, a body of cavalry appeared upon the right flank towards Cambray, but they were driven back in great confusion by the appearance of some cavalry destined to attack them, and a few shot from the Austrian light artillery.

“The troops had been eleven hours upon their march when they reached Manieres, and the heat was extreme; it was consequently impossible to proceed any farther, and a camp was taken upon the adjoining heights.

“In the evening, just after the 13th light dragoons had been watering their horses, Lieutenant-Colonel Churchill observed a squadron of French cavalry at a small distance: he immediately took one squadron, which happened to be in readiness, leaving orders for the other to follow, and charged them with so much vigour

vigour and success, that, besides killing several, he took two officers, forty-four privates, and sixty horses. Sir Robert Lawrie advanced with the 16th regiment to the support of the 15th.

“ Upon the same day, a column of the Austrians, under the command of General Clairfayt, advanced upon Youy and Thun L'Eveque, possessing themselves, with little opposition, of all the posts upon the right of the Scheldt. A third column, under General Colloredo, marched upon Navres, to be in readiness to co-operate with either of the former, as circumstances might direct.

“ His Royal Highness put his corps again in motion upon the morning of the eighth, having divided it into three columns, directed upon the villages of Graincourt, Anneux, and Cantain, with the intention of attacking the enemy upon the heights of Bourslon; but it was discovered that they had gone off in the night: and, as there was reason to believe that the army behind the Scheldt had done the same, his Royal Highness took the whole of the cavalry (two squadrons of the Greys and the Austrian regiment de la Tour excepted) and went in pursuit. He fell in with the rear-guard at the village of Murguion, where two pieces of cannon, the artillery-men belonging to them, and several other prisoners, were taken by the 11th light dragoons and the hussars of Barco. The enemy, in their retreat, set fire to the village, which occasioned a considerable delay, there being no other passage than the bridge across the rivulet upon which it stands. This obstacle was at last overcome, and the enemy were followed to the next defile, by the village of Villers. A large body of cavalry, appearing to be betwixt 3000 and 4000 men, with some battalions of infantry, and eight pieces of cannon, were seen upon the opposite heights. They continued their retreat; and, as no advantage seemed likely to accrue from farther pursuit, the troops, after halting there some time, returned to the camp, which had been proposed to be taken, near Bourslon. Several waggons were taken upon this and the former day.

“ General Clairfayt crossed the Scheldt at day-break, when he found the enemy's camp entirely abandoned.

“ Lieutenant-General Avinsky, who commanded a smaller column upon the right, fell in with a post near Hordaing, killed several of them, and took thirty prisoners.

“ The loss of the Combined Army has been very inconsiderable. I enclose that of the light dragoons, the only troops under the immediate command of his Royal Highness who have suffered at all.

“ It is difficult to ascertain the loss of the enemy; they have suffered upon several occasions: there are about 150 prisoners, and a great many deserters.”

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the Brigade of Light Dragoons, commanded by Major-General Dundas, on the 8th Instant.

Camp at Bourlon, Aug. 9, 1793.

11th light dragoons. One private killed; one horse wounded.

15th ditto. One private wounded.

16th ditto. Two privates killed, six ditto missing; one horse killed, one ditto wounded, four ditto missing.

Total. Three privates killed, one ditto wounded, six ditto missing; one horse killed, two ditto wounded, four ditto missing.

15th light dragoons. One horse missing, and two men wounded, on the seventh instant.

16th light dragoons. One man and horse missing on the same day.

R. DUNDAS, *Major-General.*

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, August 22.

Late last night one of his Majesty's messengers arrived with a dispatch from Colonel Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to Mr. Secretary Dundas, of which the following is a copy.

“SIR,

Menin, August 19, 1793.

“I have the honour to inform you, that the army marched from Turcoin, upon the morning of the 18th, to a camp near this town. The Hereditary Prince of Orange made an attack the same day upon the French posts of Mauvaix, Blaton, and Lincelles. This was in some degree advantageous to the operations of his Royal Highness, as it served to cover his march, and to keep the enemy in a state of uncertainty in regard to his designs.

“The former of these attacks miscarried; in the latter his Serene Highness succeeded, without much loss. About one o'clock in the afternoon the enemy, in their turn, attacked the post of Lincelles, and, as it afterwards appeared, in great force. The Prince of Orange, who had made large detachments from his camp for these different enterprises, requested of his Royal Highness to send three battalions to the support of his troops. The three nearest battalions, which happened to be those of the first, Coldstream, and third regiments of Guards, were accordingly ordered to march, under the command of Major-General Lake, for that purpose. Upon their arrival at Lincelles, they found the post in the possession of the enemy. The Dutch troops, having been forced to abandon it, had retreated by a road different from that
by

by which the British had advanced. To have fallen back in this situation must have presented the enemy, evidently superior in numbers, an opportunity of entirely defeating the detachment. General Lake embraced a resolution worthier of the troops which he commanded, and which has been attended with glory and success. He determined upon an immediate attack.

“ The enemy occupied a redoubt of uncommon size and strength upon a height adjoining to the high road, in front of the village of Lincelles. The road itself was defended by other works, strongly palisadoed; woods and ditches covered their flanks. The battalions were instantly formed, and advanced under a very heavy fire, with an order and intrepidity for which no praise can be too high. After firing three or four rounds, they rushed on with their bayonets, stormed the redoubts, and drove the enemy through the village. At the end of the village the latter rallied under the protection of other troops, and kept up, for some time, a severe fire; but they were again defeated, and so entirely put to the rout, that they have not since appeared in that quarter. They lost eleven pieces of cannon, two of which had been before taken from the Dutch. There are about fifty prisoners. The number of killed and wounded cannot be ascertained with any precision; it is calculated at between 200 and 300 men. By the concurring testimony of these prisoners, the enemy had twelve battalions upon the post, and must have been upwards of 5000 men.

“ I am sorry to add, that such difficulties could not be overcome without considerable loss. The fall of two gallant officers, and the brave men who have suffered on this occasion, must be matter of regret. It can only be imputed to the ability of Major-General Lake, and the extraordinary valour of the officers and men, that the loss has not been still greater. The conduct of Colonel Grinfield, Colonel Hulse, and Colonel Pennington, has reflected honour upon themselves, and merited his Royal Highness's warmest approbation. Equal praise is due to Major Wright, and the officers and men of the royal artillery attached to the battalions.

“ As soon as the retreat of the Dutch troops was known, several battalions were ordered from camp to support the guards. They arrived after the action was at an end, but remained to strengthen the post (which the Dutch had by this time re-occupied) during the night. They returned to camp this morning. The French made an attack this day upon the Dutch post at Roubaix, in which they have been repulsed with considerable loss.

“ The works of Lincelles have been destroyed, and the post left unoccupied. I have the honour to be, &c.

“ J. A. MURRAY.”

Return of the number of rank and file of three Battalions of Foot Guards, under the command of Major-General Lake, who engaged the French on the 18th of August 1793.

First regiment 378, Coldstream 346, Third regiment 398.
Total 1122.

Return of the killed and wounded of the three Battalions of Foot Guards, with artillery attached to it, under the command of Major-General Lake, on the 18th of August 1793.

First regiment. Two serjeants, nineteen rank and file killed; two captains, three lieutenants, two serjeants, forty-two rank and file wounded.

Coldstream. One captain, eight rank and file killed; one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, two serjeants, forty-three rank and file wounded.

Third regiment. One drummer, seven rank and file killed; one lieutenant, one ensign, two serjeants, forty-three rank and file wounded.

Royal Artillery. One lieutenant, one rank and file killed; three rank and file wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

First regiment. Colonel D'Oyley, Colonel Evans, Captain Archer, Captain Bristow, Captain Whetham, wounded.

Coldstream. Lieutenant-Colonel Bosville killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Gascoyne, Ensign Bayley, wounded.

Third regiment. Captain Cunnyngame wounded.

Royal Artillery. Lieutenant de Peyster killed.

JA. MURRAY, *Adjutant-General.*

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, Stores, and Horses, taken from the French, on the night of the 18th of August 1793.

Nature of Ordnance, &c.

Nine pounders - - - 2	Cafe shot, 6 pounders 118
Six pounders - - - 7	Musquet cartridges 9378
Tumbril waggons - - 6	Flints - - - 1296
Round shot, 9 pounders 189	Portfires - - - 93
Cafe shot, 9 pounders 75	Tubes - - - 1087
Round shot, 6 pounders 323	Horses - - - 37

WM. CONGREVE, *Major of Artillery.*

Brussels, August 18.

Accounts have been received here, that yesterday Prince Hohenlohe gained a considerable advantage over the French, and completely drove them from their posts in the forest of Mormal.

The

The French lost on this occasion near 500 men killed and wounded, and 200 prisoners: their Commander was among the former; and two Colonels, with several other officers of rank, were among the latter. The loss of the Austrians did not exceed sixty men killed and wounded. The Austrians have taken possession of Berlamont, Jolimetz, Loquignel, and Heck, and are preparing for the immediate siege of Le Quesnoy.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, AUG. 24.

Whitehall, Aug. 24.

Extract of a Letter from Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the Forces under the Command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Ypres, Aug. 20, 1793.

“ Field-Marshal Freytag halted last night at Vlacmeringhuc: his advanced guard at Poperinguen. He marched this evening with an intention of passing the Yser at day-break, and attacking the enemy's posts at Rexpœde and Hondchoote. The former is said to consist of about 800 men. The Field-Marshal has communicated to his Royal Highness the dispositions which he has made for this purpose, and they offer every prospect of success.

Postscript, dated Furnes, Aug. 21, 1793.

“ As the army was approaching Ostend, I kept my letters till this day, in hopes of being able to give some accounts of Marshal Freytag's operations. His Royal Highness has just received information, that he has defeated the enemy at Oost Capelle, Rexpœde, and Hondchoote. He has taken eleven pieces of cannon and 200 prisoners, and killed about the same number of men. The pursuit was continued to within a small distance of Bergues. There are on our side about forty killed and wounded.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, AUG. 27.

Whitehall, Aug. 27.

The dispatch, of which the following is an extract, was this morning received at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

“ SIR, *Camp near Dunkirk, Aug. 24, 1793.*

“ I have the honour to inform you, that his Royal Highness marched from Furnes upon the evening of the 22d, with the besieging army, in order to attack the camp of Ghivelde, and approach the town of Dunkirk. He advanced in three columns, the cavalry along the strand, a column of infantry upon the road which leads by the canal directly upon Ghivelde, and a

third to the left. The advanced posts of the enemy were driven back, with the loss of two or three men wounded; and night coming on, the enemy halted within a short distance of the village of Ghivelde. The enemy abandoned their camp in the night: they afterwards quitted a redoubt, in which they left four iron guns; and the army took up its ground within a league of the town. There was a great deal of firing in the evening at the advanced posts in the gardens and enclosures, which are in front of the camp and upon the Dunes, in which the regiment of Star-ray and O'Donnell (Austrian) have had upwards of fifty men killed and wounded; the enemy were driven back, and this morning every thing is quiet. The army will this day approach nearer to the town, and take up the ground which it is to occupy during the siege.

“ The enemy have made an opening in the dyke of the canal between Dunkirk and Bergues, by which means they can inundate a great part of the country from the sea. The inundation made considerable progress yesterday, but it made little in the night.

“ I am happy to inform you that Field-Marshal Freytag has taken two of the enemy's posts, with four pieces of cannon, and sixty prisoners, with very little loss.

“ It is not in my power to give a more detailed account of the successes of this army. The Field-Marshal will transmit an account of his operations as soon as his other important occupations will permit.

“ It is said that the enemy are sending considerable reinforcements from Lille to the camp at Cassel.

I have the honour to be, &c.

“ JAMES MURRAY.

“ Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.”

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, Aug. 28.

The following dispatch was this morning received from Colonel Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

“ SIR,

“ *Lefferinck's Hocke, August 26.*

“ I have the honour to inform you, that his Royal Highness intended, upon the 24th, to attack the enemy, who were still posted at some distance from Dunkirk, in order to get possession of the ground which it was necessary to occupy previous to the siege. They hastened the execution of his design by attacking

ing the out-posts between the canal of Furnes and the sea. Lieutenant-General Dalton advanced with the reserve, which was encamped upon that side, to their support. The enemy were repulsed and driven with loss into the town. One piece of cannon and a few prisoners were taken. The ardour of the troops carried them farther in the pursuit than was intended, so that they came under the cannon of the place, by which means a considerable loss has been sustained. This was likelier to happen, and more difficult to be prevented, from the nature of the country, which is covered with trees and strong enclosures.

“ Lieutenant-General Dalton was killed with a cannon-shot towards the conclusion of the attack. The loss of this excellent officer must be severely felt. The courage and ability which he has displayed in the course of many campaigns, raised him to the highest rank of estimation in the army in which he served.

“ His Royal Highness has likewise to lament that of Colonel Eld, of the Coldstream regiment, and of other valuable men. The troops behaved with their usual courage. The two British battallions which were engaged were commanded by Colonel Leigh and Major Mathews, and the grenadier battalion of the Hessians by Lieutenant-Colonel Wurmb. His Royal Highness is particularly sensible of the exertions of Major-General Abercromby, and Major-General Varneck, who were with the advanced guard, as likewise of those of Lieutenant-General Wurmb.

“ The army have taken up the ground which his Royal Highness intended they should occupy; the advanced posts are within a short distance from the town.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.

“ JAMES MURRAY.”

“ P. S. In the hurry of making up the last dispatches, the names of the two posts taken by Field-Marshal Freytag, and of the bridge, could not be inserted. Those of the former are Warmarthe and Eckelsbech, and the latter Lefferinck's Hocke.

“ The return of the Austrians killed and wounded has not yet been received, but it is supposed to be about 170 men.

“ Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.”

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the British and Hessian Troops, in the action of August 24, 1793.

BRITISH.

Flank battalion foot guards. One captain, one serjeant, eight rank and file killed; one lieutenant, twenty-five rank and file wounded.

Flank

Flank battalion infantry. Five rank and file killed; twenty five ditto wounded; one ditto missing.

Royal artillery. Three rank and file killed; one lieutenant, one rank and file wounded.

Total. One captain, one serjeant, sixteen rank and file killed; two lieutenants, fifty-seven rank and file wounded; one ditto, missing.

HESSIANS.

One captain, two lieutenants, thirteen rank and file killed; one lieutenant-colonel, two lieutenants, thirty-six rank and file wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

First regiment of foot guards. Captain Williams wounded, Coldstream. Lieutenant-Colonel Eld killed.

Royal artillery. Lieutenant Wilson wounded.

J. S. LEGER, *Dep. Adj. Gen.*

THE LONDON GAZETTE, SEPT. 10.

Whitehall, Sept. 10.

The following dispatch was this morning received from Colonel Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

“ S I R, *Lefferink's Hocke, Sept. 7, 1793.*

“ I have only time, before the departure of the messenger, to have the honour of informing you, that Field-Marshal Freytag attacked a post of the enemy, at the village of Arnecke, upon the morning of the 5th. A considerable number of men were killed, and five officers and upwards of sixty men taken.

“ Upon the following day the enemy made an attack upon the whole of the Field-Marshal's posts, as well from the town of Bergues as from the camp of Cassel. The troops behaved with the utmost bravery, and the enemy were repulsed at Warmarthe, Ekelesbech, and several other places; but, by means of great superiority of numbers, they got possession of Bambecke, Roufbrugghe, and Poperinguen.

“ From the loss of these posts the Field-Marshal found himself under the necessity of falling back in the night upon Hond-schoote, where he means to encamp this day. I shall have the honour of transmitting to you farther particulars as soon as I become acquainted with them.

“ Upon

“ Upon the evening of the 6th the enemy made a sally from Dunkirk. Their attack was chiefly directed against the right, where they kept up a heavy fire for some time; but the 14th regiment of infantry, commanded by Major Ross (Lieutenant-Colonel D'Oyley being ill) and the Austrian regiments of Starray and Jordis being ordered up to support that part of the position, they were driven back into the town. The behaviour of the troops is worthy of every commendation.

“ I am sorry to add that the loss has been considerable, though that of the enemy was much greater. I enclose a return of that which the British troops have sustained; and that of the Austrians is about 150 men; the Hessians were very little engaged.

“ It is with infinite regret I must add, that Colonel Moncrief has received a wound of the most dangerous kind. The loss of an officer of spirit, activity, and genius like his, must ever be severely felt; and it is particularly to be lamented at the present moment. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Sir, &c.

“ JAMES MURRAY.

“ Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.”

Return of the killed and wounded of the Second Brigade of British infantry, Sept. 6, 1793.

14th Regiment. One serjeant, one corporal, eight privates killed; one captain, one lieutenant, three ensigns, one serjeant, one corporal, one drummer, thirty-five privates wounded.

37th Regiment. One ensign killed; three privates wounded.

53d Regiment. Four privates wounded.

Total. One ensign, one serjeant, one corporal, eight privates killed; one captain, one lieutenant, three ensigns, one serjeant, one corporal, one drummer, forty-two privates wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Ensign M'Donald killed; Captain Garnier, Lieutenant M'Kenzie, Ensigns Elrington, Smith, and Williams, wounded.

Volunteers Day and M'Grath wounded.

ALEX. HOPE, *Brig. Major.*

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, Sep. 11.

Mr. Richard Lawry, acting Lieutenant of his Majesty's fire-ship the Comet, dispatched by rear Admiral Macbride from Gravelines Pitts, arrived this afternoon at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, with a dispatch from Colonel Sir

James

James Murray, Adjutant-General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, of which the following is a copy:

“ S I R,

Furnes, Sept. 9, 1793.

“ It is with extreme sorrow that I have to acquaint you with the unfortunate event of an attack which the French army made upon that of Field-Marshal Freytag upon the 8th inst. The latter was posted, as I have had the honour of informing you, at Hondsechoote, the right upon the Canal, the left extending towards Leyrel.

“ The enemy had made an attack the preceding evening, in which they had been repulsed; but upon that day attacking upon every point, notwithstanding the greatest exertions of bravery in the troops, and of ability in General Walmoden, who then commanded them, they succeeded in forcing the centre of his line. He retired behind the small canal which runs from Bulsam to Steenkirk.

“ The loss has been very severe. His Royal Highness has not as yet received any return, nor have any further particulars been transmitted. Many gallant officers have fallen. The whole loss in the different actions is supposed to be near 1500 in killed, wounded, and missing; that of the enemy has been unquestionably greater. Three pieces of cannon, and between 200 and 300 prisoners, have been taken. I understand that the Hanoverians have lost the same number of cannon.

“ Upon the 7th his Royal Highness sent two battalions of Hessians to General Walmoden's support: but finding that aid to be ineffectual, he was reduced to the necessity of collecting his whole force, by abandoning the position he had taken near Dunkirk. Thirty-two of the heavy guns, and part of the stores provided for the siege, were left behind, there being no means of carrying them off. The army marched last night, and encamped this morning near Adinkerque.

“ It appears that the enemy had collected force for this enterprise from every quarter of the country, from the Armies of the Rhine and the Moselle, and particularly that which had occupied the Camp de Cæsar. They were commanded by General Houchard, who is said by the prisoners (though with what degree of truth cannot be ascertained) to have been mortally wounded at Rexpæde.

“ In the retreat upon the night of the 6th, his Royal Highness Prince Adolphus and the Field Marshal were, for a short time, in the possession of the enemy. A patrol of cavalry, which ought to have been in their front, having taken another road, they went into the village of Rexpæde, through which one of the columns was to pass, but which was then occupied by the enemy.

enemy. His Royal Highness was slightly wounded with a sword upon the head and arm; but I have the satisfaction to say, that no bad consequences are to be apprehended. The Field-Marshal was wounded in the head, and I am happy to add, only in the same degree. He has however, been unable since that time, to take the command of the army. Captain Ouslar, one of his Royal Highness's Aids-de-Camp, was killed, and another, Captain Wangenheim, very severely wounded.

“ From this situation his Royal Highness and the Field-Marshal were relieved by the intrepidity and presence of mind of General Walmoden, who upon discovering that the enemy were in the possession of Rexpœde, had immediately collected a body of troops, attacked it without hesitation, and defeated them with great slaughter.

“ I must repeat that nothing could exceed the steadiness and good behaviour of the troops in these repeated engagements. Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine commanded the rear guard, and much is due to his conduct and military skill.

“ The enemy made a sortie on the night, and another on the evening of the 8th, in both of which they were repulsed without much loss on our side.

“ I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

“ JAMES MURRAY, *Adj. Gen.*

“ Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.”

“ P. S. The cavalry, from the nature of the country, have been very little engaged.”

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, Sept. 12.

The following dispatch from Colonel Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, was this evening received by express at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

“ S I R,

Furnes, Sept. 10, 1793.

“ I have the honour to inform you, that in consequence of information received this morning from Ypres, stating that that important place was attacked, and that it stood in need of immediate assistance, his Royal Highness determined to go to its relief. The troops were already marched, when intelligence was received of the enemy having fallen back to Bailleul. This retreat seems to have been occasioned by a successful attack which was made upon the 8th by General Beaulieu, upon their posts near Lifle.

“ In

“ In consequence of this, the troops have returned to their former camp.

“ I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

“ JAMES MURRAY.

“ Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.”

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Sept. 14.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Elgin, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Brussels, to the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

“ MY LORD, *Bermerain, Sept. 11, 1793.*

“ I have the satisfaction of informing your Lordship, that this morning La Quesnoy has surrendered to the troops of his Imperial Majesty. At midnight the town ceased firing, and an officer came out with the terms on which the garrison proposed to capitulate. These terms were rejected, in so far as they deviated from the point, which General Clairfayt had resolved to insist upon, namely, that the garrison should be prisoners of war. This condition, though combated, did not appear unexpected; and the officer, on quitting General Clairfayt, gave assurances that the stipulations he had consented to would be accepted.

“ At the moment of dispatching my messenger, the capitulation is not actually signed: but as Prince Cobourg, General Clairfayt, and Count Mercy, have severally confirmed to me the surrender, and authorised me to communicate it to your Lordship, I hope my doing so will not appear hasty.

“ The garrison is to march out on the 13th inst.”

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Sept. 16.

Captain Robinson, of the Brilliant frigate, arrived yesterday evening at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, with the following dispatch from Colonel Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

“ S I R,

“ *Dixmude, Sept. 14, 1793.*

“ I take the opportunity of Captain Robinson, of the Brilliant frigate, going to England, to inform you that the Dutch posts upon the Lys were forced by the enemy upon the 12th. In consequence of this, the troops of the Republic

public have abandoned Menin, and have fallen upon Bruges and Ghent. His Royal Highness means to march this day to Thouroute.

“Accounts were received this morning that an engagement had taken place at Villers en Couchée, near Quesnoy, in which the French were defeated with the loss of 3000 men, and eleven pieces of cannon.

“I have the honour to be, &c.

“JAMES MURRAY.

“Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.”

Whitehall, Sept. 21.

This morning one of his Majesty's messengers arrived at the office of the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with dispatches from the Earl of Elgin, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Brussels, of which the following is an extract.

St. Amand, Sept. 16, 1793.

“I have the honour of enclosing to your Lordship, the report of the recapture of Menin, as sent in by General Beaulieu to Prince Cobourg.

“*Sept. 15, 1793.*

“This morning the French, to the number of 12 or 14,000 men, advanced from Wevelghem to Bisleghem, where they attacked the advanced posts on the left of General Beaulieu's army. The attack was brisk, and would have completely succeeded on the side of the French, if General Beaulieu had not sent speedy and successive reinforcements to the post of Bisleghem. The French had then recourse to their numerous artillery, in order to dislodge the Austrians from their position behind the Landerbeg; and they would have been successful there, if they had not suddenly found their left turned by a body of Austrian infantry, headed by Captain Malksham, of the regiment of Beaulieu, who attacked them with cannon on the left flank, and also in the rear. This movement of the Austrians on the left flank of the French, had such an effect upon the latter, that they began to give way. General Beaulieu then availing himself of this circumstance, charged them in front, and put them totally to flight. They retreated towards Menin. General Beaulieu having collected his cavalry, which had routed the French, waited for reports from his right, in order to be assured that he might pursue the enemy without interruption. The reports arrived about one o'clock, P. M. In consequence, General Beaulieu, without a moment's hesitation, marched towards Menin; the rather as he had learnt that General Ehrbach, with four battalions and eight squadrons, was on his march from Rousselart. In the pursuit, General Beau-
lieu's

lieu's advanced guard had several skirmishes, in which it had constantly the advantage, repulsing the enemy quite to the gates of Menin. At four in the afternoon, General Beaulieu arrived with his whole corps under the walls of that town, and attacked the French with cannon: at the same time he assaulted the ramparts near the gate of Rouflaer, when the French, without any farther resistance, totally abandoned the place, and passed the Lys with precipitation, leaving at the bridge only a weak rear guard, which was entirely killed or taken by the Austrian troops, who entered at the gate of Courtray. In this interval, General Ehrbach arrived with his corps, and immediately passed the Lys. Two English squadrons joined the Austrian hussars in the pursuit of the French, who retreated towards Roncq. In this action we lost about 100 men killed or wounded. We are not able at present to compute the number of prisoners. At the departure of the messenger who brought this agreeable intelligence, about 150 were arrived in the square of Menin, together with two pieces of cannon, and 18 ammunition waggons."

Whitehall, Sept. 21.

The following dispatch from Colonel Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, was this afternoon received at the office of the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

"S I R,"

Menin, Sept. 17, 1793.

"I had the honour of informing you, that upon the retreat of the Dutch troops from Menin, his Royal Highness intended to march upon Thouroute, in order to oppose the farther progress of the enemy, and to act in conjunction with General Beaulieu, who commanded a corps of Austrians near Courtray.

"This march was executed upon the 14th. Lieutenant General Ehrbach, with two battalions of Austrians, and two of Hessian infantry, and four squadrons of British cavalry, under the command of Major-General Harcourt, was ordered to advance the same day to Rouffelart. Upon the 15th, the main body of the army advanced to Rouffelart, and Lieutenant-General Ehrbach's corps to Ledegheim, it being his Royal Highness's intention to attack the enemy, and force them to repass the Lys. Information was received at Rouffelart of the Prince of Cobourg's being in march towards Lille with a large body of troops, which his Serene Highness had put in motion, as soon as he had learnt that Menin was evacuated.

"During the march of the army, the enemy had attacked General Beaulieu's advanced posts; eight battalions were sent to his support; but the enemy had been repulsed before their arrival.

"This

“ This appears to have been only intended to cover their retreat, as they had begun to evacuate Menin early in the morning. In the course of the day, they entirely abandoned that important post, which was taken possession of in the evening, by Lieutenant-General Ehrbach. Yesterday the army marched again: a camp was taken near Menin, and the advanced posts pushed on to Werwick, which the enemy had likewise abandoned; so that by these movements, Austrian Flanders has been protected, and this part of it recovered. I have the honour, &c.

“ JAMES MURRAY.”

Whitehall, Oct. 5.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Elgin, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Brussels, to the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Hamont, Sept. 29, 1793.

“ It is with the utmost satisfaction, that I have it in my power to inform your Lordship, of the complete success with which his Serene Highness Prince Cobourg has this day passed the Sambre, driven into the intrenched camp of Maubeuge all the detached corps of French, and formed the investment of the camp and fortrefs.

“ The army was in march at day break. General Clairfayt's column crossed at Berlamont, and having met with very little resistance, was, in a very short time in the position, which according to the disposition it was meant to take, between Aulnois and Baschamp.

“ The column of General Colloredo crossed at Pont and Hamont, and so effectually were the enemy surprised in the camp of St. Remy Malbati, that their tents and baggage were taken. The rout soon began, but the pursuit was interrupted by great inequalities in the ground; and accordingly, the loss of the French in killed and wounded, and in prisoners, did not exceed the number of 200 men. The Austrians, however, took nine pieces of cannon. General Colloredo has pitched his camp between Hamont and the Bois de Beaufort, both of which he occupies.

“ General de la Tour crossed the Sambre between Jeumont and Marpent; and with a degree of success similar to that of General Colloredo's column, as he surprised the enemy's camp at Bequignies. He took some prisoners, and two pieces of cannon; and as his march was not much impeded by the nature of the country, he killed 300 men. He has advanced to Cerfontaine, where he has taken up his position: he occupies the forest of Bonpere, near Ronfies, and his left flank extends by Terrere la Petite, towards the corps of General Colloredo, with whom he

is at this moment forming a junction. Colonel Seckendorff, who marched from Charleroy, has advanced without much resistance to Colnett.

“ Prince Cobourg’s head quarters are at Hamont.

“ In a word, every object proposed in this enterprize has been obtained, and with the loss of only fifty men killed and wounded: two or three officers are slightly wounded.”

Whitehall, Oct. 22.

A letter from Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, was received this evening by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty’s principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, of which the following is a copy.

“ S I R,

Engel Fontaine, Oct, 18, 1793.

“ I had the honour of informing you, in my last dispatch, that his Royal Highness, at the earnest request of the Prince of Cobourg, had marched, with a part of the troops under his command, for this place. They arrived here upon the 16th. The Prince, being acquainted with his Royal Highness’s intention, had been enabled to draw from thence four battalions, to strengthen his other posts; a fifth battalion followed close upon his Royal Highness’s arrival.

“ The enemy, having collected in extraordinary numbers, attacked the corps under the command of General Clairfayt, which was posted with its right near Berlamont, and its left near the village of Wattigwies, upon the 15th and 16th. Upon the former day the left wing of the enemy was entirely defeated; having advanced into the plain which lay upon that side between the two armies, they were charged by the Imperial cavalry, and driven back with great slaughter, and the loss of twelve pieces of cannon. The attack which they made upon the left of the Austrians was more obstinately supported; they were, however, finally repulsed.

“ Upon the 16th, the enemy having drawn the greatest part of their forces to the right, again attacked the left of General Clairfayt’s corps, and the village of Wattigwies.

“ They could upon this side approach within cannon shot of the Austrians, under cover of an immense wood called the *Haye d’Avesnes*; which, when they were repulsed, secured their retreat. They brought a great quantity of heavy artillery to the edge of this wood, under the protection of which they attacked the village. The utmost firmness and bravery were displayed by the Austrian troops upon this occasion. The enemy were several times repulsed with great loss; they were repeatedly driven from the village after they had carried it; but being enabled, by
great

great superiority of numbers, to bring continually fresh troops to the point of attack, they at last succeeded in maintaining the possession of that post.

“ The communication between General Clairfayt’s corps and that of General La Tour, which observed the intrenched camp near Maubeuge, being by this means cut off, it was judged necessary by the Prince of Cobourg to abandon the position which had been taken, for the purpose of investing Maubeuge; the army repassed the Sambre in the night without the smallest loss; Lieutenant-General Benzowsky, who commanded a detached corps upon the left of the army, defeated a corps which was opposed to him, killed a great number of the enemy, took 400 prisoners, and eleven pieces of cannon. Count Haddick, who was detached by General La Tour, likewise gained a considerable advantage, penetrated to Sobre Chateau, and took three pieces of cannon.

“ In the two engagements, the Austrians took twenty-four pieces of cannon and two howitzers, without the loss of one upon their part. They have had about 2000 men killed and wounded. There can be no doubt that the loss of the enemy has been much more considerable. The Austrians now occupy the left bank of the Sambre. No certain accounts have been yet received of the farther motions of the enemy.

“ I am, &c.

(Signed)

“ JAMES MURRAY.”

Whitehall, Nov. 2.

Dispatches from Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, of which the following are extracts, were received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty’s principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, on Wednesday last.

Extract of a Letter from Sir James Murray, Bart. to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Tournay, Oct. 24, 1793.

“ I have the honour to inform you, that the enemy made, upon the 21st inst. an attack upon the advanced posts of the camp of Menin, particularly those of Werwick and Hallouin: they were every where repulsed; but the day following they renewed the attack with great violence, and at last succeeded in gaining possession of Werwick.

“ Menin being by this means exposed, Lieutenant-General Ehrbach, who commanded there, found it necessary to evacuate the town, and to retire with his corps upon Courtray. This corps was composed of Austrian and Hanoverian troops. The particulars of their loss are not yet come to my knowledge, but

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I understand

I understand that it amounts, in killed and wounded, to near 300 men.

“ The enemy likewise attacked the troops posted at the camp of Cifoing upon the 21st, 22d, and 23d, but they were repulsed each day with loss, having had upon the 22d near 400 men killed and taken. The Inniskillings and the 16th regiment of light dragoons behaved with great spirit upon this occasion. The attacks of the enemy were chiefly directed against the posts of Nomain upon the left, and Willem upon the right, of both of which they at different times gained possession, but were again driven from them by reinforcements sent from the camp.

“ This day the enemy attacked the post of Major-General Kray, at Orchies. No farther particulars are at present known, than that they have been repulsed with the loss of five pieces of cannon.”

Extract of a Letter from Sir James Murray, dated Tournay, Oct. 25, 1793.

“ Accounts have been received that the enemy advanced upon the 22d upon Furnes, which was abandoned at their approach. They then proceeded against Nieuport; but recourse having been had to the inundations, of which the country near that place is susceptible, they were obliged to retreat.

“ Lieutenant-General Wurmb, upon the loss of Menin, left his position by Dixmude and Fort Knocke, and is now posted at Thouroute, where he covers Bruges, and communicates with the corps near Courtray.

“ It is his Royal Highness's intention to attack the enemy at Menin upon Monday next. General Walmoden will command the troops employed upon this service, which will be those under Lieutenant-General Wurmb, now at Thouroute, and the corps which lately occupied the camp at Menin. The rest of his Royal Highness's forces will co-operate in different ways towards this attack; and should it be successful, there is reason to hope that upon this frontier every thing may be re-established upon its former footing.”

Whitehall, Nov. 2.

A dispatch was last night received from Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to his Majesty's forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, of which the following is a copy.

“ S I R,

Camphin, Oct. 29, 1793.

“ I had the honour of informing you in my last dispatch, of his Royal Highness's intention to make every possible effort for the

the protection of Austrian Flanders, which seemed to be in imminent danger from the attempts of the enemy upon the whole frontier of that province.

“ Consistent with this intention, his Royal Highness determined to attack the enemy at Menin, upon the 28th instant. General Walmoden, to whom the execution of this design was to be intrusted, went, upon the 26th, to Courtray, to take the command of the corps which had formerly occupied the camp at Menin. Lieutenant-General Busche took the command of that which had been posted at Mouscron, but which had fallen back to Warcoing. The attack was to be made on different points by these corps, in conjunction with that of Lieutenant-General Wurmb, which lay at that time in the neighbourhood of Thouroute.

“ Upon the morning of the 27th, his Royal Highness marched with the troops which were encamped before Tournay, to take up the position he had formerly occupied between Baieux and Cisoing, and which had been left some days before. Different posts, which the enemy had established upon the Marque, were driven back. A picquet of six officers and 150 men, which had been posted at the village of Saingain, retreated across the plain towards Lezennes; they had nearly reached the last-mentioned village, when a squadron of the 2d dragoon guards, led on by Major Craufurd, Aid-de-Camp to his Royal Highness, advancing with rapidity, gained their right flank, and charged them with so much vigour and success, that not a single man escaped; 104 prisoners were taken, and the rest killed upon the spot. The squadron of the 2d dragoon guards had only two men killed and one wounded. The other squadron of the Queen's dragoon guards, two squadrons of the Royals, and a division of Austrian light dragoons, came up in the pursuit.

“ In the mean time the enemy had made progress in another part of the country. They had attacked Nieuport, and passed, though only with a small body, the canal of Ypres at Shooreback. In consequence of this, Lieutenant-General Wurmb had fallen back upon Ghister, in order to cover Bruges and Ostend.

“ This change of General Wurmb's position rendered abortive the plan which had been formed for the attack of Menin upon the 28th. His Royal Highness, therefore, still keeping that important object in view, sent a reinforcement of three battalions to Lieutenant-General Busche, who had by this time advanced again with his corps to Mouscron, and dislodged the enemy from that post, of which they had taken possession: and it was determined that the attack of Menin should be made on the 29th, by the corps of General Walmoden and General Busche; the former advancing directly upon the town of Menin,

the latter upon the right bank of the Lys, against the village and heights of Hallouin.

“ In order to favour this enterprize by drawing the attention of the enemy to another quarter, his Royal Highness sent, upon the evening of the 28th, two battalions of Austrian infantry, and some companies of light troops, with two 12-pounders, and two howitzers, under the command of Major-General Werneck, and two battalions of British infantry, the flank battalion and that of the 3d regiment of guards, with one squadron of the 7th and one of the 15th light dragoons, with two 12-pounders and two howitzers likewise, to attack Lannoy, which the enemy had intrenched, and occupied with 1500 men.

“ Major-General Abercromby commanded this detachment, and he had orders to expose the troops as little as possible, but to confine the attack to a cannonade, until the enemy should be driven from their post. This plan had the desired success. After resisting some time the heavy and well-directed fire of the British and Austrian artillery, which was gradually advanced to within a very small distance of the town, the French gave way, retiring in great disorder, part of them towards Lisle, and part of them towards Roubay. They were pursued with great spirit by Lieutenant-Colonel Churchill, at the head of the two squadrons of light dragoons, who killed and wounded near 100 of them, and took 59 prisoners. Several others were killed and taken by a party of Austrian infantry, who entered the town. There were taken in all about 150 prisoners, and five pieces of cannon, besides several tumbrils and baggage waggons. The killed are supposed to have amounted to between two and three hundred.

“ In point of numbers the loss upon our side has been very inconsiderable; but unfortunately, Captain Sutherland, of the Royal engineers, an officer of acknowledged merit, was killed upon this occasion. Though not called upon to be present at the attack, he had been induced by his zeal to accompany the detachment. I am sorry to add, that Lieutenant Thornton, of the artillery, has lost his arm.—The Austrians had eight or ten men killed and wounded.

“ About the conclusion of this affair, accounts were received from General Walmoden, that the enemy had evacuated Menin the preceding night, and that they had the appearance of intending to give up their attack upon Ypres.

“ The march of his Royal Highness from Engel Fontaine, and the subsequent movement of the troops under his command, seem to have induced the enemy to abandon the enterprizes in which they had engaged upon this side of Austrian Flanders, and in which they had been, to a certain degree, successful.

“ By

“ By accounts from Nieuport of the 28th, the French had summoned that town; and upon Lieutenant-Colonel de Wurmb's refusal to surrender, they had erected batteries against it. There seemed, however, to be reasonable grounds to expect that the place would hold out. I understand that the attack made there upon the 24th was a very severe one; the 53d regiment having had Lieutenant Latham and ten men killed, and Captain Ferguson and eighteen wounded.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

“ JAMES MURRAY.”

Return of killed and wounded of the British Detachment at the attack of Lannoy, under the command of Major-General Abercromby, October 28, 1793.

1st squadron 7th light dragoons. Two rank and file wounded.

1st squadron 15th ditto. One rank and file killed; three rank and file wounded.

1st battalion 3d regiment of guards. Two rank and file wounded.

Royal artillery. One lieutenant wounded.

Royal military artificers. One captain killed; one lieutenant wounded.

Total. One captain, one rank and file killed; two lieutenants, seven rank and file wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Royal engineers. Captain Sutherland killed, Lieutenant Rutherford wounded.

Royal artillery. Lieutenant Thornton wounded.

JOSEPH BAIRD, *Capt. 37th Reg. Brigade-Major.*

Whitehall, Nov. 2.

The following dispatches from General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. and Rear-Admiral Macbride, were yesterday evening received at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

“ S I R, *Ostend, Oct. 29, 1793, Three o'Clock P. M.*

“ I had the honour of writing to you yesterday morning from Deal, to inform you of my arrival there, and of my intention immediately to embark for this place. We got under way between ten and eleven o'clock, and about half past seven in the evening came to an anchor in Nieuport roads. In consequence of the accounts I received there from Captain Murray of the state of that place, and the force brought against it by the French, I

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judged

judged it necessary immediately to dispatch Major-General Dundas to Ostend, with orders to take under his command the 42d regiment, and four companies of light infantry, and to march, with all possible expedition, to the support of the garrison; at the same time sending Colonel Symes to Nieuport, to give the Commander notice of my arrival, and of the intended reinforcement.

“ The enemy kept up a constant fire during the greatest part of the night, which was answered by the garrison, and distinctly seen from the Quebec. At about two this morning, it became more violent, and continued with great briskness on both sides. When we passed Nieuport, about ten, we saw Major-General Dundas on his march, within two miles of that place, and I have this instant received a letter from him, announcing his arrival. He says, he finds every thing as well as he could expect; that the enemy threatened much, kept a constant fire, and had last night carried one of the towers, within 1700 yards of the place. He has made a requisition of several articles necessary to the defence of the place, which I have ordered to be forwarded to him immediately. With the force now on foot, assisted by the inundation, I hope it may be preserved, and the farther progress of the French on this side checked. Notwithstanding the constant fire kept up by the enemy, I am happy to inform you, that the loss of the garrison has hitherto been inconsiderable: but I have yet received no regular returns.

“ The service has derived the greatest benefit from the zeal and activity of Rear-Admiral Macbride, Captain Murray, and the naval officers under his command.

“ A supply of ammunition, of which the garrison was much in want, was this morning sent from the fleet, and about 100 seamen, under Captain Rogers have been landed, to assist in working at the batteries. Every commendation is due to the gallant defence made by Colonel Wurmb, and the garrison under his command.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.

“ C. GREY.”

“ *Wednesday Morning, Seven o' Clock.*

“ The departure of the cutter, which will carry this dispatch, having been delayed, I have an opportunity of adding, that I have received accounts from Major-General Dundas, dated ten o'clock last night. The fire from the enemy had been violent during the whole day, but had ceased for near three hours. The garrison had maintained all their posts, and the troops remained all night under arms on the ramparts. I am just setting off for Nieuport, in order to judge myself, on the spot, of the farther measures which it may be necessary to take for its defence.”

“ SIR,

“ SIR,

Ostend, Oct. 30, 1793.

“ My last dispatch announced to you the situation of the garrison of Nieuport, as far as I was informed of it, to the time of my departure for that place this morning. On my road thither, I was met by several persons, with the agreeable intelligence, that the French were retiring, which was confirmed on my arrival. They began their retreat in the night, and a part only of the rear-guard was visible at day-break this morning. They returned along the road to Dunkirk, setting fire to every thing in their way.

“ I went with Major-General Dundas to visit the posts which they occupied; and, from the extent of their encampment, I should imagine that their numbers could not have been less than was represented to us, about 8000. What loss they may have sustained during the siege, I have no means of estimating.—Ours, as I have already had the pleasure of informing you, was very inconsiderable. I now enclose you a regular return of that of the 42d and 53d regiments; that of the Hessians I have not been able to learn accurately, but it is not greater in proportion. The French have left behind them four 24-pounders, and two mortars, as well as a great number of shot, shells, and intrenching tools. The whole were secured, and great part brought into town before I left it. I have already spoken in commendation of the gallant behaviour of Colonel de Wurmb, and the garrison under his command. I cannot help adding, upon a more exact knowledge of their situation, when first attacked, that the safety of Nieuport is owing to their courage and perseverance in its defence, with means very disproportionate to the force brought against them. The artillery, under Captain Bothwick, with the 53d regiment, whose loss has been the greatest, have been very distinguished; and I think it only an act of justice to mention, in terms of the highest approbation, Major Matthews, whose long services and particular exertions on this occasion, will, I hope, recommend him to his Majesty's notice. I feel also that much is due to the zeal and intelligence with which Major-General Dundas undertook, and executed the service intrusted to him after his arrival at Nieuport, as well as to Colonel Symes and Captain Rogers, and the officers, marines, and seamen from the fleet.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.

“ C. GREY.”

“ P.S. The Hessian return of their loss I have received since I wrote this dispatch, which I enclose.”

Return of the killed and wounded of the British at the siege of Nieuport.

42 regiment. One serjeant, two rank and file wounded.

53 regiment.

53 regiment. One subaltern, twelve rank and file killed; one captain, one serjeant, thirty-one rank and file wounded.
Total. One subaltern, twelve rank and file killed.

Return of the Officers killed and wounded.

Lieutenant Latham, of the 53d regiment, killed.

Captain Ferguson, of ditto, wounded.

One serjeant, of the 42d regiment, dead of his wounds.

WILLIAM LYON, *Deputy-Adjutant-General*.

Return of the killed and wounded of the Hessian Troops, from the 22d to the 30th of October.

Prince Frederick's dragoons. One soldier wounded.

Grenadier battalion of Eschwege. Two soldiers killed; one officer, four serjeants, fourteen soldiers wounded.

1st Battalion of the regiment of Prince Cartes. One soldier killed; one surgeon, seven soldiers wounded.

Regiment of Kospoth. One soldier killed; three officers, one serjeant, seven soldiers wounded.

Total. Four soldiers killed, four officers, nine serjeants, one surgeon, twenty-nine soldiers wounded.

APPELIUS, *Aid-de-Camp*.

“ SIR,

Quebec, Oct. 31, off Nieuport.

“ I beg leave to acquaint you, that I sailed from the Downs on Monday at eleven, P. M. and the following evening anchored off Nieuport, between seven and eight. The enemy were firing upon the town from their guns and mortars. I found Captain Murray with the squadron I had detached to their assistance; from him I learnt that the garrison stood in great need of artillery, powder, and ammunition, and were very weak in point of artillery-men; sixty seamen were sent from the ships, under the command of Mr. Thomas Gibbs, Acting Lieutenant of the Triton, whose conduct has been highly meritorious; a party of forty seamen and marines from the Quebec, with a large supply of powder and ammunition, was sent on shore in the morning, under the direction of Captain Rogers, who requested to command the naval detachment: to his active zeal and ability the service is much indebted. Lieutenant Clements, who at present commands the Albion armed ship, was kept in readiness to force their way into the harbour, which was in possession of the enemy, when that measure was deemed necessary. The detachment from Ostend were seen marching along the strand in the morning, and soon entered Nieuport. The enemy, however, rendered our intentions useless, for they abandoned their enterprize in the night. I refer to Sir Charles Grey's letter for the detail of the military operations

operations respecting the security of this important post. Mr. Gibbs is the bearer of this dispatch, to whom I refer you for particulars. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "JOHN MACBRIDE."

"P. S. I have the pleasure to add, the Austrians have driven the French out of Furnes this morning."

Whitehall, November 5.

A letter, of which the following is an extract, was last night received from Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the forces under the command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Camphin, November 1, 1793.

"Some of the light troops made yesterday an attack upon the French posts at Ors and Catillon sur Sambre, in which, with very little loss, they killed near 400 of the enemy, took about 100 prisoners, and two pieces of cannon."

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, November 4.

The following dispatch was this morning received from Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

"SIR,

Camphin, Oct. 30, 1793.

"I have the honour to inform you of the success of an attack upon Marchiennes, which, by order of his Royal Highness, took place last night.

"Eight battalions were put under the command of Major-General Kray for this enterprize. They marched at midnight from Orchies, in three columns, each column headed by two officers and sixty volunteers, supported by 300 men; these were not permitted to load. The rest of the troops of the different columns, with their cannon, followed at some distance. A detachment from the corps of Major-General Otto, posted by Denain, marched about the same time, formed in four columns in similar order, that the town might be attacked at once upon all sides. The latter troops were discovered by the enemy's outposts, and prevented from penetrating by the opposition which they met with. Those under General Kray, one column of which advanced upon the high road from Orchies, and the two others upon the left of it, got, about two o'clock in the morning, within a short distance of the town, before they were perceived.

"The

"The volunteers at the head of the column, which was upon the road, fell in with a picquet about 200 yards from the gate, which they surpris'd, killed the greater part of it, and pursued the rest so closely, that they entered the place along with them. The troops in the town made little resistance. After being driven from the market-place, where they had at first assembled, they retreated to a convent near it. They there proposed terms of capitulation, which General Kray consented to, as they surrendered prisoners of war, with the sole condition of the officers being permitted to wear their swords.

"There are 1629 prisoners, officers included, most of them troops of the line. There are likewise twelve pieces of cannon, and twenty-two or twenty-three tumbrils taken. There are supposed to have been about 300 of the enemy killed. The loss of Major-General Kray's corps is between seventy and eighty killed and wounded. The loss upon Major-General Otto's side is unknown, but it is not imagined to be considerable.

"I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"JAMES MURRAY.

"Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c."

Extract of a Letter from Sir James Murray, to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated Tournay, Nov. 19, 1793.

"Upon the 16th instant Colonel Salis, with part of the garrison of Ypres, marched against Poperinguen, which the enemy had been in possession of for some time; and where they had the appearance of intending to establish themselves in force. They are, however, driven from that post, with the loss of forty-five prisoners, of which four are officers, one howitzer, and one tumbril, which were taken by Colonel Salis, without any loss upon his part.

Whitehall, Dec. 3.

A letter, of which the following is an extract, was yesterday received from Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General of the forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Tournay, November 29, 1793, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

"The army remained in a state of tranquillity until yesterday, about two o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy attacked Nechin and Leers, two advanced posts, occupied each by about 100 men. They advanced in considerable force, particularly

larly against Nechin, and made their attack with great rapidity. The detachment posted there, which was a picquet from the grenadier battalion of the troops of Hesse Darmstadt, and half a company of the Imperial free corps of O'Donnell, defended the post for some time with great gallantry, but being obliged to yield to the superiority of number, they retreated towards Bailleul, whilst the detachment which occupied Leers, to avoid being surrounded, fell back to Estainbourg. Major-General During, however, who had repaired upon the first alarm to the point of attack, having brought up the light infantry battalion of Hesse Darmstadt from Estainbourg and Peck, and a party of the Hanoverian cavalry, under the command of Colonel Linsingen, having advanced from Templeuve, the enemy were driven back in their turn, and the posts re-occupied.

“ The Darmstadt troops had two men killed; Captain Von Shonberg and seven men wounded: Captain Von Becker, who was likewise wounded, and four men taken. The corps of O'Donnell, had six men wounded and two taken. The Hanoverian cavalry, one man wounded. The loss of the enemy was greater; several were found dead about the village of Nechin, and seven or eight taken.”

Whitehall, Dec. 9.

Extract of Letter from Colonel Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Tournay, Dec. 3, 1793.

“ The enemy made an attack on the 30th of last month, upon General Walmoden's advanced posts upon the Lys. They passed that river, about one o'clock in the afternoon, at Comines and Boufbecke, where they had constructed bridges; that at Boufbecke, under the protection of four pieces of cannon.

“ At the latter place they had passed over with about 200 men, when Major Linsingen, with fourteen men of the 9th regiment of Hanoverian light cavalry, and the 1st battalion of grenadiers of the same nation, with which he had advanced upon the first alarm, attacked them without hesitation, though he was exposed to a severe fire of grape shot from the opposite side of the river. The enemy's detachment was entirely defeated and destroyed, five officers and forty-eight men being taken, and the rest killed. The conduct and bravery of Major Linsingen, and the behaviour of the troops under his command, are spoken of by General Walmoden in terms of the highest commendation. The Hanoverians had two officers, Lieutenants Aly and Martin, wounded; four men killed, and eight wounded.

“ That Body of the enemy, which had passed the Lys at Comines, drove back the posts of Ten Biel and Sandtforde, which

which were occupied by a company and a half of the Imperial free corps of Brun Laudohn. A party of about two or three hundred men penetrated between these and the other posts, so that this detachment was almost entirely cut off, and upwards of 100 men have been either killed or fallen into their hands. Upon the arrival of a reinforcement, which had been sent by General Walmoden to the support of Sandtforde and Ten Briel, the enemy fell back, and the different corps have taken up their former positions."

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMIES ON THE RHINE.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, MARCH 2, 1793.

Munich, February 17.

ACCOUNTS are just received of the Duke of Deux Ponts' very narrow escape from an army of 3,000 French, who have taken possession of his residence of Calsberg, near Deux Ponts. His Serene Highness received intelligence of their approach on the evening of the 9th instant from one of his peasants, and had but just time to escape, with the Duchess and the ladies of her court. The French took possession within an hour afterwards, and have plundered that very costly residence. The Duke and Duchefs arrived safe at Mannheim the following day.

Franckfort, March 9.

Konigstein surrendered to the Prussians yesterday, and the late French garrison which had occupied that fortress, consisting of about 440 men, are arrived in this city.

Prussian Head-Quarters at Gunterblum, March 31.

The corps under the Prince of Hohenlohe passed the Rhine near Bingen the 29th of March, and advanced to Arnheim. The flying corps under Colonel Szekely pursued the enemy, who were retreating from Kreutzenach to Worms, as far as Alzey, without having been able to annoy them or overtake them. We went with the grand army from Bingen, in the direction of Arnheim and Odernheim, to Alzheim. By this movement we cut off a part of Custine's army, who retreated to Worms, in a way that resembled a flight more than a retreat. Many prisoners were made by the way.

On the 30th we took the garrison of Alzheim prisoners, consisting of a captain and sixty horse, of whom not one escaped.

The

The French garrisons of Gensheim, Eick, and Ham, consisting of two battalions of infantry and four cannon, united their forces, with a view to occupy the Chaussée leading to Worms. Wolfrath's hussars attacked them, took a cannon, and some prisoners. The enemy then retreated behind the Old Rhine, near Eick; towards evening they shewed themselves upon the Chaussée near Rhine Turheim. Lieutenant-General Prince of Wirtemberg got before them with his regiment of cavalry, and Prince Louis, the King's son, charged them with three squadrons of the dragoons of Anspach and Bareuth with such vigor, that, assisted, by the riding artillery under Captain Meyler, he forced them to lay down their arms. There were three cannons taken, with six colours, the military chest, and 1200 prisoners, among whom were forty officers.

The King appointed his son to the rank of Colonel, and expressed his marked approbation of the Prince of Wirtemberg. The Prince of Hohenlohe, Colonel Szekely, and General Kohler pursued the enemy's rear-guard, which was posted near Homburg, attacked, routed it, and took a great number of prisoners.

Towards night, when we were in quarters at Alzheim, the enemy appeared towards Mayence: they were the garrisons of Oppenheim and Nierstein, which had been cut off. The Prince of Hohenlohe went to meet them, with the battalion of Martini and his own regiment: they stood the fire of the artillery, but retreated when they found themselves within musquet shot.

On the 31st the army united; one part facing towards Worms and the other towards Mayence. Our posts extend to Nierstein on the Mayence side, and to Osthofen on the Worms side. The enemy had set fire to his magazines at Worms and Neuhaffen. At Bingen, Kreutzenach, Alzey, and Nierstein, we have taken four magazines. In the expedition we have made near 2000 prisoners. We have lost hardly 100 killed and wounded.

April 1.

Colonel Szekely has just reported that he is marching toward Frankendal, to save if possible, the magazine. The enemy has evacuated Worms. Our advanced parties were yesterday at Oggersheim.

Coblentz, April 1.

A detachment from the French army, of about 2000 men, has been defeated by Prince Louis of Prussia, at a village behind his Prussian Majesty's head quarters. In this action above 900 men and forty-five officers (of whom four were field-officers) were taken prisoners. The Prussians also took five pieces of cannon and two pair of colours.

The

The Prussians have reached the banks of the Rhine, near Oppenheim, and cut off all communication between France and Mayence; which is hemmed in on every side. On the night of the 31st ultimo, his Prussian Majesty established his headquarters at Gunterstblum: his advanced posts were, on one hand, beyond Oppenheim, and on the other at Worms. The Prince Royal (who commands the reserve) is at Inglesheim, between which and the head-quarters a great body of the army is cantoned, with its front towards Mayence. The cavalry occupy, chiefly, the villages between Oppenheim and Alzey, fronting towards France. On the right is the corps of Austrians, which Prince Hohenlohe has left under the command of General Kalkneuther. The bridge of pontoons is removed from Baccarach to Bingen.

Badenheim, May 21.

On the 15th instant, the advanced posts of the French were repulsed from Bliescastel by Colonel Sockule. Whilst the advanced posts were thus engaged, Monsieur Houchard endeavoured, with twenty thousand infantry and a considerable corps of cavalry, to turn Prince Hohenlohe's camp near Homburg, and to take possession of the important position of Kayserlautern; but Prince Hohenlohe, having received intimation of that intention, quitted Homburg, and returned with the greatest expedition to Kayserlautern, where he arrived only half an hour before the French army, and thus secured that position. The country of Deux Ponts, Homburg, and Calberg, is, consequently, again abandoned; and the French, upon taking possession of the several towns deserted by the Prussians, committed great devastations.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, July 29.

Yesterday morning a messenger arrived at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with dispatches from the Earl of Yarmouth, dated at the camp before Mayence, July 23, 1793, containing an account of the surrender of that city to his Prussian Majesty on the preceding day, with the articles of capitulation, of which the following is a translation:

Articles of Capitulation offered by Brigadier-General D'Oyre, Commander in Chief at Mayence, Cassel, and the Places dependent on them.

Article I. The French army shall deliver up to his Majesty the King of Prussia, the cities of Mayence and Cassel, together with

with their fortifications, and all the posts which belong to them, in their present state; also the artillery, both French and foreign, warlike stores and provisions, those matters only excepted which are mentioned in the following articles.

Ans. Accepted.

Art. II. The garrison shall march out with all the honours of war, carrying away their arms, baggage, and other effects, the private property of individuals of the garrison.

Ans. Granted, on condition that the garrison shall not serve, during the space of a year, against the armies of the Allied Powers; and that, if they carry away any covered waggons, his Prussian Majesty reserves the right of searching them, in case he should think proper.

Art. III. The garrison shall be allowed to carry away with them their field-pieces, with their carriages.

Ans. Refused.

Art. IV. The general officers, private persons, the Commissaries of War, all the directors, and those employed under them, in the different departments of the army, and, in general, all individuals, French subjects, belonging to the garrison, shall carry away their horses, carriages, and effects.

Ans. Granted.

Art. V. The garrison shall remain in the place forty-eight hours after the signature of the present capitulation; and, if that time should not be sufficient for the last divisions, a farther delay of twenty-four hours shall be granted to them.

Ans. Granted.

Art. VI. The Commanders in Chief shall be permitted to send one or more agents, furnished with passports by his Prussian Majesty, to endeavour to procure the money necessary for the payment of the debts contracted by the army; and the French garrison desires, that, until the said debts shall be discharged, or until an arrangement shall be made for their liquidation, permission may be granted them to leave hostages, who may rely on his Majesty's protection.

Ans. Granted.

Art. VII. The garrison of Mayence and its dependencies, immediately after their evacuation, shall begin their march towards France in several columns, and shall set out at different times. Each column shall be furnished with a Prussian escort for their safety to the frontier. General D'Oyre shall have the liberty of sending in advance the Staff Officers and the Commissaries of War, in order to provide for the subsistence and accommodation of the French troops.

Ans. Granted.

Art. VIII. In case the horses and carriages belonging to the French army should not be sufficient for the transport of the

camp equipage, and other effects mentioned in the preceding articles, they shall be furnished with others in the country, upon paying for them.

Anf. Granted.

Art. IX. As the removal of the sick, and especially of the wounded, cannot be done by land-carriage, without endangering their lives, a sufficient number of boats shall be furnished, at the expense of the French nation, for conveying them by water to Thionville and Metz, taking the necessary precautions for the subsistence of those honourable victims of the war.

Anf. Granted.

Art. X. Until the entire evacuation of the French army, none of the inhabitants, who are now out of Mayence, shall be permitted to return thither.

Anf. Granted.

Art. XI. Immediately after the signature of the present capitulation, the troops of the besieging army may take possession of the following posts, viz.

Fort Charles,	Fort Hauptstein,
Fort Welfch,	Fort Mars,
Fort Elizabeth,	The island of St. Peter, and
Fort St. Philip,	The two gates of Cassel, lead-
The Double Tenail,	ing to Frankfort and to Wis-
Fort Linesberg,	baden.

They may moreover occupy, conjointly with the French troops, the gate of Newthor, and the extremity of the bridge of the Rhine, adjacent to the right bank of that river.

Anf. Accepted.

Art. XII. Colonel Douay, director of the arsenal, Lieut. Col. Riboiffieri, sub-director, and Lieut. Col. Varine, chief officer of engineers, shall deliver over, with as little delay as possible, to the principal officers of artillery and engineers of the Prussian army, the arms, ammunition, plans, &c. relative to the duties with which they shall be respectively charged.

Anf. Accepted.

Art. XIII. A Commissary at War shall in like manner be appointed to receive the magazines and effects which they contain.

Anf. Accepted.

Additional Article.

Art. XIV. The deserters from the Combined Armies shall be strictly delivered up.

Done at Marienborn; the 22d day of July, 1793.

Whitehall,

Whitehall, Sept. 24.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Yarmouth, to the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs. Dated Maimkammer, Sept. 15, 1793.

“An Aid-de-Camp of the Duke of Brunswick is just arrived, with an account that the Duke of Brunswick was yesterday attacked by the French near Pirmazens; but that, by a very judicious manœuvre, he turned their flank so completely as to surround them, when they threw down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war, to the amount of 3000. He took twenty-seven pieces of cannon and two howitzers. The number of the dead cannot be ascertained, as the Duke was left in the pursuit. He also was so fortunate, in the course of the operations, as to burn the baggage and tents of another body of French, encamped near Bitche. While the Duke was so well employed on one side, General Kalkreuth was attacked in another quarter, but very faintly; and the action concluded by his cutting to pieces the regiment emphatically called *les Sans Culottes*, and taking sixty-seven men of another corps.”

Whitehall, October 22.

Last night the Right Honourable Lord George Conway arrived at the office of the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with a dispatch from the Earl of Yarmouth, of which the following is an extract.

“Weissenburg, October 14, 1793.

Austrian Head Quarters.

“Yesterday morning at three o'clock, General Wurmser made his projected attack upon the lines of the Lauter, on various points at the same time. I have the satisfaction to say that he is in possession of every part of them. Lauterburg surrendered without any conditions, between three and four in the evening, after being evacuated by the enemy, who, from the prodigious number of redoubts, of which they were in possession, and the natural strength of the position, might have held out a siege of several days.

“This town resisted some time longer. It is surrounded by a large ditch, and was defended by redoubts, from which the French cannonaded the Austrians for several hours. It is also connected with the Geilsberg, a mountain which so entirely commands that place, that if the French had determined on deriving every advantage from their situation, the Austrians could not have entered into possession of it, without farther success in the mountains. A part of the town was burnt in the course of the struggle;

gle; and the French, before they retreated, set fire to their magazines, both here and at Alstade. In other parts of this very complicated operation, in which six different columns had distinct plans to execute, great success attended the Austrians. They successively carried by assault all the different redoubts which had been constructed in the front of the French camps, of which the principal one fell into their hands, with all their tents standing, several caissons, nine standards, and twenty-six cannons of very great calibre. As these different actions are but just over, and the Austrian corps are very remote from each other, it is impossible for me to transmit to your Lordship any account of the killed, wounded, or taken on either side. The army has been fourteen hours under arms, almost continually engaged in a very active pursuit, and often exposed to a most tremendous fire.

We have as yet no distinct account of the operations of the Duke of Brunswick's army yesterday in the mountain, but a very great cannonade was heard on that side during the whole day.

“ Right Hon. Lord Grenville.”

Whitehall, Nov. 2.

By intelligence received from the Earl of Yarmouth, dated Brumt, Austrian Head-Quarters, October 20, it appears, that on the morning of the 17th, General Wurmser, having received information that Haguenau had surrendered to the advanced corps under General Mezaros, he immediately put the bulk of his army into motion, and arrived there that night, a few hours after it had been evacuated by the enemy, who had made so precipitate a retreat, as to neglect breaking down the wooden bridges over which the artillery was to pass. That, on the 18th, the French encamped on the right bank of the Zorn, a small river which runs through Brumt, but on perceiving some interval between General Mezaros's advanced corps, consisting of about 6000 men, and the other columns of the army, they crossed the river, and attacked him with their whole force, in the evident expectation of turning his flank, and cutting him off from the rest of the army. The action lasted seven hours; but upon perceiving the rest of the Austrian army move forward, the French re-crossed the river, and evacuated the heights and town of Brumt, of which the Austrians took possession. The loss on the part of the French is estimated at about 800 men, and that of the Austrians nearly half that number, in killed and wounded. That the Prince of Waldeck had advanced with his corps from Seltz, and was marching along the banks of the Rhine. That he had compelled the surrender of Druzenheim; and, after having driven in the garrison of Fort Louis, with some loss, had invested the place.

place. That in the course of the night, the French had abandoned their former position on the Zorn, and retreated under the cannon of Strasburg. That General Wurmser was at the distance of nine English miles from that place.

In addition to the accounts already published of the forcing of the lines of Weissemburg and Lauterburg, it appears that the Austrian army had between seven and eight hundred men killed and wounded; and that the loss of the French, amounted to between three and four thousand men killed, from five to six hundred prisoners, and twenty-six pieces of cannon, with their ammunition waggons and horses. The retreat of the French, on this occasion, was greatly favoured by a thick fog.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, NOV. 12.

Whitehall, Nov. 12.

By a dispatch from the Earl of Yarmouth, dated the 28th of October, it appears, that on the 25th of that month the right wing of the enemy was completely routed, with the loss of fourteen cannon, a great quantity of military stores, two howitzers, all the camp equipage, and an important position at Wanzan, of which General Wurmser immediately took possession: that the Austrians were attacked on every side on the 27th, but that the enemy was compelled to retreat; and that the loss of the latter on the two days was computed at 3000 killed, wounded, and taken.

Whitehall, November 23.

This morning Lord George Conway arrived here with a dispatch from the Earl of Yarmouth, dated Fort Louis, November 15, 1793, mentioning, that the Siege of that place had been commenced by General Wurmser on the 10th instant, and that the garrison had surrendered themselves prisoners of war, to the amount of four thousand men, on the 14th. One hundred and twelve pieces of artillery of different sizes, fifteen caissons, and a great number of live stock, are also in the possession of the Austrians. The loss on the part of the latter consisted in twenty-four men killed, and about thirty wounded.

Manheim, December 4.

On the 29th ult. the French troops, to the number of 30,000 men, attacked the Duke of Brunswick in the intrenchments of Landau, but were repulsed with great loss. A second attack was made by them on the 30th, when they were again compelled to retreat; and the Duke of Brunswick having learnt, the following day, that a body of the French was again formed at

Rainstein, his Serene Highness immediately marched to attack them, and succeeded in driving them beyond Homburg, after taking from them their baggage, artillery, and ammunition. On the same day, a general attack was made on the whole line of General Wurmser's army, and after an engagement which lasted the whole day, the French were driven beyond Strasburg.

Brussels, December 20.

The particulars of the frequent actions which General Wurmser and the Duke of Brunswick had with the French army on the 29th and 30th of November, and the 1st and 2d of December, have not been yet received here, further than that the French were repulsed with considerable loss on those days. The number of French killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, according to the best accounts, appearing not less than 15,000 men.

Brussels, January 4.

Intelligence has been received here that the blockade of Landau is raised. It appears that the French had continued their attacks every day till the 26th ultimo, when they advanced early in the morning in force against the Duke of Brunswick, who was at Bergzbern, with his van guard commanded by Prince Hehenlohe. That the grenadier battalion of Kleist and two companies of chasseurs advanced to meet the French; that they were at first repulsed, but that Prince Hohenlohe then marched forward to their support, with some artillery; and that the enemy was at last completely routed: that towards midnight, the attack was renewed on the right of General Wurmser's position, who was compelled to retreat, and has since crossed the Rhine in two columns. The Duke of Brunswick takes a position to cover Mayence. A garrison is left in Fort Louis.

ACCOUNT OF THE OPERATIONS ON THE SIDE OF ITALY.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JAN, 7.

Turin, Dec. 18.

BY accounts received from Barcelona, dated the 11th instant, it appears, that intelligence had arrived there from the camp at Rouffillon, that the Spaniards and Portuguese had obtained a complete victory in a general action over the French, in which

which the latter lost between seven and eight hundred men killed or drowned in passing the river Tee, about 600 taken prisoners, forty-six pieces of cannon, two howitzers, one mortar, a great number of muskets, with tents, cloathing, ammunition, and stores.

The loss of the Spaniards and Portuguese amounts to 200 men.

Cagliari, Jan. 25.

On the 21st instant a French ship of the line, and a bomb-ketch, appeared before the island of St. Peter, which was immediately surrendered to the French, the Commandant having previously retired to this place with a detachment of 800 men, and such provisions as they could bring with them, and spiked the cannon they left behind. The French have also taken the island of Antioch.

Yesterday the French fleet, consisting of nineteen ships of the line, anchored in this harbour. The Admiral sent a detachment of twenty men on shore with the national flag, and an officer, who demanded the surrender of the place; but the Lieutenant of the port cautioned them not to advance; and when they arrived near the prattique house, the Sardes killed the drummer and sixteen others; the rest retreated to the ship. It is expected that the town will be bombarded this morning.

Turin, Feb. 16.

Intelligence has been received here, that on the 27th of January, the French squadron, in the Gulph of Cagliari, consisting of twenty or twenty-one ships, of which four were bomb vessels, and seven ships of the line, having approached the city of Cagliari, began to bombard it, and were answered by a brisk firing of red-hot balls. This attack was continued for three days, when the ships retired out of the reach of the cannon, but without quitting the Gulph. Several of the ships were damaged in their masts and rigging, and one was set on fire by a red-hot ball, but by the timely assistance of the others, the fire was extinguished. The bombs produced no effect but upon the suburbs below the city, and only five men were killed. During the cannonading, the French attempted to land in several places to procure provisions, but they were every where repulsed by the militia, and lost upwards of 500 men.

Turin, June 1.

Intelligence has been received here, that on the 21st ultimo, the Spanish fleet, consisting of twenty-three ships of the line, and six frigates, under the command of Admiral Borja, entered the Gulph of Palma, having taken one French frigate, and obliged another to run on shore on the island of St. Pietro.

Turin, June 15.

Intelligence has been received here, that on the 12th instant, a body of about 10,000 French troops attempted to dislodge the advanced posts of the Sardinian army, at Raus and Auchion, in the County of Nice, commanded by the Generals, Baron Calli, and Baron Dellerà; and after an engagement which lasted near eight hours, without interruption, were repulsed on all sides, and driven into the valleys with the loss of about 800 men killed, and 1500 wounded, besides a number taken prisoners. The loss on the part of the Sardinians, amounts to between forty and fifty killed, and about 200 wounded.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Turin, July 31.

On the 29th instant, the French renewed their attempts to dislodge the Sardinian troops from the post of L'Auchion, and the Col. de Raus. They marched at break of day, in three columns, against the Sardinian camps, after a brisk cannonade from their batteries on the heights, without effect. The French were repulsed on all sides, and completely defeated; and were pursued by several detachments of the Sardinian troops, quite to their intrenchments at Belvidere. The action lasted five hours at Auchion, and seven on the side of Raus. The loss of the French amounted to 500 men killed; of the King's troops, only a few were wounded, and none killed.

ACCOUNT OF THE OPERATIONS ON THE SIDE
OF SPAIN.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Madrid, January 1.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Barcelona, that on the 20th ult. the Spanish troops, which were at Banuls de Mar, attacked the town of Port Vendre, and the intrenchments on the heights behind the place, and carried them, after an obstinate and bloody action, taking six pieces of cannon: that General Cuesta afterwards directed a sudden attack upon Fort St. Elmo, where the French had retired from Port Vendre; and, notwithstanding the incessant fire kept up by the garrison, two battalions of Walloons, and some other corps gained the almost inaccessible heights by which the place is commanded, and obliged the gar-
rison

rison to surrender prisoners of war: that the guns of the Fort of St. Elmo were immediately turned upon the town of Colioure, which was given up at discretion the next morning: that on the 21st, the Marquis de las Amarillas, at the head of three columns, attacked the flank of the batteries and intrenchments in the front of the Spanish van guard at Bolo, carried three batteries, and obliged the French to retreat to Banuls de Aspres: that a false attack was, at the same time, made on the right of the enemy's camp by a column from Ceret, commanded by the Portuguese General Forbes, and another on the left, by General Hurrigaray, who fell in with a column of 2000 men, on their march from Perpignan to the camp at Banuls de Aspres, which they charged, killed 500 men on the spot, and in the pursuit, took 200 prisoners, and two baggage waggons, with very inconsiderable loss. It is computed that, in these several actions, the Spaniards have taken seventy pieces of heavy artillery, a great quantity of cloathing and ammunition, and six months provisions for 10,000 men.

Madrid, June 11.

An account has been published by this Government, of Admiral Borja's late successful expedition against the islands of St. Peter and St. Antioch.

The following are the articles of capitulation on which the island of St. Peter surrendered.

I. The King and Spanish nation, being constant in their characteristic of humanity even towards their enemies, as has been always experienced, I agree, in the name of his Catholic Majesty, that the Commandant of Marines, with his soldiers and sailors, shall march out, with military honours, from the fortress of the island of St. Peter, which they occupy, leaving all their arms in the place, and embarking as prisoners of war on board the King's ships, without any officer, soldier, sailor, or dependent of the French nation, being deprived of any of their property, in the possession of which they are to remain undisturbed.

II. The same shall be observed towards the Commandant and French land forces which garrison the castle, and all its dependencies.

III. That all the vessels, artillery, implements, warlike stores, and provisions, and all other public French property, shall be at his Catholic Majesty's disposal.

IV. That all the prisoners of war shall be well treated on board the King's ships, as every individual of this description in the power of the Spaniards has always been.

V. Under these conditions, the delivery of the fortress to the Spanish troops, shall take place this very evening, after the conclusion

conclusion of this capitulation, which shall be signed by the Marine and Land Commanders, each of whom shall have a duplicate of it, signed by me.

DON FRANCISCO DE BORJA.

On board the Royal Charles, at anchor off
the island of St. Peter, May 25, 1793.

These conditions were accepted by the Captain of the frigate, which was burnt, and by the Commander of all the troops on the island; the latter officer requesting that the inhabitants of the island might be humanely treated, on its being delivered up to his Sardinian Majesty.

BORJA.

Aranjuez, April 30.

Intelligence has been received here, that on the 23d instant, the Spanish troops, under the command of Don Ventura Caro, attacked the Fort of Andaya, whilst another corps occupied the heights in the neighbourhood of the French camp. In the course of the action the Spaniards spiked six cannon, drove the French from their advanced work and intrenchments, and after having destroyed the encampment of Biriato, killed several of the enemy, and taken a considerable number of cattle, retired to Vera, having only six men wounded.

Accounts are also received from General Don Antonio Riccardos, commander in chief of the army of Catalonia, that on the 21st instant, a body of troops amounting to less than 3000 men attacked the town of Goret, defended by more than 3000 French; and, though the Spaniards were without any cannon, they forced the town after an engagement of three hours, put the enemy to flight, and took their cannon.

Aranjuez, May 29.

On the 5th instant, the squadron under the command of Admiral Borja, sailed from Carthage, and in a few days arrived at Barcelona, from whence it continued its course towards the coast of Italy.

Corunna, June 2.

On the 6th ultimo, Admiral Aristizabal sailed from Ferrol for Cadiz with six ships of the line and one frigate.

Madrid, July 3.

The Forts of Bellegarde surrendered to the Spanish troops on the 25th ultimo. The garrison, consisting of near 1000 men, are to remain prisoners of war.

Madrid, Oct. 2.

Intelligence has been received here, that on the 22d of September, General Riccardos obtained a complete victory over the French

French near Truillas. The only particulars yet known are, that the enemy began the attack in five columns, at seven o'clock in the morning; that they were repulsed and defeated by the Spanish cavalry, and by the columns of infantry which were ordered out, under the command of Don Juan Courten, and the Count de la Union; that the loss of the Spaniards was very small, but that of the enemy was estimated, on the whole at 5 or 6000 men, including about 1500 prisoners, and many more killed, a great havock having been made by the grape shot and side arms; and that ten pieces of cannon, six cart loads of muskets, and a quantity of baggage had been taken. The number of the enemy was reported to be 23 or 24,000 men, though by some estimated at no more than 20,000.

ACCOUNT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ALLIED ARMIES AT TOULON.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Sept. 13.

BY advices from Vice-Admiral Lord Hood, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels employed in the Mediterranean, received this evening, dated Victory, off the islands of Hieres, the 25th of August, 1793, it appears that an intercourse had taken place between his Lordship and Commissioners from Toulon and Marseilles; that Lord Hood had published a preliminary declaration and proclamation, and received a paper in answer, of which copies are subjoined. And by subsequent accounts from Captain Nelson, commander of his Majesty's ship Agamemnon, dated August 31, off Oneglia, to Mr. Trevor, his Majesty's Minister at the Court of Turin, it appears that a treaty relative to Toulon was brought to a conclusion, and that on the 28th Lord Hood's fleet landed 1500 men, and took possession of the batteries at the mouth of the harbour. The French fleet hawled into the inner road, and on the 29th the British fleet and the fleet of Spain, which joined on the same day, anchored in the outer road of Toulon. It is added, that Marseilles has been taken by the Republican troops under General Carteaux.

[*For the preliminary declaration and proclamation of Lord Hood, and the declaration of the Toulounese to Lord Hood, see the proclamations, manifestoes, &c.*]

THE

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, OF MONDAY,
SEPTEMBER 16, 1793.

Admiralty Office, September 15, 1793.

Lord Hugh Conway, Captain of his Majesty's ship the *Leviathan*, arrived here this day with a dispatch from Vice Admiral Lord Hood, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to Philip Stephens, Esq. of which the following is a copy :

Victory, in the Outer Road of Toulon,

“ S I R,

Aug. 29, 1793:

“ In my letter of the 25th (of which I herewith send a duplicate, and also of its enclosures) I had the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of the situation of things at Toulon and Marseilles. Since that, several messages have passed between me and the Sections of Toulon; and having assurances that they had proclaimed Louis XVII. King, and had sworn to acknowledge him, and no longer suffer the despotism of the tyrants which at this time govern France, and that they would be zealous in their endeavours to restore peace to their distracted and calamitous country, I came to the resolution of landing one thousand five hundred men, and take possession of the forts which command the ships in the road. St. Julien, a turbulent hot-headed democrat, to whom the seamen had given the command of the fleet in the room of Trogoffe, had the command of the forts on the left of the harbour, and declared resistance.

“ In all enterprizes of war, danger, more or less, is to be expected, and must be submitted to; but, impressed with the great importance of taking possession of Toulon, the great fort of Malgue, and others on the Main, in shortening the war, I fully relied, that in case my endeavours should not succeed, I should be justified in running some risk, being conscious I acted, to the best of my judgment, as a faithful servant to my King and country; therefore, at midnight on the 27th, I made the necessary arrangements for putting the troops on shore, as near as possible to the great fort, without their being molested by those batteries in the hands of St. Julien, under the immediate protection of the Meleager and Tartar, supported by the Egmont, Robust, Courageux, and Colossus, which were all in the fort by noon on the 28th. And I authorized Captain Elphinstone to land and enter, at the head of the troops, the fort of Malgue, and to take upon him the charge and command as Governor; and directed Captain Dickson, on his anchorage,

to

to send a flag, with peremptory notice to St. Julien, that such ships as did not immediately proceed into the inner harbour, and put their powder on shore, should be treated as enemies. All but seven, whose crews ran off with St. Julien, removed in the course of the day.

“ It is impossible for me to express my obligation to Don Langara, adequate to my feelings of it, for the singular honour of his implicit confidence in, and good opinion of me, in the promptitude his Excellency manifested to comply with the wishes contained in my second letter; as his Excellency was not content with sending Admiral Gravina, but came with his whole squadron, except four, which he left to bring a body of troops from the army at Rouffillon, and made his appearance from the deck of the Victory, as the troops from his Majesty's squadron under my command were in the act of landing. Admiral Gravina came on board; and upon my explaining to him the necessity of as many Spanish troops being put on shore immediately, as could be spared, he told me he was authorized by his Admiral to pay attention to any request I should make; and undertook to prepare a 1000 at least, to be landed this morning, under the protection of the four ships I had ordered to anchor. They were all in the fort before twelve o'clock.

“ I herewith transmit a copy of Don Langara's letter, in answer to mine of the 25th.

“ The corps of Carteaux has been at Marseilles, and committed all manner of enormities, and is now on it's march to Toulon, expecting to join the army near at hand from Italy. The former consists of 10,000 men; the number of the latter is not ascertained; but, be it more or less, I trust the whole will make no impression even upon the Town of Toulon; upon the fort of Malgue, I am pretty confident they cannot do it.

“ Information has just been sent me, that Carteaux has planned to send away from Marseilles all the money, as well as merchandize, in the town; the former is said to consist of four millions of livres; but I have planned to prevent him, by having off Marseilles two ships of the line, with orders not to suffer any vessel to sail; and I am now sending two frigates, which I could not spare before.

“ After having taken possession of Toulon and the forts, I think it expedient to issue another proclamation, which Captain Elphinstone tells me has had a very happy effect; a copy of which I also enclose.

[See the proclamations, manifestoes, &c.]

“ The knowledge of this event to the King and his Majesty's

Majesty's Ministers, appears to me of that magnitude, that I think it expedient to adopt two modes of conveyance, one by the way of Barcelona, and the other by that of Genoa.

" Lord Hugh Conway has the charge of one dispatch, and the Honourable Captain Waldegrave the other, who will be able to inform his Majesty's ministers, at those places they may pass, of the Allied Powers.

" I have the honour to be, Sir,

" Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) " Hood.

" Philip Stevens, Esq."

" MOST EXCELLENT LORD,

" I have received your Excellency's much-esteemed Letters, with the intelligence therein mentioned, and inclosing a copy of your proclamation. In consequence, I cannot resist taking the greatest interest in the common cause; and, considering the effects that might result from my not taking advantage of so favourable an opportunity, I have determined to proceed immediately, in view of your squadron; and, at the same time, I dispatched an express to the Commander in Chief of the army in Roussillon, desiring that he would embark, in four ships which I left for that purpose, two or three thousand of the best troops, to be employed as your Excellency wishes, in the operations you have pointed out.

" May God preserve you a thousand years. Most excellent Lord, I kiss your Lordship's hands. Your most obedient, and faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) " JUAN DE LANGARA & HUARTE."

On board the Mexicano, off the Coast of
Roussillon, the 26th of Aug. 1793.

" Admiral Lord Hood."

THE LONDON GAZETTE, SEPT. 21.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 21.

A letter hath this day been received from Vice Admiral Lord Hood, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Victory, in the outer road of Toulon, the 1st inst. of which the following is an extract:

" Yesterday afternoon a part of Carteaux's army, consisting of 730 men, approached near Toulon. Captain Elphinstone, whom I had appointed Governor of the great fort of Malgue
and

and its dependencies, marched out at the head of 600 troops, and put it to the rout, took four pieces of cannon, their ammunition, &c.

“ Herewith I have the honour to send you Governor Elphinstone’s letter; and most exceedingly lament the loss of a very excellent officer, Major Douglas, whom I had appointed Fort-Major, and whose zeal for going out with the troops could not be restrained. The ball entered his breast, and was extracted at the shoulder-blade. He died last night.

“ Upon the troops leaving the fort, the appointed signal was made for a number of seamen that were kept ready, and 400 were on shore immediately, to put the fort out of danger.

“ Rear-Admiral Goodall has taken upon him the charge and command of Governor of Toulon, and Rear-Admiral Gravina that of Commandant of the troops.

“ The signal is, this moment, for the convoy’s being in sight, with a considerable body of Spanish troops, from the army in Rouffillon.”

“ MY LORD,

Toulon, August 31, 1793.

“ In consequence of the information I had the honour to send your Lordship yesterday forenoon, and the repeated applications which I had received from the Committee of War and Safety, I thought proper to send out a patrolle towards Ollouilles, to reconnoitre the enemy, and to examine their force; at the same time I ordered 300 British, and the same number of Spanish troops, to be under arms, and I directed the Committee of War to furnish a proportion of their best troops, and six pieces of cannon, with ammunition and waggon, to be in readiness. About three o’clock the patrolle returned with some peasants, who had been wounded by the enemy’s dragoons, who informed me that certain troops of Carteaux were posted at Senary and Ollouilles, about five miles from hence, to the amount of 600 men, with ten pieces of cannon, and a few cavalry: I instantly marched out with the British and Spanish troops, taking the road to Ollouilles, having four guides along with me, belonging to that place; and having left directions that the French troops, with the cannon, &c. should instantly follow. On the road, I met wounded peasants, who informed me that their whole force was now posted in Ollouilles. When we approached within half a mile of that place, I observed a party of the enemy endeavouring to gain an eminence on our right. I detached Captains Haddon and Wemys, of the 11th regiment of foot, to prevent this, and to advance with their parties, keeping possession of the high grounds, and sent Lieutenant Knight, with a party of the same regiment, on the like service, to the left; both of which duties were admirably executed. I then advanced,

advanced, with the Aid-de-Camp, to reconnoitre the enemy's situation, and found they were posted in the village of Ollouiles, upon the side of a steep hill; a deep ravine in their front, with a stone bridge over it, defended with two pieces of cannon; and the windows filled with musquetry: about 200 yards farther up the hill, at a ruinous castle, there were two more pieces of cannon, and the walls of the vineyards lined with musquetry. It was now half past six in the evening, without any appearance of the French troops, or the cannon, from Toulon; it became therefore necessary either to attack immediately, or retire: I preferred the former, and ordered the flanking party to keep up an incessant firing upon the cannon at the bridge. I then ordered the column, under cover of a stone wall, cautiously to advance within 200 yards, and then, being open to the fire of the enemy, to rush forward; which was executed under a very severe fire, when the enemy instantly abandoned their posts on all quarters, leaving us in possession of their cannon, horses, and ammunition, two stand of colours, drums, &c. They were pursued up a very steep hill, to the farther end of the village. It was now become nearly dark, and the ammunition was expended, which induced me to order the troops to occupy the eminence, as we were in an unknown country, and abandoned by the guides, who fled upon the first fire. After halting for an hour, I led the troops back to Toulon, with the prisoners and cannon taken from the enemy; and, on the road, we met the French troops and the cannon which ought to have left Toulon with us, but which unfortunately had been delayed. From the information that we received in the village, and from the prisoners, we found that we had beaten the *elite* of Carteaux's army, consisting of between seven and eight hundred men, and some cavalry, which had been sent from Marseilles, for the purpose of over-awing Toulon; and that they expected to have been joined, the next day, by four hundred men and eight pieces of cannon. In this little affair, it becomes my duty to inform your Lordship, that the conduct of the troops, those of his Majesty, as well as those of the King of Spain, was highly meritorious. Captain Moncrief, of the 11th, Commandant of the British troops, headed the column with a degree of intrepidity worthy of imitation; and Don Monteiro, Commandant of the Spanish troops, conducted himself with equal valour. But the credit of the day was chiefly derived from the great exertions and gallant behaviour of Captain Douglas, Town-Major of Toulon; and it is with grief I add, that he was mortally wounded, and is since dead: in my mind, the King's service has sustained a great loss. The conduct of Ensign Forster, of the 30th regiment, my Aid-de-Camp, was such as to give me

me the fullest satisfaction, and hope will render him an object of attention.

" I have the Honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

" G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

" Right Hon. Lord Hood, &c."

BRITISH.

Captain Douglass, of the 11th regiment, killed.

11th regiment. One serjeant, six privates wounded.

25th regiment. Three privates wounded.

Marines. Three privates wounded.

SPANIARDS.

Three killed; three wounded.

G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

Whitehall, Sep. 29.

By a dispatch, received last night from the Right Hon. Lord Mulgrave, dated Toulon, Sept. 8, 1793, it appears that his Lordship had arrived there on the 6th, and had been desired by Lord Hood to take upon himself the command of the troops until his Majesty's pleasure should be known. It further appears that one of the advanced posts, appearing to be out of the regular military line of defence, it has been determined to evacuate it; but before the order for carrying that measure into execution arrived, Carteaux, the General of the republican party, who had collected about 5000 men from Marseilles and Nice to harass this garrison, attacked the post, and drove back the Spaniards, who had occupied it, with the loss of thirty-six men killed, two officers and twenty men wounded, one officer and fifteen men missing. Of two priests, who went out after the action to give absolution to the wounded, one has been found murdered, and the other is missing. The corps at this post consisted of 400 Spanish troops, and 150 of the French National Guards from Toulon. A detachment of the British brigade were marched out of Toulon to cover their retreat, which service they performed without difficulty, having only one private soldier wounded.

Whitehall, October 5.

Extract of a Letter received yesterday by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, from the Right Hon. Lord Mulgrave, dated Toulon, Sept. 16.

" Nothing of importance has occurred since my letter of September 8. The enemy have been constantly in fight, and have
K k pushed

pushed their patrols very near our out-posts, from whom we have occasionally taken a few prisoners; but we have remained on our part constantly on the defensive, to avoid fatiguing the troops, who continue in good health. The redoubts and forts at the out-posts are in general so considerably strengthened as to leave little to apprehend from any offensive efforts of the enemy; though no part of the reinforcements, which were required from different quarters, are arrived.

“ On the 15th, the enemy marched a considerable corps of troops, of which about 400 infantry and 200 cavalry passed in sight of our posts from the east side of the town, to reinforce Carteaux's main body, which is posted on the hills to the westward. I am certain of the cordial co-operation of the Spanish Admiral Gravina, who commands the troops of his nation on shore, and whose active zeal, accommodating disposition, and even temper, give every possible facility to the execution of the public service, and the support of the common cause.

“ It is with the highest satisfaction I inform you that the British troops have very particularly distinguished themselves by their moderate conduct and orderly behaviour. From the inhabitants I have hitherto only heard praises of their good order.”

Whitehall, October 12.

By accounts from the Right Honourable Sir William Hamilton, Knight of the Bath, his Majesty's Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Naples, dated the 17th of September, it appears, that on the 11th Capt. Nelson, in his Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*, arrived there with dispatches from Lord Hood, dated off Toulon, the 18th of August; and a letter of the 31st, from Lord Hugh Conway, who had left Toulon in the possession of Lord Hood, and met with Captain Nelson at sea, that Sir William Hamilton having communicated this intelligence to General Acton, 2,000 of his Sicilian Majesty's best troops were embarked on the 16th, on board two line of battle ships, two frigates, two corvettes, and one Neapolitan transport vessel. That a Spanish frigate returning to Toulon, had likewise taken some of the troops on board; that three more battalions were that night to embark at Gaeta, on board of two Neapolitan frigates, two brigantines, and nine large polacres; that, in a week or ten days, the Neapolitan government were to send off to Toulon the remaining ships, and 2,000 more men, with thirty-two pieces of regimental artillery, and plenty of provisions; and that, should the wind remain as it then was, these succours might reach Toulon in five days, or sooner.

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, October 23.

The dispatches of which the following are extracts and copies, were received on Sunday last, at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department:

Toulon, September 26, 1793.

" On the morning of the 18th of this month, the enemy opened two masked batteries, one of three, the other of two guns, at the head of the inner harbour, at la Petit Garonne. An incessant fire was kept up during the whole of the day between the batteries of the enemy and a gun-boat and French frigate manned by English seamen, which had been placed near the Poudriere for the defence of the head of the harbour, and to cover the Fort of Malbousquet towards the water; that fort fired occasionally at the enemy's batteries with some effect, although they were covered on that side by a grove of pine trees. On the 19th the enemy opened a fresh battery, to the left of the others, at Les Gaux, and his Majesty's ship St. George, with a second gun-boat, being brought into the *petite rade*, a cannonade continued during the whole day, and towards evening the batteries of the enemy were silenced; but one of the gun boats had suffered so much that she was towed off, and she sunk the next morning, the officers and men having been taken out of her.

" It became necessary to collect a force to occupy La Grasse; I took, therefore, fifty men from Fort de la Malgue, the strongest and least exposed of our posts, and, by leaving but one relief for the duties of Toulon, we were enabled to collect 350 Spaniards and 150 British, exclusive of officers and non-commissioned officers, the Spanish troops under the command of Colonel Don Raphael Chavaru, and the British troops under the command of Captain Brereton of the 30th regiment. The detachment embarked from Toulon on the 20th, at twelve o'clock at night, Admiral Gravina and myself, with all the Spanish Colonels of the garrison, and some French engineers, attending, to place the troops in the post they were to occupy. We proceeded across the harbour, and landed, at about two o'clock in the morning of the 21st, at Fort Balaguier, and marched immediately forward to reconnoitre the Heights de la Grasse, which consist of a ridge, divided at the top by three distinct knolls, covered with wood, with small dips or vallies between each, the whole rising very considerably inland, the ridge terminating with a rapid descent at the western extremity, which command a complete view of

the whole extent of the enemy's position to the westward of Toulon.

“ It was determined to take post on the lowest and easternmost knoll, which is about five hundred yards from the landing-place. Having distributed the troops into the best position the post would admit, Admiral Gravina returned with me before noon to Toulon, to order the necessary supplies for the troops, and some guns for the defence of the post; Colonel Don Raphael Chavaru remaining with the command of the post, and Captain Brereton with the command of the British troops, under him. At about five o'clock in the afternoon the enemy advanced along the upper knolls of the Hauteur de Grasse, to the number, as we have since learnt, of about seven hundred men; and, having driven in the piquets, began an attack under cover of the woods, forming themselves upon a steep ascent, in front of the post, in three lines, so as to have the advantage of a triple fire; from which our troops were, in some degree, protected by trunks of trees. The firing continued for an hour, when the enemy were repulsed, with the loss, on the part of the British, of one rank and file killed; one captain, and three rank and file wounded; I am happy to say none of them dangerously: and of the Spaniards, one rank and file killed; and seven wounded. The enemy, by accounts we have since received from deserters, lost twelve killed, and one colonel and twenty-three wounded. This attempt of the enemy served to convince the Spanish and French officers of the necessity of occupying the advanced position at the western extremity of La Hauteur de Grasse; a Spanish Colonel was sent, at day-break, to take possession of it.

“ I went with Lord Hood and Admiral Gravina to trace out the line of intrenchments, and to place a battery of three twenty-four pounders on a spot which commands every point within their range. This post completely covers the outward roadstead; the two knolls in the rear of it being occupied by small detachments, to communicate with the landing-place at Fort Balaguier. A reinforcement of one hundred Spaniards from the ships, and of eighty British marines, who had been posted at Les Sablettes to cover the Naval Hospital, which is protected now by the occupation of the Hauteur de Grasse, render that post sufficiently strong to resist any farther attempts the enemy can make on that side. It is owing to the active zeal and great exertions of Captain Tyler and Lieutenants Serecold and Brisbane, of the navy, with the seamen under their command, that heavy cannon have been dragged, with infinite labour and extraordinary expedition, up a very steep ascent, and that this most important post has been put, in a short time, into a state of defence.

“ For the more regular and convenient conduct of the service, I found it necessary to divide the small detachment of different
British

British corps under my command into two battalions. I have put the first battalion under the orders of Captain Moncrief, of the 11th regiment; the second under Captain Brereton, of the 30th regiment; the two eldest Captains on this service. I cannot do sufficient justice to the zeal, intelligence, and activity of those officers, from whose exertions I have found the greatest assistance, in the constant attention which I am obliged to give to posts, occupied by very inadequate numbers, and at distances which render my daily attendance at each of them utterly impossible. Any mark of his Majesty's favour shewn to those two old and deserving officers, I can venture to assure you, will not be bestowed on persons deficient either in zeal or ability: indeed, I should not render the justice which I owe to the small body of British troops under my command, if I did not represent the cheerfulness and alacrity with which they suffer incessant fatigue, in posts in which they must be considered as being constantly on duty, and every hour liable to attack. I can, however, venture to repeat my former assurance, that, unless sickness should be the consequence of the fatigue, our present state of defence is such, as may give reasonable grounds to be confident of the security of the place.

“ The constant fire kept up by the enemy, for the last four days, has wounded one lieutenant of the navy, one seaman, and four rank and file. I have to regret that lieutenant Newnham, of the navy, who commanded in Fort Pomet, and whose vigilance, activity, and resources, supplied almost every local defect of his posts, is necessarily removed for a time from the command, on account of the wound which he yesterday received in the thigh. Lieutenant Tupper, of his Majesty's ship Windsor Castle, is sent to take the command.

Return of the British killed and wounded, on September 21.

30th regiment. One rank and file killed; one rank and file wounded.

25th regiment. One captain wounded.

69th regiment. Two rank and file wounded.

In Fort Pomet.

Royal Navy. One lieutenant, one seaman wounded.

69th regiment. Two rank and file wounded.

Marines. Two rank and file wounded.

Total. One rank and file killed; two officers, one seaman, seven rank and file wounded.

Captain Smith, of the 25th regiment, and Lieutenant Newnham, of the Royal Navy, wounded.

“ MULGRAVE, *Acting Brigadier-General.*”

“ SIR,

Toulon, Sept. 27, 1793.

“ Since I closed my dispatch to you this day, the first division of Neapolitan troops came into the harbour, consisting of two thousand men, all in perfect health, convoyed by two ships of seventy-four guns each, two frigates, and two sloops:—they have been eleven days on their passage. Two thousand more troops were to sail in three days after that of their departure, and a third division, also of 2000 men, were to sail in twenty days from the day on which the first division sailed. After the confident manner in which I have ventured to assure you that no impression was likely to be made on our posts, inadequately garrisoned as they were by our original small body, I need hardly express the comfortable security I feel with our last reinforcements.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.

“ MULGRAVE.”

“ SIR,

Toulon, Sept. 30, 1793.

“ The squadron under Admiral Gell having been delayed by contrary winds, I have the opportunity of informing you, in addition to my last dispatches, that, on the 28th instant, the first division of the Neapolitan troops disembarked, under the command of Brigadier-General Pignatelli. The troops are in perfect health, and are a very fine body of men, and well appointed.

“ The detachment of the King of Sardinia's troops consist entirely of grenadiers and chasseurs, and are of the best of his Sardinian Majesty's troops. I have great confidence in the zeal and willingness expressed both by the officers and soldiers of this corps.

“ It is with extreme concern that I have to inform you of the loss which the service has sustained, by the death of Lieutenant Newnham, of the navy; to whose private and professional merits the sincere and marked regret of the Spanish as well as English officers, who were witnesses of his able and active conduct, bears the most honourable testimony. His wound, which was not at first judged to be dangerous, took an unfavourable turn, which proved fatal in a very short period.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.

“ MULGRAVE, *Acting Brigadier-General.*

“ Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.”

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Nov. 14.

The dispatch, of which the following is an extract, was this morning received at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas,
his

his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

“ S I R,

Toulon, October 3, 1793.

“ In my dispatch of the 24th of September I had the honour to inform you, that the enemy had been more active than previous to that period; they occasionally cannonaded our different posts, and had approached with bodies of men to various points, to attract our attention. On the 30th of September, at night, they entered upon a daring and desperate object, that met with a most unaccountable success, which fortunately was not of long duration.

“ The post of Faron being the point at which the enemy determined to make an attempt to render themselves masters of Toulon, they carried their design into execution on the night of the 30th of September. The piquet of sixty men, being driven from the Pas de la Masque about day break, retired to the redoubt of Faron, which they found abandoned by the Spanish garrison that had been placed in it. The enemy some time after took possession of the redoubt, and of the whole summit of this almost inaccessible mountain. By the possession of the redoubt of Faron their communication was open with La Valette, and with La Garde, where the head quarters of General Gardane are established; from both which places they received considerable reinforcements. The fort of Faron, which is below the redoubt, having made the signal of being pressed by the enemy, and in want of immediate succour, Governor Elphinstone added Captain Torriano, with ninety-two men of the 30th regiment, to the garrison of that post.

“ At about seven o'clock in the morning of the 1st of October, the report came to Toulon, that the enemy were in possession of the whole summit of the mountain of Faron. The absolute necessity of an immediate attack of this post being obvious, the most practicable means of regaining the summit of the mountain, in the face of an enemy, who were hourly receiving reinforcements, and who were prepared for their defence, became the only subject of discussion. Admiral Gravina, Brigadier-General Squierdo of the Spanish troops, Brigadier-General Prince de Pignatelli commanding the Neapolitan troops, Lieutenant-Colonel Chavelier de Revel, Governors Goodall, Elphinstone, and myself, having assembled at the Government-House, and having consulted intelligent persons acquainted with the possible accesses to the mountain on the side of Toulon, it was determined to make the attempt on the western side. The troops of the garrison having been assembled on the parade during the time of our deliberation, I detached Captain Beresford, of the 69th regiment, with fifty-six men, to Fort Faron, to co-operate

under the command of Governor Elphinstone, in case any opportunity should offer of making a diversion on the side of the redoubt of Faron, in favour of our main attack, if we should be so fortunate as to reach the summit of the mountain, which is 1718 feet above the level of the sea.

“ The British troops upon guard at the gate of the town having been relieved, I was enabled to collect 250 British rank and file, to which I added 140 chasseurs and 163 grenadiers of the Piedmontese troops, the remainder being dispersed in distant posts. This corps composed the column under my command, destined to ascend the face of the mountain from the fort of Grand St. Antoine. I had also ordered 500 Neapolitan troops of the regiment de Bourgogne to join my column; but, from the difference of language, some mistake occurred in the delivery of the orders, and those troops did not join me. The column of Admiral Gravina, which took its route towards the Vallon de Valbourdin to ascend by that pass, was composed of two companies of Piedmontese chasseurs, 183 Spanish rank and file, 400 Neapolitan grenadiers, and a detachment of 100 men of the regiment de Bourgogne; Brigadier-Generals Squierdo and Pignatelli went with this column. The two columns marched from Toulon at eight o'clock. At the redoubt of Grand St. Antoine I formed the troops under my immediate command in alternate hundreds of British and Piedmontese, directing them to keep in small platoons as nearly in a line as possible during their ascent, and to form to the first party that should arrive at the summit. An advanced party of 200 of the enemy appeared at the top of the mountain, and gave their fire at a great distance, retiring immediately, and allowing the troops to gain the height with no other obstacle, than that which the rugged and almost perpendicular acclivity presented; the labour and fatigue of the ascent being considerably increased by the great heat of the day. The column of General Gravina gained the top of the mountain soon after us, without having met with any resistance. Captain Moncrief, who led the right division of my column, pushed across the mountain, and possessed himself of the Pas de la Masque, which had been abandoned by the enemy. The top of the mountain of Faron is intersected by a succession of transversal heights, of steep ascent from the west, and rising successively to the easternmost extremity of the mountain, where the redoubt of Faron is placed. We found the enemy drawn up on the front of this last ridge. The rock to the north, on the right of the position taken by the enemy, ends in a precipice above the Vallon de Favieres; the ground which lay between the right of the enemy and the column under my command is a low ridge, forming the narrow head of a deep valley, which descends to the southward, widening itself by a gradual turn to the eastward, so as to form a steep

steep side to the left flank of the enemy's position, and ending on the flat summit of an interior ridge of the mountain, directly above the town of Toulon.

“ The enemy were formed in a line on the front of the eminence, and within musket-shot of our position. In front of the right of the enemy's principal line, and on the crest of the ridge which forms the head of the valley, they had an advanced guard of about 50 men; in the rear of their right flank, which did not reach up to the precipice, a body of about 200 men were placed *en echelon*. A considerable body was placed *en potence* behind the left of their line; and in front of their left flank was placed an advanced guard, similar to that on the right; in the rear, half way between the redoubt and the first line, a strong column was placed in reserve; and the parapet of the redoubt was lined with men. The post of the enemy commanded very considerably every part of the position which we were obliged to occupy. The left column under my command, arrived first in the presence of the enemy. I placed the greatest part of it under cover of a rising ground, behind the narrow crest of the valley over which I was to pass when the attack should be made. The column of General Gravina being soon after also in presence of the enemy, he formed his line on a height, which extended beyond the left of the enemy's position, and was separated from the height on which I had taken post by a branch of the great valley, running to the westward, and forming a dip between the posts occupied by our respective divisions. I immediately sent notice of our being in presence of the enemy, by an officer, who was obliged to make a considerable circuit, to Governor Elphinstone, who was at Fort Faron.

“ A brisk fire, begun by the advanced posts of the enemy, took place at this time between them and General Gravina's line, and a fire also commenced on the side of Fort Faron by the corps under the command of Colonel del Porto, against the *potence*, or return line, of the enemy's position, which could not, however, at that time, produce its effect, and was soon after very judiciously discontinued. As I could plainly perceive from the post I occupied, that no impression could be made from a fire across the deep part of the valley, and that there was a defect in the disposition of the enemy's left, I went to the right, to communicate my observations to General Gravina; and it was then agreed that the corps under the command of that general should descend, by its right, into the valley, and march, under cover of the ascent on the left of the enemy, to attack them on that flank, which they had injudiciously placed upon the extreme summit of the hill, so as not to have the command of the whole descent, as they might have had by placing themselves a little below the brow. It was agreed also, that the left column under my
mand,

mand, should endeavour to attract the attention of the enemy during this movement, and that when General Gravina should have attained a certain point, should move forward, and the general attack be made. On my return to the left, General Gravina having already begun his movements, I introduced my whole force to the view of the enemy. The operation answered to our utmost wish. The enemy marched reinforcements to the right of their line, and appeared in expectation of an immediate attack from my column. During this period General Gravina proceeded down the valley, and came unperceived up the side of the hill occupied by the enemy; the line of march round this steep and rocky ascent being explored, with infinite intrepidity and judgment, by Serjeant Moreno, of the Spanish marines, and three soldiers of his corps, to within pistol-shot of the enemy's line. The whole crest of the mountain of Faron being a hard grey rock without vegetation, and in some parts broken into sharp and loose pieces, which render walking very difficult, the march of General Gravina's column was necessarily slow. As soon as he had got to the point agreed upon, the British of my column, led by Captain Moncrief, of the 11th regiment, and preceded by Thomas Graham, Esq. of Balgeroon (a gentleman of independent fortune, who was attracted to Toulon, by the extraordinary event of its being in our possession) to whose abilities on many occasions here, and to whose distinguished and exemplary gallantry on this occasion, the service has been infinitely indebted; and the Piedmontese chasseurs, led by Lieutenant-Colonel the Chevalier de Revel, advanced in two columns, supported by the Piedmontese granadiers, under Colonel the Comte de Forax, the ridge being too narrow to admit of a line. A very heavy fire from the greatest part of the enemy's line checked our progress for a short period, at somewhat less than half the way between the ground from which we had advanced, and the enemy's post. Here a continued fire was kept up between the enemy and the British and Piedmontese troops, under every disadvantage on our part of a most exposed and confined situation. The column of General Gravina in the mean time advanced in excellent order, under cover of the hill; the two companies of Piedmontese chasseurs, with the Neapolitan grenadiers and Spanish troops, advanced with a regular progress, and well-supported fire, towards the left of the enemy's line, whilst the detachment from Fort Faron, under Colonel Comte del Porto, recommenced their attack, which they made a real one, instead of a mere diversion, as at first intended. At this instant the advanced part of General Gravina's column having nearly gained the brow of the hill, I perceived the left of the enemy's line begin to waver and crowd together, and ordered the British and Piedmontese under my command to rush forward, which they did with the utmost

most spirit and alacrity, under a heavy and galling fire of the enemy, which, however, was of very short duration, for the whole line of the enemy, with their different corps of reserve, 400 of their troops having abandoned the redoubt before the conclusion of the action, were thrown into confusion, and the rout became general; several were killed in the pursuit, but a very considerable number indeed were destroyed by pressing each other over the precipice in their flight; seventy-five of their dead were collected, without descending into the valley to which they fell from the precipice. An officer and sixty prisoners were taken; and, by accounts since received from deserters, but one quarter of their original number have rejoined their forces. The most moderate calculation upon the accounts of the prisoners and deserters, states their numbers to have been from 1800 to 2000 men, all troops of the line, and the flower of La Bar's army. Our loss has been inconsiderable, compared with the difficulty and hazard of the enterprize. I have to regret the loss of Lieutenant the Chevalier Fabar, of the Piedmontese chasseurs, a gallant, active, and intelligent young officer, who was killed at the commencement of the first attack made by my column. The whole army heard with regret that General Gravina, in the course of his able and spirited exertions at the head of the Neapolitan grenadiers, received a wound in the leg, which obliged him to retire from the field. I am happy however to add, that the wound is not likely to be attended with any serious consequences: his place was ably supplied by the courage and conduct of Brigadier-General Chevalier Squierdo and Prince Pignatelli. I enclose a list of the killed and wounded of the different nations; the chief loss has fallen upon the column under my command, from the very exposed situation in which the attack was necessarily made, and where the British and Piedmontese troops justified the mutual confidence which each seemed to repose in the steady support of the other. Indeed, Sir, I should do injustice were I to particularize any corps or any nation, where all were so equally meritorious, not only in the intrepid firmness with which the whole of this brave body of men encountered the dangers of a difficult and almost desperate attempt; but for the patient fortitude also, with which they bore hunger, thirst, and fatigue, the troops having received only a small portion of bread at the time they marched out of the town, and being (from the want of necessary supplies at Toulon) without canteens, no officer or soldier had a drop of water to refresh himself, during the space of twelve hours, in a laborious march up precipices supposed inaccessible; and over rugged rocks, exposed to the heat of a burning sun, reflected strongly by the nature of the ground. I can only say, that the mutual esteem and applause which the troops of the different nations so strongly manifest towards each other,

other, is the most honourable panegyric that can be bestowed upon them.

“ I have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

“ MULGRAVE, *Acting Brigadier-General.*”

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, on the Mountain of Faron, in the Attack, 1st of October, 1793.

BRITISH.

11th regiment. One rank and file killed; six rank and file wounded; one rank and file missing.

25th regiment. Five rank and file wounded; two rank and file missing.

30th regiment. One rank and file killed; five rank and file wounded.

69th regiment. One captain, four rank and file wounded.

Marines. One serjeant, one rank and file killed; one subaltern, four rank and file wounded.

Total. One serjeant, three rank and file killed; one captain, one subaltern, twenty-four rank and file wounded; three rank and file missing.

PIEDMONTESE.

Grenadiers. Twelve rank and file wounded.

Chasseurs. One subaltern, four rank and file killed; one major, two captains, two lieutenants, two serjeants, sixteen rank and file wounded.

Total. One subaltern, four rank and file killed; one major, two captains, two lieutenants, twenty-eight rank and file wounded.

SPANISH INFANTRY.

One general officer, four subalterns, two rank and file wounded.

NEAPOLITAN GRENADIERS.

One rank and file killed; one subaltern, five rank and file wounded.

Total. One subaltern, one serjeant, eight rank and file killed; one general officer, one field officer, three captains, five subalterns, two serjeants, fifty-nine rank and file wounded; three rank and file missing.

Name of Officer killed.

Chevalier Fabar, Lieutenant of Chasseurs.

Names of Officers wounded.

Spanish. General Gravani; Don Carlos O'Donnel, Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Squierdo.

Neapolitan. Second-Lieutenant Delbeszo.

Piedmontese. Major Commanding Chasseurs, Chevalier St. Etienne; Captains, Chevalier Grondona, and de Torniello; Lieutenants, Chevalier de Blanc, and Chevalier Chenitti.

British.

British. Captain O'Dogherty of 69th regiment; Lieutenant Carter of marines.

(Signed) MULGRAVE, *Act. Brig. Gen.*

I enclose a copy of the account I received from Governor Elphinstone, of the attack made to the eastward from Fort Faron.

October 6.

Last night a reinforcement of 355 Piedmontese troops arrived from Sardinia. The second division of Neapolitan troops, consisting of 2000 men, is arrived in the harbour.

MULGRAVE, *Acting Brigadier-General.*

“ MY LORD,

La Malgue, Oct. 4, 1793.

“ In conformity to the plan fixed on for our joint operations, I went up to Fort Faron; and, by shewing the head of different columns of the troops, kept the enemy constantly jealous of an immediate attack on the right, and kept up a well-directed fire from three twelve-pounders on the redoubt. But it was not only my own opinion, but that of all the officers commanding corps, that a direct attack, in a work so situated, and full of men, was impracticable; I therefore ordered four parties, of sixty men each, to be ready to climb up the hill, the moment General Gravina and your Lordship should advance on the top of the mountain, and a column of 200 to follow and support them, without firing until they should arrive at the summit, and a party to turn the hill lower down on the right, to cut off or impede the retreat, and all the guns of the fort to fire about fifty yards in front of the troops, and to stop the moment I should make the signal. This plan was admirably executed, and, I hope, produced the best effect. Comte del Peresta, Colonel of the regiment of Majorca, distinguished himself much in conducting the attack. Captains Torriano of the 30th, and Beresford of the 69th, had infinite merit for the intrepid manner they led their men up to an almost inaccessible mountain, under a severe fire. The Commandant of the Neapolitan troops, and Major Heustein, of the regiment of Royal Louis, were not less distinguished on this occasion, and the whole behaved with exemplary firmness. Lieutenant Alexander of the Navy, and Captain Dexter of the Marines, performed most material service, by the well-directed fire from guns on the enemy's troops and works.

“ I have the honour to be your Lordship's, &c.

“ G. K. ELPHINSTONE.”

Whitehall, Nov. 15.

By letters from Vice-Admiral Lord Hood, and Brigadier-General Lord Mulgrave, to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Toulon, the 24th and 27th of last month, brought by Captain Cook of the

the Royal Navy, it appears that Lieutenant General O'Hara, appointed by his Majesty, Governor of that garrison and its dependencies, had arrived on the last-mentioned day from Gibraltar. It also appears that the first battalion of the Royals, the 18th regiment, and a battalion of the Royal Artillery, had arrived at Toulon with General O'Hara; and that no event of consequence had occurred. That the enemy continued to work at some distance from Toulon, but that they had not opened any new batteries, excepting a small one of two 8-pounders, and a mortar above Fort Pomet, which it was expected, would be silenced by some heavy guns which were to be brought against it.

That intelligence had been received of the capture of Lyons, from which it was expected that the enemy would receive considerable reinforcements.

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, OF SUNDAY,
NOVEMBER 10, 1793.

Admiralty-Office, November 9, 1793.

The dispatches of which the following are copies and extracts, were this day received by Philip Stevens, Esq. from the Right Honourable Vice-Admiral Lord Hood, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.

“ S I R, *Victory, Toulon Road, Oct 6, 1793.*

“ I have the honour to desire you will be pleased to offer to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, my sincere congratulations on a very brilliant and complete victory obtained over the enemy the 1st inst. upon the heights of Faron. The British and Piedmontese troops composed the column under Lord Mulgrave, and led the way: but his Lordship gives full credit to the spirit and exertion of the troops of every nation, and is loud in the praise of the Neapolitans, who greatly distinguished themselves. I transmit, for their Lordships information, a duplicate of the order his Lordship gave out next morning, with an account of the killed and wounded. The action was short, but hot. The enemy had upon the heights from 1800 to 2000 men, the flower of the eastern army, not a fourth part of which we are well-informed, ever returned to head quarters; for what did not fall by the bullet or bayonet, broke their necks in tumbling headlong over the precipices in their flight. In the night of the 30th, a very important post above Fort Faron, was surprised and taken; the re-possession of which being of so much consequence, an attempt was immediately resolved upon; and, in order to enable Lord Mulgrave, General Gravina, and Governor Elphinstone, with the respective columns under their commands,
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to go out with the greater force, I undertook the care of Toulon and Fort la Malgue, and had a sufficient number of good men on shore, within two hours after receiving notice of the sad disaster.

“ I am sorry to inform their Lordships of that gallant and able officer, General Gravina, being wounded in the leg; and although there is no doubt (as Dr. Harness assures me, who has the care of him) of his doing perfectly well, he will probably be confined some time, as the ball is lodged between the two bones.

“ His Majesty's ship Colossus, returned to me on the 24th, from Cagliari, and brought 350 good troops; and I expect 800 more from Conti, in three or four days. The second division of Neapolitans, consisting of 2000, arrived last night, and the last 2000 were to leave Naples yesterday. His Sicilian Majesty has manifested the greatest readiness and zeal in fulfilling the treaty, and has confided his ships and troops solely to my disposal, which his Majesty has made known to me from under his own hand.

“ I have good reason to expect General O'Hara will be here in a very few days, with twelve or fifteen hundred men from Gibraltar: he will be welcome to us.

“ I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

“ Philip Stephens, Esq.”

“ Hood.

“ Brigadier General Lord Mulgrave takes the earliest opportunity to return his most sincere thanks, and to offer the tribute of his warmest approbation, to Captain Moncrief, and the British officers and soldiers, as well as to Colonel Farafs, Lieutenant-Colonel the Chevalier de Revel, to Major St. Etienne, and the officers and soldiers of the Sardinian troops who composed his column, and were most immediately under his command in the attack of the enemy's post yesterday. Lord Mulgrave is at a loss to express his sense of the intrepid spirit with which the officers and men encountered danger, and of the patience and fortitude with which they suffered fatigue, hunger, thirst, and the unavoidable inconveniences attending the difficult and pressing service to which they were suddenly called.

“ Lord Mulgrave begs also to take the opportunity of giving his tribute of applause to the daring and judicious conduct, and to the important and effectual services rendered by Serjeant Moreno, of the Spanish Marine Corps, who, accompanied by three brave soldiers of his corps, with infinite skill and gallantry, traced the line of march of the right column to within pistol shot of the enemy's advanced guard. Lord Mulgrave begs also to be
allowed,

allowed, with great respect, to bear testimony of the able conduct of General Gravina, Brigadier Skirds, Brigadier-General Pignatelli, and to the gallantry of the officers and soldiers under the command of those Generals; and most particularly to the Neapolitan Grenadiers, whose well-directed fire, and steady approach on the left of the enemy's position, tended so much to the success of the day. Lord Mulgrave has received such reports from Governor Elphinstone, of the steady, active, and gallant conduct of the British officers, and soldiers and seamen, of the Spanish officers and soldiers, and of the regiment of Royal Louis, under the command of Colonel Comte de Porto, of the regiment of Majorca, who acted on the side of Fort Faron, and were not immediately within his view, as induces him to beg their acceptance of his sincere thanks for the timely and effectual diversion they made in favour of the other attack.

" Lord Mulgrave begs leave on this occasion, to express his grateful sense of the friendly and important assistance he has received in many difficult moments from Mr. Graham; and to add his tribute of praise to the general voice of all the British and Piedmontese officers of his column, who saw with so much pleasure and applause, the gallant example which Mr. Graham set to the whole column in the foremost point of every attack.

" Lord Mulgrave assures his fellow soldiers of the different nations which compose the army of Toulon, that the general good conduct of which he was yesterday a witness, can never be effaced from his memory.

(Signed) "MULGRAVE, *Brigadier-General.*"

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, at the taking of Faron Redoubt, Oct. 1, 1793.

British. One serjeant, one private killed; one captain, one subaltern, three corporals, twenty-seven privates wounded.

Spanish. One field officer, three privates wounded.

Sardinian. One captain, four privates killed; one field officer, two captains, two subalterns, two serjeants, three corporals, thirteen privates wounded.

Neapolitan. One serjeant, twelve privates wounded.

Name of Officer killed.

Sardinian. Captain le Chevalier Fabar.

Names of Officers wounded.

British. Captain O'Dogherty, 69th regiment; Lieutenant Carter, of the marines.

Spanish. Brigadier-General Admiral Gravina.

Sardinian. Major and Commandant Monsieur le Chevalier de St. Etienne;

St. Etienne; Captain Monsieur le Chevalier Grodonà; Captain Monsieur de Torricella; Lieutenant Monsieur le Chevalier de Blanc; Lieutenant Monsieur le Chevalier Cerutti.

Missing.

British. Two privates.

Prisoners taken.

One Captain, forty-seven privates.

The enemy's loss is supposed to have been about 1500 killed, wounded, and taken prisoners.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Hood, to Mr. Stephens, dated Victory, Toulon Road, October 6, 1793.

“ S I R,

“ I beg you will be pleased to make known to the Lords Commissioners of Admiralty, that, upon receiving a pressing request from General Paoli for assistance, and informing me at the same time, that even the appearance of a few ships would very essentially serve him, provided it should not be judged expedient to make an attack by them on any of the forts, I therefore determined to send three ships of the line and two frigates to him; and as the season was too far advanced for a Second Rate to go on that coast, I established Captain Linzee as a Commodore, appointed Captain Woodley his Captain, and gave an order to Lord Amelius Beauclerk to command the Nemesis.”

*Alcide, in the Gulph of St. Florence,
October 1, 1793.*

“ MY LORD,

“ I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that being joined by the Ardent on the 21st ult. and it being deemed practicable to make an attack by sea upon the tower and redoubt of Fornilli, a post at the distance of two miles opposite the town of Florence, I immediately gave the necessary orders for the squadron to act, whenever the wind was sufficiently steady for that purpose. On the 24th, the Courageux joined, with provisions from Leghorn; and on the night of the 27th, the launches of the squadron cut out a vessel, which has since been converted into a gun-boat. Having made several attempts, between the 21st and 30th ult. to attack the above posts, which were always frustrated by the wind dying away as soon as I drew into the gulph, and experience having pointed out the improbability of the wind's blowing steady in a gulph of such depth, and surrounded by mountains of considerable height, it was deemed expedient to execute my intentions the following morning, by warping the Ardent during the night, into a situation from
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whence she could not only annoy the redoubt, but cover the approach of the squadron. Captain Sutton placed his ship with as much judgment and precision, as if the service had been executed during the day, and at half past three A. M. opened a fire, which was kept up without intermission till near eight o'clock. By four o'clock, the Alcide was in a situation to open her battery on the enemy's works; but being too close to the Ardent, and a flaw of wind filling the sails, endangered her shooting on the rocks, before she could be anchored with security. The sails were instantly thrown aback, and boats were employed towing, to extricate her from this difficulty. Captain Mathews observing the Alcide's situation, very gallantly shot under her stern, to cover her, and occupied the station I had intended to anchor in. As the situation of the Courageux prevented the Alcide from opening her fire, except at intervals, I ordered Captain Woodley to carry our warps, to move us into a more eligible situation, which service was executed with great alacrity, and a spirited fire again opened on the enemy's posts.

" Although a close and powerful cannonade had been kept up by the squadron till a quarter before eight, no visible impression was made; and Captain Sutton having reported the Ardent was much damaged, and that in his opinion there was no prospect of success; and Captain Woodley, who had been on board the Courageux, to inquire into the state of that ship, having brought a similar report from Captain Mathews, who, as well as Captain Woodley and himself, agreed in the above opinion; I judged it advisable to make the signal for discontinuing the attack.

" The Alcide is not materially damaged in her masts or rigging, but the Ardent and Courageux have suffered considerably in both, from being exposed to the raking fire of the town of Florence, though every information had assured me the distance from that place was too great for guns to have any effect.

" Our failure is not only to be imputed to the false intelligence respecting the range of cannon from the town of Florence, but to the want of ardour on the part of the Corsicans, who had faithfully promised to storm the post on the land side, though they never made the smallest movement to effect that service during the action. I enclose a list of the killed and wounded, and of the artillery opposed to the squadron; and I am happy in testifying my warmest approbation of the gallant manner in which every officer and man employed on this occasion conducted himself. I am sorry to find Mr. Sheills, First-Lieutenant of the Courageux, is amongst the number killed, and have appointed Mr. Peter Hunt, a very deserving young man, to act as junior Lieutenant of that ship, till your Lordship's pleasure is known.

" I have the honour to be, &c.

" ROBERT LINZEE."

A List

A List of the killed and wounded on board the different Ships of the Squadron under my Command.

Alcide, Oct. 1, 1793.

Ardent. Mr. John Martin, Midshipman, thirteen seamen killed; seventeen seamen wounded.

Alcide. Nine seamen wounded.

Courageux. Mr. Ludlow Sheills, First-Lieutenant, one seaman killed; Mr. William Henry Daniel, Second Lieutenant, twelve seamen wounded.

ROB. LINZEE.

List of Artillery employed in the different Posts acting against the Squadron.

Alcide, Oct. 1, 1793.

In the Redoubt of Fornilli. Four 24-pounders, two mortars.

On the Tower of Fornilli. Two 8-pounders.

On a Height near ditto. One 4-pounder.

At the Town of Florence, said to be out of range. Nine 24-pounders, four mortars.

Vice-Admiral Lord Hood.

“SIR, *Victory, Toulon Road, Oct. 13, 1793.*

“I have the honour to desire you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that a very successful sortie was made in the night of the 9th, and herewith transmit Captain Brereton’s account of it to Lord Mulgrave. But the enemy has since erected another battery, about two hundred yards to the southward of the one destroyed, from which they have fired heavy cannon and shells all yesterday, and are now doing so, but as yet have done us very little mischief.

“I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

“HOOD.

“Philip Stephens, Esq.”

*Fort Mulgrave, Hauteur de Grasse,
October 9, 1793.*

“MY LORD,

“Agreeable to your Lordship’s orders and arrangements made for carrying them into execution yesterday morning, at half past twelve o’clock at night we moved from this post; and, having formed a junction in the bottom with the Marines and Piedmontese from the post of Cepet, we marched off from our right in one column, in order to insure the greater regularity in a night attack:

attack: our march to the top of the height, where the new-erected batteries of the enemy had been constructed, was performed with all possible order and expedition, the troops observing the greatest silence, by which, with the aid of the French deserter, who answered the sentinels of the enemy as we passed them, our advanced party arrived at the entrance into their first battery, perfectly undiscovered: the first sentry having been put to death, the advanced party, composed of the grenadiers and light infantry of the line of British, under the command of captain Stewart of the 25th regiment, very gallantly rushed in, and put every man to the bayonet that opposed them.

“ The remainder of the enemy that could get off retired to their second battery, and, though most rapidly pursued, made a sort of stand; but the greater part of the detachment by this time having taken different positions of attack, the enemy were soon routed in all quarters; and in a quarter of an hour after, we made ourselves masters of all their batteries on this height, and the ordnance mounted thereon. In the first battery they had mounted two 24-pounders on garrison carriages; on the second battery they had one fine brass 24-pounder, mounted on a high travelling carriage, and two smaller guns; and in a third battery was mounted two 13-inch mortars, with a great deal of ammunition, suitable for their different pieces of ordnance. On the road we found one light travelling 6-pounder. Immediately as the enemy retired and ceased firing, I posted the troops round the centre of the hill, and placed guards at the leading avenues to it, while Lieutenant Serocold of the navy, with the sailors, &c. under his directions, set to work in destroying these different pieces of ordnance, by spiking the touch-holes of the guns and mortars, and ramming balls into the guns, breaking up their carriages and destroying their ammunition. Had it been possible to have carried off any part of the above guns, &c. it should have been done; but, from the precipices we were necessarily obliged to descend, and the broken narrow paths we had occasion to pass, in order to avoid exposing ourselves by daylight to the fire of two heavy batteries of the enemy at the Windmills, I found it was impracticable even to carry off the field-piece: neither did I think it right to hazard remaining with the detachment, which did not exceed 408, on the height where the batteries were erected, there being no cover in the rear, and the force of the enemy immediately in our neighbourhood on heights above us equal to twelve or thirteen hundred men, which might have cut us off before your Lordship could have sent a reinforcement to sustain us, from Toulon.

From these considerations, as soon as Lieutenant Serocold reported to me that he had rendered the different guns and mortars unserviceable, having collected our killed and wounded, we
marched

marched back from our left about half past four in the morning, and reached this post about six o'clock. Our loss on this enterprise, in killed and wounded, is herewith enclosed in a return, which, considering the strength of the position we attacked, being defended by three hundred of the enemy's best troops, is very inconsiderable; but, at the same time, is much to be lamented, as they were of the advanced guard of British, and the best of our troops. The loss of the enemy is far more considerable; for we perceived, in different places, between twenty and thirty of them killed; but, from reports since from deserters, we learn they had upwards of fifty killed and as many wounded. We took a Captain Lamatalie, of the Chasseurs du Bourgogne, a Lieutenant Chevalier of the 4th regiment of artillery, and twenty-three men, prisoners, whom we brought with us to this post.

" I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that, in the operation of the march and attack, all the foreign troops employed co-operated most cordially.

" I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's very faithful, and obedient servant,

" ROBERT BRERETON, *Captain,*

Commanding 2d Battalion of British.

" Brigadier-General Lord Mulgrave, &c."

British Corps. One corporal, three privates killed; one corporal, six privates wounded.

Whitehall, Nov. 9.

The following dispatch was this day received at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Toulon, Oct. 10, 1793.

" Since my last dispatch of the 3d of October, the enemy had completed three batteries opposite the Hauteur de Grasse, one at La Hauteur des Moulins, and two to the southward on the Hauteur de Reinier. Vice-Admiral Lord Hood being apprehensive that the fleet might suffer some inconvenience from the batteries de Reinier; and information of the situation of the enemy, and of the approaches to the batteries, having been received from an intelligent deserter, it was determined to make a sortie from the Hauteur de Grasse, on the 8th instant, at night, for the purpose of destroying the enemy's batteries. A detachment was ordered, composed of the whole of the British troops on that post, amounting to 225 rank and file, under the com-

mand of Captain Brereton of the 30th regiment, the Spanish grenadier company of the regiment of Hibernia, fifty men commanded by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Nugent, who also commanded the fortie, a company of Piedmontese grenadiers of fifty men, and fifty Albanese Neapolitan troops. This corps marched at half past twelve o'clock at night, and were joined, at a point agreed upon, at one o'clock in the morning, by the post of Les Sablettis, by a Captain and fifty British marines, and a Captain and fifty Piedmontese chasseurs; the advanced guard of fifty British grenadiers, light infantry, and ten grenadiers of Hibernia, under the command of Captain Stewart of the 25th regiment. Lieutenant Knight of the 11th regiment, and a subaltern officer of Hibernia, whose name has not been reported to me, surprised the enemy's post, attacked the first battery with their bayonets, put the whole guard to flight, and pursued the enemy with great slaughter into the second battery, supported by the whole detachment, which formed on the height, and remained till Lieutenant Serocold of the navy, with a party of seamen, had taken measures to render the artillery of both batteries unserviceable, and had destroyed all the ammunition: the ground between Grasse and the Hauteur de Reinier was so intersected with ravines and walls, as to render it impossible to bring off the mortars or guns.

" I enclose a list of the pieces of ordnance which were destroyed, and a return of the killed and wounded of his Majesty's troops. The whole loss fell upon the advanced guard; the officers and soldiers of which distinguished themselves very particularly by their enterprize, activity, and spirit. The good order and steadiness of the whole detachment deserves the highest praise; as well as the judicious conduct of the march, concerted by Lieutenant-Colonel Nugent of the regiment of Hibernia, and Captain Brereton of the 30th regiment, under the orders of the Spanish Colonel O'Neale, who commands at the post de Grasse.

" Deserters who came in yesterday report, the enemy calculate their loss, in killed, wounded, and missing, at near 200 men; and that one of their mortars had split in their endeavours to clear it.

" I have the honour to be, &c.

" MULGRAVE, *Act. Brig. Gen.*

" Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c."

Return of the killed and wounded of the British troops, in the attack of the enemy's batteries on the Hauteur de Reinier, on the night of the 8th October, 1793.

25th regiment. One private killed; one corporal wounded.

30th

30th regiment. One corporal, two privates killed; one corporal, three privates wounded.

69th regiment. Two privates wounded.

(Signed) "MULGRAVE, *Acting Brig. Gen.*"

Ordnance destroyed.

Three brass 24-pounders; two ditto 16-pounders; one ditto 4-pounder; two ditto 13-inch mortars.

Ammunition destroyed.

Two barrels of gunpowder; two boxes of cartridges; thirty filled 13-inch shells.

(Signed) MULGRAVE, *Acting Brig. Gen.*

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Nov. 20.

The dispatches, of which the following are extracts and copies, which had not been received when the last accounts were published, were yesterday received at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Extract of a letter from the Right Hon. Lord Mulgrave, to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Toulon, Oct. 18, 1793.

"On the 14th of October, at eleven o'clock in the morning, I perceived the army of General Carteaux, to the westward of Toulon, to be formed in line, and advancing from the hills towards the redoubt of Malbousquet. The garrison of Toulon, leaving the necessary guards, and a small detachment to secure the tranquillity of the town, was marched out to the number of about 3000 men, to take a defensive position between the redoubts Malbousquet and St. Antoine, and behind the Riviere Neuve, a deep and dry canal lying north and south in the front of those redoubts. Three bridges, which crossed the canal on the roads leading to Broussan, Marseilles, and the village of Six Fours, had been broken by my orders soon after my arrival at Toulon. In this position we had not any view of the enemy, who were concealed by intermediate hills between their line and the plain occupied by the garrison of Toulon. I detached a Captain, with seventy British and thirty Piedmontese chasseurs, to a rising ground, the Hauteur des Arennes, beyond the Riviere Neuve; to discover the movements of the enemy, with orders to remain there till I should call them in, if they saw no considerable body: but to return immediately if the enemy appeared in force, and on no account to engage in any way with the enemy, so as to oblige me to march to their support, as it was not my in-

tention to make any attack, or to come to action beyond the Riviere Neuve; the smallness of our numbers, the impossibility of carrying our field artillery across the canal, and the certain information I had received that the enemy had numerous batteries on the strong ground which they occupied, determined me to wait their attack, if they intended one, behind the Riviere Neuve, under the protection of the redoubts on the flanks of our position. Whilst the patrol of ninety men proceeded to the hill pointed out to them, I was employed in forming the line of British and Piedmontese, and two battalions of Neapolitans, Messabia and Royal Naples. Brigadier Generals Squierdo and Pignatelli, having gone to the left to place the remainder of the Neapolitans and the Spanish troops, and to order a patrol, similar to that which I had sent out, to a hill, the Hauteur des Gands, in front of the left of our position. Before the line was completely formed, I heard the patrol of British engaged in a heavy fire with the enemy, and saw small parties retreating; I sent immediately the whole of the Piedmontese Chasseurs to support the patrol and bring them off. The appearance of this reinforcement, had the effect of animating the advanced soldiers of the British, who, in spite of the remonstrances of their officers, pressed forward upon the enemy. The Piedmontese followed their example; and, as I found the whole detachment were advancing upon the enemy, I was obliged to march out with 200 British, three companies of the regiment de Piedmont, and half of each of the regiments of Neapolitan troops, leaving the remainder of my wing of the army to guard our position, and to check the enemy if they should press upon us on our return. The patrol pushed on to a considerable distance, and had driven in all the advanced parties of the enemy before I could bring them off, which, however, was effected with no farther loss than that which they had sustained in the rash but spirited enterprise of the soldiers, which obliged their officers to follow them to a distance of a mile and a half beyond the Riviere Neuve. The patrol on the left, with which Brigadier-Generals Squierdo and Pignatelli had proceeded, consisting of about 800 men, had gone forward near a mile to the Petite Garonne, and in sight of the intrenchment which the enemy had thrown up on the road to Ollouilles. As this party had kept up a continued fire on the advanced corps of the enemy, I apprehended they might be in want of ammunition to make good their retreat; and, having regained La Hauteur des Arennes with my whole corps, I detached 100 British, and 100 Piedmontese, and one of the half battalions of Neapolitans, to assist their retreat, who found them preparing to return to our line. The enemy, in all probability, expected an attack from us, which prevented their quitting their post to bring the whole force upon our small detachments, which had imprudently
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rushed forwards. Night coming on, the enemy having probably lost several men from the vivacity with which they were pressed, retired to their camp without attempting any attack. The garrison marched back to Toulon about ten o'clock at night.

“ I have the honour to enclose you a return of the killed and wounded in this skirmish, in which I have only to regret the too great impetuosity of the troops of the patrolle, but have every reason to approve the judicious conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Chevalier de Revels, and of Captain Wemyss and Lieutenant St. George, of the 11th regiment, under the circumstances which obliged them to go to so hazardous a distance from our post of defence.

“ On the 15th in the morning, the unfortunate affair of Cape Le Brun took place. I send you a copy of Governor Elphinston's report of this action to Vice Admiral Lord Hood.

“ As soon as the report came to me of Cape Brun being attacked, and requiring succour, I ordered the garrison picquet to turn out immediately, and the remainder of the troops to get under arms, and sent the report I had received to the General Officers commanding the foreign troops. Before the picquet of 100 men had got beyond the gate of the town, a report came of our troops having been repulsed from Cape Brun, that they had retired into Fort La Malgue; and that the whole army of General La Poype had been marched from La Garde, for the attack of Cape Brun, and were at that time in possession of it.

“ We marched out of the Gate d'Italie, as soon as the garrison could be collected under arms, consisting of the same numbers as the day before, with eight field-pieces, and two 18-pounders, with the addition of sixty Spanish dragoons, out of 160 which landed on the 12th instant, the remaining horses not being yet fit for service.

“ Having reconnoitred the situation of the enemy, I found they had abandoned Cape Brun, and formed their whole force farther to the eastward, on the Hauteur le Pardel, with their left covered by the Castle St. Marguerite, which has two 12-pounders pointed to the land side; their field-pieces were distributed along the front of their line. It occurred to me that the most safe and effectual mode of dislodging them from their strong post, would be to march immediately forward, under protection of the guns of our forts, on the side of Mount Faron, to proceed towards La Vallette, and strike off to the Hauteurs de Thouars, about a mile to the eastward of La Vallette, and commanding La Garde, at something more than a quarter of a mile distance from that village. It was my intention to occupy Thouars and La Garde, by which we should command the whole plain and the two great roads, one leading to Hieres, and passing to the eastward of La Garde; the other passing through La Vallette, and leading to Souliers.

Souliers. Generals Squierdo and Pignatelli, being of the same opinion with me, we proceeded on the road to La Vallette, leaving 140 men with two 18-pounders in that village, under the protection of the guns of fort Faron, to mask the Vaillon de Favieres, and prevent the enemy from sending reinforcements by that pass from their ports at Touris and Revest. At the commencement of our march, the enemy expected an attack, and drew up their force: as we proceeded, they appeared in some degree of hurry and confusion, and at length quitted their post to march towards La Garde. Unfortunately, from an error of the guide, the Spanish troops which led the column, were carried beyond the point at which they should have gained the Hauteurs de Thouars; and when the rear division of the column, composed of the British and Piedmontese troops, which was to have formed the left of the line, arrived at the foot of the hill, we found the advance formed with the right to the Hauteurs, and their left extending towards La Vallette. I immediately marched the British and Piedmontese troops to the top of the Hauteurs de Thouars, taking the right for our position; the Spanish and part of the Neapolitan troops came up on our left; Brigadier-General Pignatelli remaining with 350 men, to keep up the communication with the corps posted at La Vallette. It was with much regret that I perceived the enemy, who had pressed their march rapidly, entering La Garde, at the moment we possessed ourselves of the Hauteurs de Thouars. By the activity and exertion of Colonel Minchini, of the Albanese Neapolitan corps, and Captain Collier, of the British artillery, we got our field-pieces to the top of the hills, through very steep and difficult passages. The enemy made various movements, but without attempting any thing more than a cannonade from La Garde, which we returned, and dismounted one of their guns. When night set in, they began to remove, with their artillery towards Hieres. I sent forward a patrolle, under Captain Moncrief, of the 11th regiment, consisting of 100 British troops, a company of Piedmontese grenadiers, and the grenadier company of the Spanish Swiss regiment of Betchar, to find whether they had evacuated La Garde. This patrolle was fired upon by a strong rear guard, posted in the vineyards, and in the houses of the village, which cover the sides of a sugar-loaf hill, the top of which is crowned by an old castle. The main object of our movement having been obtained, by the retreat of the enemy from the situation they had occupied in the morning near St. Marguerite, it would have been highly imprudent to have sacrificed any part of our small force, in the attack of a strong village, which we must of necessity have abandoned next morning. The troops having been much fatigued the day before, and having been left, by the mismanagement of the persons charged at Toulon with the supply

supply of provisions, without any food, till ten o'clock at night, it was at that hour determined to march back into the town."

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, on the 14th of October, 1793, near Malbousquet.

British. 11th regiment. Two rank and file killed; four rank and file wounded; one rank and file missing.

Marines. One rank and file wounded.

Piedmontese chasseurs. One captain, one lieutenant, five rank and file wounded.

Grenadiers. One rank and file wounded.

Spaniards. Regiment of Hibernia. One rank and file killed; three rank and file wounded.

Marines. One rank and file killed; two lieutenants; three rank and file wounded.

Regiment of Majorca. One captain, two rank and file wounded; one rank and file missing.

Neapolitans. Grenadier Regiment du Roi. One serjeant, five rank and file wounded.

Regiment of Royal Naples. Four rank and file wounded.

Total of killed, wounded, and missing. Two captains, three lieutenants, one serjeant, thirty-four rank and file.

Names of Officers wounded.

Piedmontese chasseurs. Captain Chevalier D'Albrion, and Lieutenant Chevalier Tornielli.

Spanish Majorca regiment. Captain Don Louis del Concha.

Spanish marines. Lieutenants Bases and Escaleda.

MULGRAVE, *Acting Brigadier-General.*

Return of the killed and wounded on the 15th of October 1793, on the Hauteurs of Thouars.

British. 11th regiment. One rank and file wounded.

69th regiment. Two rank and file wounded.

Spanish. Swiss regiment of Betchar. One rank and file killed; two rank and file wounded.

MULGRAVE, *Acting Brigadier-General.*

" MY LORD, *La Malgue, October 16, 1793.*

" I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that in consequence of the enemy's having repeatedly appeared on the important hill of Cape Brun, which overlooks this fort, and commands a great part of the harbour, I ordered 100 men of Huifteins, or battalion of Royal Louis, to be posted there; and on the 14th, repaired there with the engineers, to prepare for its defence; and after they had marked out the situation of an intended work, I sent a reinforcement of 100 of the regiment of
Royal

Royal Louis. On the 15th before day, the report of musquetry was heard, which increased with the light, and induced me to order 100 of the 30th regiment, 100 Neapolitans, fifty Spaniards, and the remainder of the Royal Louis, to follow me there. By the time I got to the bottom of the hill the fire was become very brisk, and I had some difficulty to get up by the road. The troops from La Malgue were nearly up, by a shorter road through vineyards. I detached Captain Torriano of the 30th, to go round the left of the hill, and take the enemy on their right flank. This had the desired effect, and they gave way. On the top of the hill I found the Royal Louis defending themselves gallantly, although hard pressed, but the out-posts, driven in, and the men in want of cartridges. I advanced with the fresh troops, and recovered our out-posts, after an obstinate resistance, and placed Captain Tomlinson, of the 30th, in the advance, the Neapolitan in the centre, Captain Torriano on the left, with the Royal Louis and Spanish troops on the right; and it was near an hour before the enemy retired. They were supported by cannon; we had none. I had previously sent an Aid-de-Camp to La Malgue for cartridges, and to Toulon for support of troops. The enemy, notwithstanding they were greater in force than I expected, did not seem disposed to renew the attack; inasmuch, that I ordered the workmen to begin the redoubt, visited the posts, and then returned to the fort for the purpose of hurrying up guns, ammunition, provisions, &c. and repeating my request of men from Toulon. In half an hour after I had left Cape Brun, the whole army of the enemy had advanced under cover of woods, and supported by artillery, attacked the post on all sides, and carried it in consequence of numbers, notwithstanding a most distinguished resistance. I am sorry to inform you that, in both affairs, many brave officers and men fell. In the person of Captain Torriano, his Majesty lost one of the most respectable officers in Europe. Were I to enter upon the conduct of the officers and men, I should fail in doing justice to their merit. The 30th regiment did all that men could do; and the battalion of Royal Louis, although only a few days formed, fought with determined valour. The unfortunate recovery of the post was so immediately under your Lordship's eye, that it is unnecessary for me to add more, than that I have the honour to be, &c.

“ G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

“ Right Hon. Lord Hood, &c.”

*Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, October 15, 1793,
on Cape Brun.*

British. 30th regiment. One captain killed; one lieutenant, nine rank and file wounded; one lieutenant, four rank and file missing.

Spanish

Spanish Marines. Four rank and file wounded.

Regiment of Majorca. One rank and file wounded.

Neapolitans. Regiment of Bourgogne. Six rank and file wounded; four rank and file missing.

French. Regiment of Royal Louis. One captain, one lieutenant, nine rank and file killed; one captain, one lieutenant, fifteen rank and file wounded; one lieutenant, eleven rank and file missing.

Total of killed, wounded, and missing. Three captains, five lieutenants, and sixty-three rank and file.

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing.

30th regiment. Captain Torriano killed; Lieutenant Hamilton wounded; Lieutenant Shewbridge missing.

Lieutenant Bambridge of the Royal Navy, Aid-de-Camp to Governor Elphinstone, wounded.

Regiment of Royal Louis. Captain Thomasson, Lieutenant Simmonet, killed; Captain Buret, Lieutenant D'Arno, wounded; Ensign Kear made prisoner.

MULGRAVE, *Act. Brig. Gen.*

Whitehall, Dec. 23.

The dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, were received last night from Toulon, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

"S I R,

Toulon, Nov. 18, 1793.

"On the evening of the 15th instant, Fort Mulgrave, situated on the heights of Balaguier, one of the most essential posts that cover this town and harbour, was vigorously and repeatedly attacked by a large corps of the enemy. I have particular pleasure in mentioning, that, on this occasion, the very spirited exertions of the British troops, stationed at Fort Mulgrave, consisting of a detachment of the 2d battalion of the first or Royal regiment of foot, commanded by Captain Duncan Campbell, and of a detachment of the Royal artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Lemoine, were the principal means of repulsing the enemy, and saving that important post.

"The enemy, from the corroborating accounts of different deserters, are said to have lost in this attack about 600 men, killed and wounded. Our loss, including the Spaniards, Neapolitans, and Sardinians, amounted only to sixty-one. Among the wounded were Captain Duncan Campbell of the Royals, and Lieutenant Lemoine of the Royal Artillery, who, I am happy to add, are now in a favourable state of recovery.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"CHA. O'HARA.

"Right Hon. Henry Dundas."

Extract

Extract of Letter from their Excellencies the Commissioners at Toulon, to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated Toulon, November 23, 1793.

We had the honour of receiving His Majesty's commission, together with instructions for the regulation of our conduct, on the 14th instant.

On the 20th we desired a deputation of the inhabitants to attend us at the Governor's house. His Excellency thought it best, for the sake of avoiding all misunderstanding, to speak on this occasion from a written paper, of which we have the honour to enclose a copy.

We then read, according to His Majesty's commands, a declaration in His Majesty's name; a copy of which is enclosed.

We delivered copies of these papers to the chief of the deputation, and directed them to be printed, published, and circulated as generally as possible.

[For these speeches, see the proclamations, manifestoes, &c.]

We had the pleasure to observe, that His Majesty's gracious and honourable declaration was received with the strongest marks of gratitude and satisfaction.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY:

Whitehall, Dec. 25.

The dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, were yesterday received from Major-General David Dundas, Vice Admiral Lord Hood, and Sir Gilbert Elliot, Baronet, by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated Toulon, November 30, and December 1, 1793.

S I R,

Toulon, Nov. 30, 1793.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the enemy having opened a considerable battery on the height of Arennes, which much annoyed one of our principal out-posts, Malbousquet, it became necessary to attack it. Dispositions for that purpose were made, and this morning, at five o'clock, a corps of 400 British, 300 Sardinians, 600 Neapolitans, 600 Spaniards, and 400 French, under my command, marched from the town. Notwithstanding the whole was obliged to cross the New River on one bridge only, to divide into four columns, to march across olive grounds, intersected by stone walls, and to ascend a very considerable height, cut into vine terraces, yet we succeeded in surprizing and forcing the

the enemy, and were soon in full possession of the battery and height. But I am sorry to say, that, instead of forming upon, and occupying the long and narrow summit of the hill, agreeable to orders and military prudence, the impetuosity of the troops led them to follow the enemy, to descend the height, to ascend other distant heights, and, at last, in disorder, to encounter such superior advancing numbers, as obliged them precipitately to retire, and to relinquish the advantages we at first gained.

It is with much concern, I must add, that Lieutenant-General O'Hara, who had arrived at the battery on our first success, was involved in the consequence of this sudden reverse; was wounded in the arm, and made prisoner.

We have to regret that so many gallant officers and men have suffered on this occasion. The loss of the British I have the honour to enclose; that of the other nations is not in proportion so great.

From General O'Hara's absence, the command devolves on me. I shall endeavour to discharge it to the best of my ability and health, till his Majesty's farther pleasure is signified.

With great respect, I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

D. DUNDAS, *Major-General.*

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the British troops, on the 30th of November, 1793, at Toulon.

Royal artillery. One captain, one lieutenant, one drummer, five rank and file wounded.

2d battalion royals. One lieutenant, one serjeant, nine rank and file killed; two captains, three lieutenants, two serjeants, one drummer, thirty-two rank and file wounded; two serjeants, one drummer, fifty-seven rank and file missing.

11th regiment. Four rank and file wounded.

Royal Irish. Seven rank and killed; twenty-four rank and file wounded; four serjeants, one drummer, twenty-nine rank and file missing.

25th regiment. One rank and file killed; one captain wounded.

30th regiment. Three rank and file wounded.

69th regiment. One rank and file killed; five rank and file wounded; one major, one serjeant missing.

Marines. Five rank and file wounded; two rank and file missing.

Total. One lieutenant, one serjeant, eighteen rank and file killed; four captains, four lieutenants, two serjeants, two drummers, seventy-eight rank and file, wounded; one major, seven serjeants, two drummers, eighty-eight rank and file missing.

Officers

Officers killed, wounded, and taken prisoners

Lieutenant-General O'Hara wounded and taken prisoner.

Captain Snow, deputy quarter-master-general, killed.

Captain Smith, 25th regiment, major of brigade, wounded.

Royals. Captain Reeves wounded and taken prisoner; Captain Finney wounded and taken prisoner; Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donald wounded; Lieutenant M'Kenzie wounded; Lieutenant Bird wounded and missing; Lieutenant M'Kellar killed.

69th regiment. Major Campbell taken prisoner.

Royal Artillery. Captain Stephens wounded; Lieutenant Bradie wounded.

GEORGE SMITH, *Major-of-Brigade.*

"SIR, *Victory, Toulon Road, November 30, 1793.*

"The enemy having erected and opened a battery against the post of Malbousquet, and from which shells would reach the town and arsenal, Governor O'Hara signified to me yesterday his intention to attempt to destroy it, and bring off the guns; and requested some seamen to be sent to a post he proposed to withdraw the British soldiers from. The Governor promised not to go out himself, but unfortunately did not keep his word. A most clear, distinct, and regular plan was settled, and the commanding officer of the troops of each nation had a copy of it. The troops moved at four o'clock this morning, and surprised the redoubt most completely; never was a service performed with more regularity and exactness; but the ardour and impetuosity of the troops, instead of forming on the height where the battery was raised, as they were particularly ordered to do, led them to rush after the enemy, near a mile on the other side, in a very scattered and irregular manner; the consequence of which was, the enemy collected in very great force; and, in the retreat of our troops, they suffered extremely. I herewith transmit an account of the loss of the British in killed, wounded, and missing: but Major-General Dundas will give you more particulars. The governor, most unfortunately, was wounded and taken prisoner. A surgeon was sent to him immediately; by permission of General Du Gommier, Commander in Chief of the Eastern army at the siege of Toulon, who reports that the governor's wound is a flesh one only, in the arm; but being faint by the loss of blood, he was obliged to sit down under a wall, and there made prisoner.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"HOOD.

"Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c."

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Toulon, Dec. 1, 1793.

“ Knowing that General Dundas has sent you an official account of the unfortunate action of yesterday, and that Lord Hood has also written on the same subject, you will not expect a relation of it from me. I cannot, however, lose the opportunity which the messenger affords, of saying, that by the unanimous testimony of those who either witnessed the action, or were acquainted with the plan, there never was an occasion on which the dispositions were made with greater ability and judgment, or executed, as long as the orders were complied with, in a more gallant or spirited manner by the troops. It is a real consolation to know that the courage of the British was conspicuous from the beginning of the action to the end, and that an excess in that good quality was the true and only cause of the miscarriage. It is much to be regretted that General O'Hara was, on every occasion, so prodigal of his person; but the misfortune which has befallen him, and the severe loss which the service sustains by his capture, cannot be ascribed even to this honourable fault; for he did not himself ascend the battery till it was possessed by our troops, and there was reason to suppose the object of the day had been obtained. The reverse was so sudden, and his presence must have appeared so material towards restoring order, and retrieving the error which had been committed by the troops, that it is not to be wondered at if, with his spirit, he became exposed to personal hazard. His wound, though not dangerous or serious, had bled much; and, added to the exertion he had before made, weakened him so much, that he could not retire many paces with the troops, but insisted on being left by two soldiers who were conducting him, and whom he ordered to proceed and save themselves.

Leghorn, Dec. 22.

The master of a Neapolitan brig, just arrived from Toulon, reports, that on the 17th instant the French made a general attack on the advanced posts and forts, and particularly on Fort Balaguier, of which they gained possession; that on the morning of the 18th the English set fire to the arsenal and French fleet; that on the same day the Neapolitan troops embarked, and immediately sailed; that the English and Spaniards remained on shore, and at that time in possession of Fort La Malgue; that the English and Spanish fleets, with some French ships, had anchored out of the reach of the cannon of the place; and

that transports were preparing for the embarkation of the French Royalists.

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, FRIDAY,
JAN. 17.

Whitehall, Jan. 15.

Captain Hill, Aid-de-Camp to Major General Dundas, arrived, on the 13th instant, at the office of the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, with dispatches from Vice-Admiral Lord Hood, and the Major-General, of which the following are copies and extracts.

“ S I R, *Victory, Toulon Road, Dec. 13, 1793.*

“ Nothing very material has happened here since the 30th of last month, when I had the honour of writing to you, except that the enemy has made approaches nearer to us by some new-erected batteries; one against Malbousquet, another against Le Brun, and a third against the Hauteur de Grasse. The shells from two of them did us some mischief on the 9th, and 10th, since which they have been perfectly silent.

“ The enemy is reported to be 50,000, but I cannot credit their being much beyond half that number. By various deserters that have come in, which in this respect perfectly agree, we are soon to be attacked on all sides at once. From the numerous and important posts we have to occupy, the troops are at very hard duty, and without relief some way or other, we shall soon have more men in the hospital than are fit for service.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.

“ HOOD.

“ Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.”

“ S I R, *Toulon, Dec. 12, 1793.*

“ Since the affair of the 30th ult. no considerable event has taken place. By the repeated accounts of deserters, the enemy are very much increased in numbers; none state them lower than 30 or 40,000 men.

“ They have fired of late little from the battery we were in possession of. Four of its guns were certainly disabled. They have increased the number of their mortars, which have much annoyed our two posts of Cape Brun and Fort Mulgrave, on the Heights of Balaguier. We have lost some men at each, from the effect of shells, which, in such temporary exposed situations,

tions, cannot be sufficiently guarded from. Against each of these posts they have opened a new battery of cannon and mortars, but at the other points they have worked little. We continue strengthening our position, though we cannot expect to give it any much more substantial form.

“ We have in all near 11,000 men bearing musquets, and 4000 sick. Deferters all report the intention of a speedy general attack.

“ This will be delivered by Captain Hill, a very deserving young man, who has been Aid-de-Camp to Lord Mulgrave, Lieutenant-General O’Hara, and myself. The opportunity of his departure is sudden, and therefore I am to beg you will excuse the shortness of this letter.

“ I am, &c.

“ DAVID DUNDAS.

“ Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.”

Whitehall, Jan. 15.

This morning Sir Sidney Smith and Major Moncrief arrived at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, His Majesty’s principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, with dispatches from Vice-Admiral Lord Hood and Major-General David Dundas, of which the following are copies and extracts.

Victory, Hieres Bay, Dec. 20, 1793.

It is my duty to acquaint you, that I have been obliged to evacuate Toulon, and to retire from the harbour to this anchorage.

It became unavoidably necessary that the retreat should not be deferred, as the enemy commanded the town and ships by their shot and shells; I therefore, agreeable to the Governor’s plan, directed the boats of the fleet to assemble by eleven o’clock, near Fort la Malgue, and I am happy to say the whole of the troops were brought off, to the number of near 8000, without the loss of a man; and in the execution of this service I have infinite pleasure in acknowledging my very great obligations to Captain Elphinstone for his unremitting zeal and exertion, who saw the last man off; and it is a very comfortable satisfaction to me that several thousands of the meritorious inhabitants of Toulon were sheltered in His Majesty’s ships.

I propose sending the Vice Admirals Hotham and Cosby, with some other ships, to Leghorn or Porto Ferrara, to complete their wine and provisions, which run very short, having many mouths to feed, and to remain with the rest to block up the ports of Toulon and Marseilles. Circumstances which had taken place made the retreat absolutely necessary to be effected as soon as possible, and prevented the execution of a settled arrangement for

destroying the French ships and arsenal. I ordered the Vulcan fire-ship to be primed, and Sir Sidney Smith, who joined me from Smyrna about a fortnight ago, having offered his services to burn the ships, I put Captain Hare under his orders, with the Lieutenants Tupper and Gore, of the Victory, Lieutenant Pater of the Britannia, and Lieutenant R. W. Miller of the Windsor Castle. Ten of the enemy's ships of the line in the arsenal, with the mast-house, great store-house, hemp-house, and other buildings, were totally destroyed; and before day-light, all his Majesty's ships, with those of Spain and the Two Sicilies, were out of the reach of the enemy's shot and shells, except the Robust, which was to receive Captain Elphinstone, and she followed very soon after, without a shot striking her. I have under my orders Rear-Admiral Trogoffe, in the Commerce de Marseilles, Puissant, and Pompee, of the line; the Perle, Arethusa, and Topaze, frigates; and several large corvettes, which I have manned, and employed in collecting wine and provisions from the different ports in Spain and Italy, having been constantly in want of one species or another, and am now at short allowance.

Don Langara undertook to destroy the ships in the basin, but I am informed, found it not practicable; and as the Spanish troops had the guarding the powder-vessels, which contained the powder of the ships I ordered into the basins and arsenal on my coming here, as well as that from the distant magazines within the enemy's reach, I requested the Spanish Admiral would be pleased to give orders for their being scuttled and sunk; but, instead of doing that, the officer to whom that duty was intrusted, blew them up, by which two fine gun-boats, which I had ordered to attend Sir Sidney Smith, were shook to pieces. The lieutenant commanding one of them was killed, and several seamen badly wounded. I am sorry to add, that Lieutenant Goddard, of the Victory, who commanded the seamen upon the Heights of Grasse, was wounded, but I hope and trust not dangerously.

I beg to refer you for particulars to General Dundas, respecting the evacuation of Toulon; and to Sir Sidney Smith, as to the burning the enemy's ships, &c. on which service he very much distinguished himself; and he gives great praise to Captain Hare, of the fire-ship, as well as to all lieutenants employed under him.

It is with very peculiar satisfaction I have the honour to acquaint you, that the utmost harmony, and most cordial understanding, has happily subsisted in his Majesty's army and fleet, not only between the officers of all ranks, but between the seamen and foldiers also.

I herewith transmit a copy of Sir Sidney Smith's letter to me, with a list of the officers employed under him, and also a return
of

of officers and seamen killed and wounded at Fort Mulgrave on the 17th.

I have the honour, &c.

Hood.

Right Hon.^d Henry Dundas, &c.

P. S. The list of the ships at Toulon that were burnt, and those remaining, has been received since writing my letter.

MY LORD,

Toulon, December 18, 1793.

Agreeable to your Lordship's order, I proceeded with the Swallow tender, and three English and three Spanish gun-boats, to the arsenals, and immediately began making the necessary preparations for burning the French ships and stores therein. We found the dock-gates well secured by the judicious arrangements of the Governor, although the dock-yard people had already substituted the three-coloured cockade for the white one. I did not think it safe to attempt the securing any of them, considering the small force I had with me, and considering that contest of any kind would occupy our whole attention, and prevent us from accomplishing our purpose.

The galley slaves, to the number of at least 600, shewed themselves jealous spectators of our operations.—Their disposition to oppose was evident, and being unchained, which was unusual, rendered it necessary to keep a watchful eye on them on board the galley, by pointing the guns of the Swallow tender and one of the gun-boats on them, in such a manner as to enfilade the quay on which they must have landed to come to us, assuring them at the same time, that no harm should happen to them if they remained quiet. The enemy kept up a cross fire of shot and shells on the spot from Malbousquet, and the neighbouring hills, which contributed to keep the galley slaves in subjection, and operated in every respect favourably for us, by keeping the republican party in the town within their houses, while it occasioned little interruption to our work of preparing and placing combustible matter in the different store-houses, and on board the ships; such was the steadiness of the few brave seamen I had under my command. A great multitude of the enemy continued to draw down the hill towards the dock-yard wall, and as the night closed in, they came near enough to pour in an irregular though quick fire of musquetry on us from the Boulangerie, and of cannon from the heights which overlook it. We kept them at bay by discharge of grape-shot from time to time, which prevented their coming so near as to discover the insufficiency of our force to repel a closer attack. A gun-boat was

Mm 3

stationed

stationed to flank the wall on the out-side, and two field pieces were placed within against the wicket usually frequented by the workmen, of whom we were particularly apprehensive. About eight o'clock, I had the satisfaction of seeing Lieutenant Gore towing in the Vulcan fireship. Captain Hare, her Commander, placed her, agreeable to my directions, in a most masterly manner, across the tier of men of war, and the additional force of her guns and men diminished my apprehensions of the galley slaves rising on us, as their manner and occasional tumultuous debates ceased entirely on her appearance. The only noise heard among them was the hammer knocking off their fetters, which humanity forbade my opposing, as they might thereby be more at liberty to save themselves from the conflagration taking place around them. In this situation we continued to wait most anxiously for the hour concerted with the Governor for the inflammation of the trains.

The moment the signal was made, we had the satisfaction to see the flames rise in every quarter. Lieutenant Tupper was charged with the burning of the general magazine, the pitch, tar, tallow, and oil stores, and succeeded most perfectly. The hemp magazine was included in this blaze. Its being nearly calm was unfortunate to the spreading of the flames, but 250 barrels of tar divided among the deals and other timber, insured the rapid ignition of that whole quarter which Lieutenant Tupper had undertaken.

The mast-house was equally well set on fire by Lieutenant Middleton, of the Britannia. Lieutenant Pater, of the Britannia, continued in a most daring manner to brave the flames, in order to complete the work where the fire seemed to have caught imperfectly. I was obliged to call him off, lest his retreat should become impracticable. His situation was the more perilous, as the enemy's fire redoubled as soon as the amazing blaze of light rendered us distinct objects of their aim. Lieutenant Ironmonger, of the Royals, remained with the guard at the gate till the last, long after the Spanish guard was withdrawn, and was brought safely off by Captain Edge, of the Alert, to whom I had confided the important service of closing our retreat, and bringing off our detached parties, which were saved to a man. I was sorry to find myself deprived of the farther services of Captain Hare. He had performed that of placing his fireship to admiration, but was blown into the water, and much scorched, by the explosion of it. Lieutenant Gore was also much burnt, and I was deprived of him also, which I regretted the more, from the recollection of his bravery and activity in the warm service of Fort Mulgrave. Mr. Eales, midshipman, who was also with him on this occasion, deserves my praise for his conduct throughout this service. The guns of the fireship going off on both
sides

sides as they heated, in the direction that was given them, towards those quarters from whence we were most apprehensive of the enemy forcing their way in upon us, checked their career. Their shouts and republican songs, which we could hear distinctly, continued till they, as well as ourselves, were in a manner thunderstruck by the explosion of some thousand barrels of powder on board the Iris frigate, lying in the inner road, without us, and which had been injudiciously set on fire by the Spanish boats, in going off, instead of being sunk, as ordered. The concussion of air, and the shower of falling timber on fire, was such as nearly to destroy the whole of us. Lieutenant Patey, of the Terrible, with his whole boat's crew, nearly perished; the boat was blown to pieces, but the men were picked up alive. The Union gun-boat, which was nearest to the Iris, suffered considerably, Mr. Young being killed, with three men, and the vessel shaken to pieces. I had given it in charge to the Spanish officers to fire the ships in the basin before the town, but they returned, and reported that various obstacles had prevented their entering it. We attempted it together, as soon as we had completed the business in the arsenal, but were repulsed in our attempt to cut the boom, by repeated volleys of musquetry from the flag ship and the wall of the battery Royale. The cannon of this battery had been spiked by the judicious precaution taken by the Governor, previously to the evacuation of the town.

The failure of our attempt on the ships in the basin before the town, owing to the insufficiency of our force, made me regret that the Spanish gun boats had been withdrawn from me to perform other service. The Adjutant Don Pedro Cotiella, Don Francisco Riguielme, and Don Francisco Truxillo, remained with me to the last; and I feel bound to bear testimony of the zeal and activity with which they performed the most essential services during the whole of this business, as far as the insufficiency of their force allowed it, being reduced, by the retreat of the gun-boats, to a single felucca, and a mortar-boat which had expended its ammunition, but contained 30 men with cutlasses.

We now proceeded to burn the Héros and Themistocles, two 74 gun ships, lying in the inner road. Our approach to them had hitherto been impracticable in boats, as the French prisoners who had been left in the latter ship were still in possession of her, and had shewn a determination to resist our attempt to come on board. The scene of conflagration around them, heightened by the late tremendous explosion, had however awakened their fears for their lives. Thinking this to be the case, I addressed them, expressing my readiness to land them in a place of safety, if they would submit; and they thankfully accepted the offer, shewing themselves to be completely intimidated, and very grateful for our humane intentions towards them, in not attempting to burn

them with the ship. It was necessary to proceed with precaution, as they were more numerous. We at length completed their disembarkation, and then set her on fire. On this occasion I had nearly lost my valuable friend and assistant, Lieutenant Miller, of the Windsor Castle, who had staid so long on board to insure the fire taking, that it gained on him suddenly, and it was not without being very much scorched, and the risk of being suffocated, that we could approach the ship to take him in. The loss to the service would have been very great, had we not succeeded in our endeavours to save him. Mr. Knight, Midshipman of the Windsor Castle, who was in the boat with me, shewed much activity and address on this occasion, as well as firmness throughout the day.

The explosion of a second powder vessel, equally unexpected, and with a shock even greater than the first, again put us in the most imminent danger of perishing; and when it is considered that we were within the sphere of the falling timber, it is next to miraculous that no one piece of the many which made the water foam around us, happened to touch either the Swallow, or the three boats with me.

Having now set fire to every thing within our reach, exhausted our combustible preparations and our strength, to such a degree that the men absolutely dropped on the oars, we directed our course to join the fleet, running the gauntlet under a few ill-directed shot from the forts of Balaguier and Aiguillette, now occupied by the enemy; but fortunately, without loss of any kind, we proceeded to the place appointed for the embarkation of the troops, and took off as many as we could carry. It would be injustice to those officers whom I have omitted to name, for their not having been so immediately under my eye, if I did not acknowledge myself indebted to them all for their extraordinary exertions in the execution of this great national object. The quickness with which the inflammation took effect, on my signal, its extent, and duration, are the best evidences that every officer and man was ready at his post, and firm under most perilous circumstances; I therefore subjoin a list of the whole who were employed on this service.

We can ascertain that the fire extended to at least ten sail of the line, how much farther we cannot say. The loss of the general magazine, and of the quantity of pitch, tar, rosin, hemp, timber, cordage, and gunpowder, must considerably impede the equipment of the few ships that remain. I am sorry to have been obliged to leave any, but I hope your Lordship will be satisfied that we did as much as our circumscribed means enabled us to do, in a limited time, pressed as we were by a force so much superior to us.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

Right. Hon. Lord Hood, &c.

A List

A List of the Officers employed under the orders of Sir Sydney Smith, Commander Grand Crotsof the Royal Military Order of the Sword, in the service of burning the French Ships, and Arsenal of Toulon, in the night of the 18th of December 1793.

Captain Hare, Vulcan fireship.

Captain Edge, Alert sloop.

Don Pedro de Cotiella, adjutant; and Don Francisco Riguielme, lieutenant; Spanish navy.

Don Francisco Truxillo, commanding a mortar boat.

Lieutenants C. Tupper, John Gore; Mr. Eales, midshipman, Victory's boats.

Lieutenants Melhuish and Holloway, Alert sloop.

Lieutenants Mathew Wrench, and Thomas F. Richmond; Mr. Andrews, master; Mr. Jones, surgeon; and Mr. Mather, gunner, Vulcan fireship.

Lieutenants Ralph W. Miller and Jones Stiles; Mr. Richard Hawkins, Mr. Thomas Cowan, and Mr. Williams Knight, Windsor Castle's boats.

Lieutenants Pater and Middleton; Mr. Matson and Mr. Valliant, midshipmen, Britannia.

Lieutenant Hill, Shallow tender.

Lieutenant Priest, Wasp gun-boat.

Lieutenant Morgan, Petite Victoire gun-boat.

Lieutenant Cox, Jean Bart gun-boat.

Mr. Young, Union gun-boat, killed.

Ensign Ironmonger, of the Royals.

John Skrimger, boatswain's mate; James Young, gunner's mate; Thomas Knight, quarter-master; and Thomas Clarke, carpenter's mate, of the Swallow tender, and who performed the service of preparing combustibles.

John Wilson, advanced sentinel.

An Abstract of the Return of Officers and Seamen belonging to the ships undermentioned, who were killed, wounded, and missing on the 17th Day of December 1793, at Fort Mulgrave.

Victory. One lieutenant, one midshipman, two seamen wounded; eight seamen missing.

Britannia. Eight seamen, killed.

Windsor Castle. Two seamen killed; two seamen wounded; two seamen missing.

Princess Royal. One midshipman, eight seamen missing.

Lieutenant Goddard, of the Victory, wounded.

Mr. J. W. Loring, midshipman of the Victory, wounded.

Mr. A. Wilkie, midshipman of the Princess Royal, missing.

List of the Ships of the Line, Frigates, and Sloops, of the Department of Toulon.

In the Road when the English Fleet entered Toulon.

SHIPS OF THE LINE.

Now with the English Fleet.

	Guns		Guns
Le Commerce de		Le Pompee	74
Marfeilles	120		

Burnt at Toulon.

Le Tonnant	80	Le Destin	74
L'Heureux	74	Le Lys	74
Le Centaur	74	Le Héros	74
Le Commerce de		Le Themistocles	74
Bourdeaux	74	Le Dugay Yourin	74

Sent into the French Ports on the Atlantic, with French Seamen.

Le Patriote	74	L'Orion	74
L'Apollon	74	L'Entreprenant	74

Burnt at Leghorn.

Le Scipion	- - - -	74
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Remaining at Toulon.

Le Genereux	- - - -	74
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FRIGATES.

Now with the English Fleet.

Le Perle	- -	40	L'Arethuse	-	40
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Fitted out by the English.

L'Aurora	- - - -	32
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Put into Commission, by order of Lord Hood.

La Topaze	- - - -	32
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Remaining in the Power of the Sardinians.

L'Alceste	- - - -	32
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SLOOPS.

Now with the English Fleet.

La Poulette	-	26	Le Tarleston	14
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Burnt at Toulon.

La Caroline	-	20	L'Augutte	-	20
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Fitted

Fitted out by the English.

Le Bellette - - -	26	Le Mulet - - -	20
La Profelitte - - -	24	La Mozelle - - -	20
La Sincere - - -	20		

Fitted out by the Neapolitans.

L'Embroye - - - 20

Fitted out by the Spaniards.

La Petite Aurore - - - - - 18

Sent to Bourdeaux.

Le Pluvier - - - - - 20

Fitting out when the English Fleet entered Toulon.

SHIPS OF THE LINE.

Burnt at Toulon.

Le Triumphant - - 80 Le Suffisant - - 74

Now with the English Fleet.

Le Pouissant - - 74

Remaining at Toulon.

Le Dauphin Royal - - - - - 120

FRIGATE.

Burnt at Toulon.

La Serieuse - - - - - 32

In the Harbour, in want of Repair.

SHIPS.

Burnt at Toulon.

Le Mercure - - 74	Le Conquerant - - 74
La Couronne - 80	Le Dictateur - - 74

Remaining at Toulon.

Le Languedoc - 80	Le Guerrier - - 74
Le Censeur - - 74	Le Souverain - - 74

Unfit for Service.

L'Alcide - - - - - 74

FRIGATES.

FRIGATES.

Burnt at Toulon.

Le Courageux	- -	32	L'Alerte	- - -	16
L'Iphigénie	- - -	32			

Having on Board the Powder Magazines, burnt at Toulon.

L'Iris	- - - -	32	Le Montreal	-	32
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Fitted out by the English as a Bomb-Ketch.

La Lutine	- - - - -	32
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Remaining at Toulon.

La Bretonne	- - - - -	18
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In Commission before the English Fleet entered Toulon.

SHIP.

In the Levant.

La Duquesne	- - - - -	74
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FRIGATES AND SLOOPS.

In the Levant.

La Sibylle	- - -	40	La Fortunée	- -	32
La Sensible	- - -	32	La Flèche	- -	24
La Melpomene	- -	40	La Fauvette	- -	24
La Minerve	- -	40			

Taken by the English.

L'Imperieuse	- -	40	L'Eclair	- - -	20
La Modeste	- -	32			

At Ville Franche.

La Vestale	- - -	36	— Le Hazard	-	30
La Badine	- - -	24			

At Corsica.

La Mignonne	- - - - -	32
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At Cete.

La Brune	- - - - -	24
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In Ordinary at Toulon.

La Junon	- - - - -	40
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Building.

Building.

One Ship of - 74 Two Frigates - 40

*On Board the Victory, Hieres Bay,
Dec. 21, 1793.*

S I R,

In my letter of the 12th instant, I had the honour to acquaint you, that from the 30th of November to that time no particular event had taken place, and that the fire of the enemy was less frequent. During this period they were daily receiving reinforcements from every quarter, and both sides were busily employed, we in strengthening our posts, and the enemy in establishing new batteries against Cape Brun and Malbousquet, but principally against Fort Mulgrave, on the Heights of Balaguier.

From all concurring accounts of deserters, and others, the enemy's army was now between 30,000 and 40,000 men, and an attack upon our posts was to be daily expected. These, from their essential, though detached situations, had been severally strengthened in the proportion their circumstances required, having such central force in the town as was deemed necessary for its immediate guard, and for affording a degree of succour to any point that might be more particularly attacked.

For the complete defence of the town and its extensive harbour, we had long been obliged to occupy a circumference of at least fifteen miles, by eight principal posts, with their several intermediate dependent ones; the greatest part of these were merely of a temporary nature, such as our means allowed us to construct; and, of our force, which never exceeded 12,000 men bearing firelocks, and composed of five different nations and languages, near 9000 were placed in or supporting those posts, and about 3000 remained in the town.

On the 16th, at half past two o'clock in the morning, the enemy, who had before fired from three batteries on Fort Mulgrave, now opened two new ones, and continued a very heavy cannonade and bombardment on that post till next morning. The works suffered much. The number of men killed and disabled was considerable. The weather was rainy, and the consequent fatigue great.

At two o'clock on the morning of the 17th the enemy, who had every advantage in assembling and suddenly advancing, attacked the fort in great force. Although no part of this temporary post was such as could well resist determined troops, yet, for a considerable time, it was defended; but, on the enemy entering on the Spanish side, the British quarter, commanded by Captain Connolly of the 18th regiment, could not be much longer maintained, notwithstanding several gallant efforts were made for that purpose. It was therefore, at last, carried, and the re-
mains

mains of the garrison of 700 men retired towards the shore of Balaguier, under the protection of the other posts established on those heights, and which continued to be faintly attacked by the enemy. As this position of Balaguier was a most essential one for the preservation of the harbour, and as we had no communication with it but by water, 2200 men had been placed there for some time past. On the night preceding the attack 300 more men had been sent over, and on the morning of the 17th 400 were embarked still farther to support it.

When the firing at Balaguier ceased, we remained in anxious suspense as to the event till a little before day light, when a new scene opened, by an attack on all our posts, on the mountain of Faron. The enemy were repulsed on the east side, where was our principal force of about 700 men, commanded by a most distinguished officer, the Piedmontese Colonel de Jermagnan, whose loss we deeply lament; but on the back of the mountain, near 1800 feet high, steep, rocky, deemed almost inaccessible, and which we had laboured much to make so, they found means, once more, to penetrate between our posts, which occupied an extent of above two miles, guarded by about 450 men, and, in a very short space of time, we saw, that with great numbers of men, they crowded all that side of the mountain which overlooks Toulon. The particulars of this event I am not yet enabled to ascertain, but I have every reason to think that they did not enter at a British post.

Our line of defence, which, as I have mentioned, occupied a circumference of at least fifteen miles, and with points of which we had only a water communication, being thus broken in upon, in its two most essential posts, it became necessary to adopt decisive measures, arising from the knowledge of the whole of our actual situation. A council of the flag and general officers assembled. They determined on the impracticability of restoring the posts we had lost, and on the consequent propriety of the speediest evacuation of the town, evidently, and by the report of the engineers and artillery officers, declared untenable. Measures of execution were taken from that moment. The troops were withdrawn from the heights of Balaguier without much interruption from the enemy, and in the evening such posts as necessarily depended on the possession of Faron were successively evacuated, and the troops drawn in towards Toulon. The forts D'Artigues and St. Catherine still remained, together with the posts of Sablettis, Cape Brun, and Malbousquet, from which last the Spaniards withdrew in the night, in consequence of the supporting post of Neapolitans, at Miciffey, having left the battery there established, and abandoned it without orders. Every attention was also given to ensure the tranquillity of the town.

In

In the night the Combined fleets took a new station in the outer road.

Early in the morning of the 18th, the sick and wounded, and the British field artillery, were sent off. In the course of the day, the post of Cape Brun was withdrawn into La Malgue, the post of Sablettis was also retired, and the men were put on board. Measures were arranged for the final embarkation, during the night, of the British, Piedmontese, and Spaniards, who occupied the town, and of the troops of the same nations, who were now at La Malgue, amounting in all to about 7,000 men, for the Neapolitans had, by mid-day, embarked.

Having determined with Lieutenant-General Gravina, commanding the Spanish troops, that instead of embarking at the quays and in the arsenal of the town, our whole force should assemble near Fort La Malgue, and form on the peninsula which from thence extends into the harbour, every previous disposition was made, and every care taken to conceal our intention. The arsenal and dock-yard were strictly guarded. The troops were ranged accordingly on the ramparts, and the tranquillity of the town was much ensured from the time the enemy began to throw shells and shot into it, which they did from our late batteries at Miciffey and Malbousquet.

About ten o'clock at night fire was set to the ships and arsenal. We immediately began our march, and the evacuation of the town, which it was necessary should be made with secrecy and expedition. The fort of St. Catherine having, without orders, been quitted in the course of the day, and possessed by the enemy, the consequent early knowledge of our march, had we taken the common route, through the gate of Italy, and within musquet shot of that fort, might have produced great inconvenience; we therefore, by a sally post, gained an advanced part of the road, and without accident were enabled to quit the town, arrive at Fort La Malgue, and form on the rising ground immediately above the shore. The boats were ready, the weather and the sea in the highest degree favourable: the embarkation began about eleven o'clock, and by day-break on the 19th the whole, without interruption, or the loss of a man, were on board ship.

The great fire in the arsenal, the blowing up of the powder ships, and other similar events which took place in the night, certainly tended to keep the enemy in a state of suspense and uncertainty.

As the security of this operation depended much on the protection afforded from the happy situation of Fort La Malgue, which so effectually commands the neck of the peninsula, and the judicious use that should be made of its artillery, this important service was allotted to Major Koehler, with 200 men, who,

who, after seeing the last man off the shore, and spiking all the guns, effected, from his activity and intelligence, his own retreat without loss.

Captains Elphinstone, Hollwell, and Mathews, superintended the embarkation, and to their indefatigable attention and good dispositions we are indebted for the happy success of so important an operation. Captain Elphinstone, as the Governor of Fort La Malgue, has ably afforded me the most essential assistance, in his command and arrangement of the several important posts included in that district.

It is impossible for me to express, but in general terms, the approbation that is due to the conduct and merits of the several commanding officers, and indeed of every officer, in every rank and situation. Troops have seldom experienced, for so long a time, a service more harassing, distressing, and severe; and the officers and men of the regiments and marines have gone through it with that exertion, spirit, and good will, which peculiarly distinguish the British soldier. At Fort Mulgrave, Lieutenant Duncan, sen. of the Royal artillery, was so essentially useful, that to his exertions and abilities that post was much indebted for its preservation for so long a time.

The general service of the navy and army has been carried on with the most perfect harmony and zeal. From our deficiency in artillery men, many of our batteries were worked by seamen: they, in part, guarded some of our posts, and their aid was peculiarly useful in duties of fatigue and labour. In all these we found the influence of the superior activity and exertions of the British soldiers.

It was the constant attention of Lord Hood to relieve our wants, and alleviate our difficulties.

The Sardinian troops we have always considered as a part of ourselves. We have experienced their attachment and good behaviour, and I have found much assistance from the ability and conduct of the Chevalier de Revel, and from Brigadier-General Richler, who commands them.

Notwithstanding the undefined situation of command, I found every disposition and acquiescence in Lieutenant-General Gravi-na, commanding the Spanish troops, to execute every proposed measure which the common cause required.

The loss of the British on the 17th at Fort Mulgrave, and on the Heights of Faron, amounts to about 300 men; of which, during the last four days, no exact account could be procured. And, as the troops, in embarking, were put on board the nearest and most convenient ships, till they are again united in corps, I cannot have the honour of transmitting particular returns, nor even knowing the detail of circumstances that attended the attack of those posts.

It

It is now about three weeks that, from the unfortunate accident of General O'Hara being made prisoner, the Government of Toulon devolved on me; my best exertions have not been wanting in that situation, and I humbly hope that his Majesty may be pleased to look upon them in a favourable light.

I beg leave to add, that the battalion of Royal Louis, and two independent companies of French chasseurs, raised at Toulon, have behaved, on every occasion, with fidelity and spirit. They embarked at La Malgue, to the number of about 600 men, and are now with us.

I have the honour to be, with the most profound respect, Sir,
your most faithful and obedient humble servant,

DAVID DUNDAS, *Lieut. Gen.*

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

S I R,

December 21, 1793.

After every inquiry, the enclosed is the most distinct report that can be obtained of the loss of the British troops on the 17th of December; that of the other troops in the same posts, who greatly exceeded them in number, I do not know, but I have reason to think was infinitely smaller in proportion.

DAVID DUNDAS, *Lieut. Gen.*

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

*Return of the missing of the British Forces, on the morning of
the 17th of December, 1793.*

Attack of Fort Mulgrave.

Royal artificers. Three rank and file, and seamen.

Royal artillery. Twenty-five rank and file, and seamen.

2d battalion of royals. One serjeant, one drummer, eighteen rank and file, and seamen.

18th, or royal Irish regiment. One ensign, two rank and file wounded.

30th regiment. One captain, one lieutenant, five serjeants, three drummers, 140 rank and file, and seamen.

Marines. Two lieutenants, two serjeants, two drummers, fifty-six rank and file, and seamen.

Royal navy. One midshipman; twenty-eight seamen.

Attack of the Heights of Faron.

11th regiment. One lieutenant, one serjeant, fifteen rank and file, and seamen.

18th, or royal Irish regiment. One serjeant, five rank and file, and seamen.

Marines. One lieutenant, fifteen rank and file, and seamen.

Officers Names missing.

11th regiment. Lieutenant Knight.

18th, or royal Irish. Ensign Minchin.

30th regiment. Captain de Vaumorel, Lieutenant Cuyler.

Marines. Lieutenants Williams, Barry, and Lynn.

Royal navy. Mr. Alexander Wilkie, midshipman.

Officers Names wounded and present.

Royal artillery. Lieutenant Duncan, sen.

Royal navy. Lieutenant Goddard, Mr. J. W. Loring, midshipman.

(Signed)

THO. HISLOP, D. A. G.

The fate of the above officers and men, returned missing, is not or cannot be known; but, from all the intelligence that can be gained, it is much to be apprehended that they fell before day-break, gallantly defending the post they were intrusted with, when abandoned by other troops.

D. DUNDAS, *Lieut. Gen.*

OPERATIONS IN THE WEST INDIES AND AMERICA.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, SUNDAY, JUNE 2.

Whitehall, June 1.
CAPTAIN Maitland, of the 63d regiment, arrived this afternoon with a dispatch from Major-General Cuyler to Mr. Dundas, of which the following is a copy.

SIR, *Head-Quarters, Tobago, April 18, 1793.*

In my letter of the 4th instant, I had the honour to acquaint you, that I then only waited for the arrival of Vice-Admiral Sir John Laforey, to carry into execution the contents of your letter of the 10th of February last.

Having previously ordered to be embarked the necessary artillery,

lery, stores, provisions, and camp equipage, on board of some fast sailing schooners, hired for the purpose, I acquainted the Admiral, upon his arrival at Barbadoes, on the 10th instant at noon, that we were ready to proceed.

His Majesty's ships, the *Trusty*, of fifty guns, and *Nautilus*, of eighteen, being equally so, the embarkation of the detachment of Royal artillery, and of nine companies of the fourth battalion of the 60th regiment, took place on the 11th instant. These, with the two flank companies of the 9th regiment, under the command of Major Baillie, which were brought from St. Kitt's by the Admiral's ship, composed the whole of the force for the expedition; a return of which I have the honour herewith to enclose to you. The *Trusty*, *Nautilus*, and *Hind* schooners being insufficient for the reception of the troops, I accepted of the voluntary offer of Captain Spencer, of the merchant ship *Hero*, to convey a part of the fourth battalion of the 60th regiment.

The 12th of April we sailed; the 14th instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, we arrived in Great Courland Bay.

The necessary orders having been given for the disembarkation and disposition of the troops on landing, the whole was on shore by three, together with twenty-five marines from the *Trusty*, commanded by Major Bright, which the Admiral most readily granted upon my application.

We immediately advanced within sight of the enemy's fort, whence I sent a summons to Monsieur Monteil, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 32d regiment, and Commandant of the island, to surrender. He refused.

The situation of the enemy's works, which they had lately been strengthening to the utmost of their power, was evidently much stronger than I had been taught to believe, and every day increased this strength. Our numbers were unequal to the operations of a siege. Seeing there was no time to be lost, I determined to assault the post that night.

The troops lay upon their arms at the place where we had halted until one o'clock, at which time we formed, and marched at half past one, leaving the artillery under the care of Lieutenant Hope and the detachment. We had more than two miles to proceed.

The men were positively forbidden to fire, but to trust entirely to the bayonet; the smallness of our number not justifying a diversion to favour the general attack, which was determined to be on the north-west side, where I had reason to believe the work was most imperfect.

We reached the town of Scarborough undiscovered, but here we were fired upon from a house by some of the French inhabi-

tants, which gave the garrison the alarm; however, no return of fire or delay was made.

In consequence of a negro, who served as a guide to the grenadiers, running away, a part of the column separated in mounting the hill; this occasioned a delay and separation that could not be rectified during the night, which was extremely dark. Separated, however, as they were, the troops approached the fort; the light infantry and a part of the grenadiers on that side where the fort was most defenceless, and where the whole were to have made their effort.

The other part of the troops having taken the road which led directly to the barrier, and the enemy's fire commencing on the flank companies, the former advanced to attack the barrier, under a heavy fire of round and grape shot and musquetry, which drew the attention of the enemy to this part of the work; and the flank companies at that moment pushing forward, very gallantly entered the works; upon which the enemy surrendered, and the humanity of the British troops accepted of them as prisoners of war.

Great praise is due to the officers and men for their behaviour, and particularly to Major Baillie and Major Gordon, the latter of whom left the command of his battalion, and solicited to lead the two light companies.

I cannot sufficiently express the obligations I am under to Vice Admiral Sir John Laforey, for his ready and zealous exertions and assistance to us in every step of the business. I am also greatly indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, of the 15th regiment, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, of the Royal artillery. I had sent for the former from Dominica, as being an officer of known abilities, and had chosen him as a proper person to be at the head of the Quarter-Master General's department in this country, to which I have appointed him deputy, until his Majesty's pleasure be known.

Enclosed I have the honour to send you a return of the killed and wounded, and of the prisoners taken in the fort; also of the enemy's artillery and stores.

This dispatch will be delivered to you by Captain Maitland, of the 60th regiment, acting deputy Adjutant-General, who has been with me these five years, and is well qualified to give you much information relative to this country.

With the greatest respect, I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

C. CUYLER.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

Disembarkation

Disembarkation Return of His Majesty's Troops under the Command of Major-General Cornelius Cuyler, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the Windward and Leeward Caribbee-Islands, the 14th of April, 1793, at Great Courland Bay, in the Island of Tobago.

STAFF.

His Excellency Major-General Cuyler.

Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, 15th regiment, deputy quartermaster-general.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, Royal artillery, attached to the Commander in Chief.

Captain Maitland, 60th regiment, deputy adjutant-general.

Captain Paumier, 15th regiment, aid-de-camp to the Commander in Chief.

Captain Gottsched, 60th regiment, major of brigade.

Captain Fiddes, Royal engineer.

Patrick Lindsay, inspector-general of hospitals.

———Straghan, mate of general hospital.

Royal artillery. One lieutenant-colonel, two first-lieutenants, three serjeants, one corporal, five bombardiers, thirty-six gunners, and two drummers.

9th regiment, flank company. One major, four lieutenants, four serjeants, three drummers, eighty-five rank and file.

4th battalion, 60th regiment. One major, two captains, six lieutenants, four ensigns, fifteen serjeants, eleven drummers, two hundred and eighty-two rank and file.

Marines. One major, one lieutenant, two serjeants, one drummer, twenty-seven rank and file.

N. B. Lieutenant Walker, of the 60th regiment, was left at Great Courland Bay, with twenty-five men, as a baggage guard.

A corporal and ten men, left to take care of the knapsacks and blankets, and *morne grace*.

The Royal artillery remained, with two brass 6-pounders and two howitzers, at the ground where the troops halted in the evening, and were not in the action.

FK. MAITLAND, *Dep. Ad. Gen.*

Tobago, April, 14, 1793.

Being ordered by his Excellency General Cuyler to proceed with a flag of truce to the fort, to summon the Commandant of the French troops to surrender to the British forces, I left the General at a quarter past four, at the distance of three miles from the fort, where I arrived at half past five, and, being blindfolded at the first *barres*, was conducted to the Commandant, to whom I delivered the following summons:

The Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's forces, desired me to acquaint the Commanding Officer of the French troops, of his having landed on the island with a considerable force, and is to be supported by a powerful fleet at an anchor in some part of the island. He summons you to surrender prisoners of war, with all the troops under your order. The officers will be allowed their parole. Their baggage shall be safe, and they will be exchanged as soon as a cartel is settled between the two nations. The British General reserves to himself the power of exchanging the officers either in this country or in Europe.

The Commandant's Answer.

I am obliged to the British General for his information and kindness, and should betray the trust reposed in me to surrender without having tried the strength of the enemy. I have between four and five hundred men to depend on, and will not surrender until compelled to do so by a superior force within this fort.

FRED. GOTTSCHED, *Major of Brigade.*

Return of the killed and wounded at the Attack of Fort Castries, in Tobago, the 15th of April, 1793.

60th regiment, grenadier company of the fourth battalion. One rank and file killed; one drummer, five rank and file wounded. Ditto, fourth battalion. Two rank and file killed; eight rank and file wounded.

Ditto, light company. One lieutenant, four rank and file wounded.

9th regiment, light company. One lieutenant, one drummer, three rank and file wounded.

Names of the Officers wounded.

Lieutenant Stopford, of the 9th regiment of grenadiers.

Lieutenant Gayer, of the 67th regiment, but doing duty with the light company of the fourth battalion of the 60th regiment.

FK. MAITLAND, *Dep. Adj. Gen.*

Return of French Prisoners taken in Fort Castries, the 15th of April, 1793, by His Britannic Majesty's Troops under the Command of Major-General Cuyler, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

STAFF.

M. A. Roque Montel, first-lieutenant of the 31st regiment, and military commandant of Tobago.

One captain of engineers

One Sais lieutenant de port.

One

One commissary of the colony.
 One interpreter of the English language.
 One storekeeper of the artillery.
 One treasurer.
 One commissary of arms.
 One physician to the hospital.
 One surgeon to ditto.
 One commissary of provisions.
 One ordonnateur.
 Five municipal officers.
 Artillery. One captain, ten gunners.
 31st regiment. One captain, two first-lieutenants, two second-lieutenants, five serjeants, fifty-eight rank and file.
 Sailors, about 100; and it appears very evidently there must have been full that number of inhabitants armed, called National Guard, and a number of mulattoes and negroes, who escaped in the dark when the fort was stormed; many of whom have since been taken, and others are surrendering themselves daily.
 The French had fifteen killed and wounded.

FK. MAITLAND, *Dep, Adj. Gen.*

Tobago, Fort King George, April 20, 1793.

Return of Ordnance, and Ordnance Stores, found on a Survey at this Place.

<i>Iron Ordnance.</i>		<i>Brass Ordnance.</i>	
18 Pounder	- - - - - 19	6 Pounder	- - - - - 2
9 Ditto	- - - - - 9	10 Inch mortar, with brass	
6 Ditto	- - - - - 20	bed	- - - - - 1
4 Ditto	- - - - - 2	9½ Inch ditto	- - - - - 2
		Royal howitzer	- - - - - 1
<i>Carriages on Batteries.</i>		<i>Round Shot.</i>	
18 Pounder	- - - - - 14	Copper powder measures,	
9 Ditto	- - - - - 5	8 oz.	- - - - - 2
6 Ditto	- - - - - 5	Ditto, 6 oz.	- - - - - 2
9½ Inch mortar bed	- - - - - 1	Ditto, 2 oz.	- - - - - 2
<i>Carriages dismounted.</i>		Shot gauges, 32 pounder	- - - - - 1
18 Pounder	- - - - - 34	Ditto, 9 pounder	- - - - - 1
9 Ditto	- - - - - 6	Ditto, 8 pounder	- - - - - 1
6 Ditto	- - - - - 2	Ditto, 4 pounder	- - - - - 1
9½ Inch mortar bed	- - - - - 1	Ladles, 18 pounder	- - - - - 19
Iron trucks for standing		Ditto, 9 pounder	- - - - - 7
carriages	- - - - - 209	Ditto, 6 pounder	- - - - - 19
Sling cast	- - - - - 1	Ditto, 4 pounder	- - - - - 2
	N n 4		Spare

Spare wheels for travelling
carriages, pairs - - - 1

Tin Case Shot.

18 Pounder - - - - 890
9 Ditto - - - - 151
6 Ditto - - - - 360
4 Ditto - - - - 31
5½ Inch howitzer - - 60

Round Shot.

18 Pounder - - - - 3880
9 Ditto - - - - 869
6 Ditto - - - - 1966
1 Ditto - - - - 210
Round shot fixed to wood
bottoms, 4 pounder - 113
Grape shot, 6 pounder - 150
Tin case shot fixed to wood
bottoms, 1½ pounder - 63
Ditto, 1 ditto - - - 24
Case shot fixed to powder,
2 pounder - - - - 20
Round shot fixed to powder,
6 pounder - - - 20
Ditto, 2 pounder - - 200
Empty shells, 10 inches - 440
Copper powder measures,
24 lb. - - - - 2
Ditto, 18 lb. - - - 2
Ditto, 12 oz. - - - 8
Shovels - - - - 50
Staves with rammer heads,
18 pounder - - - 12
Ditto, 6 pounder - - 7
Saws, pit - - - - 1
Ditto, cross-cut - - 10
Flannel cartridges, 18 pounder
der - - - - 280
Paper ditto, 18 pounder 300
Men's harness, 12 to a set,
sets - - - - 2
Bill-hooks - - - - 100
3 Inch round iron, cwt. - 2
Cartridge paper, cannon
reams - - - - 2
Ditto fine, ditto - - 4

Wadhooks, 18 pounder - 21
Ditto, 9 pounder - - 11
Ditto, 6 pounder - - - 5
Ditto, 4 pounder - - - —
Spunges, 18 pounder - - 32
Ditto, 9 pounder - - - 11
Ditto, 6 pounder - - - 9
Ditto, 4 pounder - - - —
Powder, whole barrels - 138
Cartridges, filled with powder,
paper, 18 pounder 137
Ditto, 9 pounder - - - 19
Ditto, flannel, 9 pounder - 17
Ball cartridges, musket 97375
Copper hoops for whole
barrels - - - - 70
Musket shot, cwt. - - - 30
Ditto, flints - - - - 5000
Budge barrels - - - - 3
Brafs drums - - - - 2
Hand screws - - - - 4
Anvils - - - - 2
Vices, standing - - - 2
Gin blocks, pairs - - - 2
Old iron, cwt. - - - 4
Scale beam, complete - 1
Linchpins, pairs - - - 162
Powder horns - - - - 14
Quick match, cotton, lb. 2
Sand bags - - - - 227
Handspikes in the rough 60
Felling axes - - - - 50
Flags - - - - 7
Fuzees, 10 inch - - - 200
Ditto, 8 inch - - - 280
Ditto, 5½ inch - - - 366
Muskets with bayonets - 200
Ditto without ditto - - 57
Carbines with bayonets - 3
Ditto without ditto - - 12
Bayonets - - - - 423
Cartouch boxes - - - 106
Slings for ditto - - - 100
Hangers with scabbards - 7
Cutlasses - - - - 32
Pistols - - - - 4
Blunderbusses - - - 8

Rope

Rope 3-inch, coils	- - 3	Wall pieces	- - - 9
Water engine	- - 1	Carpenters' tools, chest	4
Scales, pairs	- - 1	Clout nails, lbs.	- - 60
Brass shives, pairs	- - 1	Nails assorted, lbs.	- - 70
Reed tubes	- - - 4710	Spike nails, 6-inch, cwt.	1
Portfires, dozens	- - 15	Double mould for musket	
Slow match, cwt.	- - 6	balls	- - - 1
Iron crows	- - - 3	Clouts, copper	- - - 8

VAUGHAN LLOYD, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding Officer of Artillery.
 GEORGE TURNER, *Acting Storekeeper.*

*Return of Tools, &c. found at Fort George, Tobago, on the
 Morning of the 15th of April, 1793.*

TOOLS.

Stone hammers, two repairable, four unserviceable.
 Sledge ditto, six serviceable.
 Pick-axes, thirty-eight serviceable, 17 repairable.
 Shovels, fifteen serviceable, twenty-one unserviceable.
 Hoes, ten serviceable, eight unserviceable.
 Crow bars, four serviceable.
 Wheel barrows, six serviceable, three repairable, nine unserviceable.

LUMBER.

Hemlock scantling, 407 cubic feet, 4884 superficial feet.
 Ditto plank, fifty-six cubic feet, 672 superficial feet.
 Ditto board, 11,700 superficial feet.
 Palisadoes, 7,500.

JA. FIDDES, *Capt. R. Engineers.*

Admiralty Office, June 1, 1793.

Captain Laforey, of his Majesty's sloop the Fairy, arrived this afternoon at this office, with a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir John Laforey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships at the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Stephens, of which the following is a copy.

Trusly, Great Courland Bay, Tobago,
April 22, 1793.

"SIR,

"I beg leave to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, with the capture of the island of Tobago.

"I sailed with part of my Squadron from Barbadoes the 19th instant, accompanying Major-General Cuyler, with the land forces destined for the expedition, and put them on shore in this bay on the evening of the 14th, where General Cuyler, having received intelligence that rendered it necessary to lose no time in his

his advances, marched immediately across the island to Scarborough, and at three o'clock on the next morning, after having summoned the fort to surrender, effectually stormed the works, and carried them against a strong resistance with some loss; the number of the enemy that defended them being fully equal to that of his Majesty's troops who made the attack.

" I dispatch Captain Laforey, commander of his Majesty's sloop Fairy, with this account.

" I have the honour to be, &c.

" JOHN LAFOREY.

" Philip Stevens, Esq."

Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Ogilvie to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated Island of St. Pierre, May 18, 1793. Received June 30.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon surrendered at discretion to His Majesty's Forces on the 14th instant.

In obedience to His Majesty's commands, signified to me in your letter of the 15th of February, having consulted at Halifax with Captain Affleck, commanding his Majesty's ship Alligator, I embarked without loss of time, for the attack of these islands, with a detachment of the Royal artillery, and 310 rank and file, with officers and non-commissioned officers in proportion, of the 4th and 65th regiments, on board that ship, a King's schooner, and three transports; and sailed on the 7th instant.

On the 14th about day-break, we made the island of St. Pierre; and Captain Affleck having made a disposition to proceed by the channel of Miquelon, a convenient place in that strait for debarking the troops offering, and our information from different quarters (however imperfect) giving us reason to suppose that a French frigate was in the harbour, and of the farther defences, of which we had not been able to gain any real intelligence, I proposed to Captain Affleck to land the troops, that an attack by sea and land might be made at the same time, with which he perfectly coincided; and accordingly I landed, with great part of the troops, in the Auce à Savoyard, about five miles to the westward of the town, and proceeded towards it, sending a summons from Captain Affleck and myself to the Commandant for the immediate surrender of the island; when an answer being returned, demanding terms of capitulation, they were decidedly refused. The troops continued their march, and having reached, without opposition, the heights above the town, the Alligator at the same time appearing in sight of the harbour, the Commandant, Monsieur Danville, who, from circumstances, was under the *Commune* of the island, surrendered the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon

Miquelon at discretion, and possession was immediately taken of the battery and places of defence near the town and harbour.

The garrison consisted of between 80 and 100 men only, but there were upwards of 500 French fisherman, exclusive of the inhabitants, in the town, who, had they been prepared and well armed, might have made great opposition. They had likewise begun to put in a state of defence the battery of eight twenty-six pounders, which effectually defended the harbour.

If, from fortunate events, no opportunity offered for the troops to distinguish themselves, it would be doing the greatest injustice both to officers and men if I did not, in the strongest terms, mention their good conduct, discipline, and regularity, the slightest depredation not having been committed on any of the inhabitants by the troops I have the honour to command, in a place taken in the manner above stated.

I enclose a return of the ordnance and military stores taken on the island, and have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

JAMES OGILVIE, *Brig. Gen.*

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

Return of the Ordnance and Military Stores, taken at the French Island of St. Pierre, the 14th of May, 1793, by the King's Troops, under the Orders of Brigadier-General Ogilvie.

	Service- able	Unser- viceable.
Iron ordnance, French, 26-pounder	8	—
Ditto, 4 ditto	3	5
Ditto, three ditto	—	2
Ditto, one ditto	3	—
Garrison carriages, 26-pounder	9	—
Ditto, four ditto	3	—
Round shot, 26-pounder	843	—
Ditto, four ditto	114	—
Ditto, one ditto	130	—
Grape shot, 26-pounder	100	—
Ditto, four ditto	2	—
Double-headed shot, 26-pounder	30	—
Iron bottoms for grape shot, 26-pounder	62	—
Ditto, four ditto	5	—
Spunges with staves, 26-pounder	8	—
Ditto, four ditto	3	—
Ladles with staves, 26-pounder	8	1
Ditto, four ditto	3	1
Wadhooks with staves, 26-pounder	8	—
Ditto, four ditto	2	—
		Corn'd

	Service- able.	Unser- viceable.
Corn'd powder barrels	15	—
Paper cartridges filled, 26-pounder	9	—
Ditto, four ditto	6	—
Wooden cartridge boxes, with copper hoops	2	—
Ditto priming boxes or bottles	5	—
Linstocks without cocks	3	—
Slow match bundles	5	—
Gyn triangular	1	—
Blocks with wooden shives, double	1	—
Ditto, treble	1	—
Handspikes, gyn	4	—
Ditto, common	8	—
Iron crow bars	12	—
Iron shovels with wood handles	24	—
Pick axes	16	—
Pick hoes	16	—
Sledge hammers	6	—
Iron wedges	14	—
Hand barrows	24	—
Carpenters tools of forts	—	—
Melting kettles	2	—
Tarred marline, skains	3	—
Tarred rope, 2-inch, fathoms	14	—
Military muskets	150	—
Inhabitants' fire arms	192	87
Bayonets	173	50
Musket ball cartridges filled, barrels	1	—
Musket balls, kegs	52	—
Cartridge pouches with slings	60	—
Slings for ditto	30	—
Side Belts	70	—
Swords	36	—
Slings for muskets	24	—
Brass drum with carriage and sticks	1	—
Water engines	2	—
Lengths of hose for ditto	3	—
Water buckets, new	54	—
Ditto, old	48	—
Lanterns, horn	1	—
Moulds for making lb. shot	1	—
Fire hooks	4	—
Flags, truce	1	—
Ditto, National, large	1	—
Ditto, ditto, small	3	—
Signal colours, jack	1	—

Ditto

	Service- able.	Unser- viceable.
Ditto, ensign	1	—
Ditto, blue flag.	1	—
Ditto, white ditto	1	—
Ditto, blue pendant	—	1
Ditto, white ditto	—	1
Military forge, with tools of forts	1	—
Jacks for raising weights	8	—

H. ROGERS, *Captain.*
Commanding Royal Artillery.

Brigadier-General Ogilvie, &c.

A Letter from Captain William Affleck, Commander of His Majesty's Ship Alligator, to Mr. Stephens, dated St. Pierre, May 20, 1793, was this Day received, of which the following is an Extract.

Admiralty Office, June 30, 1793.

I acquainted my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in my letter of the 2d ult. from Halifax, that, in obedience to their Lordship's orders, I intended sailing on the 6th instant, with Brigadier-General Ogilvie and transports, taking with me the Diligence armed schooner, to attack the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

You will be pleased to inform their Lordships the transports were not ready to receive the troops till the 7th, on which day I sailed with them, having on board the 4th and part of the 65th regiments, with a detachment of the Royal artillery. At two A. M. on the 14th, made the island of St. Pierre; hove to with the convoy till day-break. Brigadier-General Ogilvie proposed, as we had intelligence of a French frigate being in the harbour, (however imperfect) that, in order to secure the island, it would be best to effect a landing on the westward. I perfectly coincided with the General, who accordingly landed with part of the troops. I ordered the transports to follow, and immediately made sail for the harbour. The enclosed summons from the General and myself was immediately sent to the commandant for the immediate surrender of the islands. An answer was returned, demanding terms of capitulation, but decidedly refused. Monsieur Danville, the Commandant, then surrendered at discretion the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon to His Majesty's forces. Their garrisons consisted of near 100 men, and upwards of 500 French fishermen, exclusive of the inhabitants of the town. They were putting their battery in a state of defence, mounting eight 26-pounders and four 6-pounders, which effectually defends the harbour. I have captured eighteen small

small vessels with fish, and two American schooners with provisions and naval stores.

To the Commandant of the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

His Britannic Majesty's Ship Alligator, off St. Pierre's Harbour, May 14, 1793.

We demand the immediate surrender of the islands St. Pierre and Miquelon to His Britannic Majesty's sea and land forces. No capitulation will be allowed, but every indulgence granted to prisoners of war that is customary from British commanders.

WILLIAM AFFLECK,
Commander of his Majesty's Ship Alligator.

JAMES OGILVIE,
Brigadier-General.

Recapitulation of the Individuals remaining at this time in the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Officers of the administration, and others paid by government

Officers of the administration, and others paid by government	-	-	-	-	67
Regular troops, including women and children	-	-	-	-	50
Foreign fishermen and watermen	-	-	-	-	444
Inhabitants of St. Pierre	-	-	-	-	761
Ditto of Miquelon	-	-	-	-	180

1502

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, August 13.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Major-General Bruce, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the West Indies, to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated at Sea, off Martinico, June 23, 1793. Received Aug. 12.

" S I R,

" In my letter of the 25th of May, I had the honour to acquaint you, that I waited for the report that Colonel Myers should bring from Martinico, before I came to a final determination respecting the expedition against that island. He returned the 31st ultimo; and the information he brought was, that the Planters had expressed great confidence, if we would come down immediately, though only with a very small force. And on the 6th of this month, a Deputation arrived here from the Committee *intermediare*, with a very earnest request for assistance, stating, that

that they were then in possession of some very important posts; and that our appearance, with a force even not exceeding 800 men, would encourage a great number of the Royalists to declare themselves, who only waited the arrival of the English for this purpose.

“ These representations induced me to undertake the expedition; and the Admiral, who has uniformly complied with every request that I have made him for forwarding the service in which we are engaged, had previously consented to receive on board the fleet such part of the troops as he could conveniently carry, and by this means save a great expence in transports.

“ They embarked accordingly on the 10th, and arrived off Caze Navire on the 11th. The officer who commanded the Royalists, immediately proposed an attack upon the town of St. Pierre, which he said we could easily make ourselves masters of; and that the influence of the merchants there was such as would procure the submission of the rest of the island, Fort Bourbon alone excepted; and that there was even a probability that this place would very soon surrender for want of provisions.

“ The French engineers were all confident in the success of this plan. Willing therefore, to shew how ready I was in the support of their cause, I ordered the 21st regiment to land on the 11th at Caze Navire, and there take post, which enabled the officer who commanded the Royalists, to collect all his force in the neighbourhood of St. Pierre; he accordingly moved, and I landed the rest of our forces on the 16th, and joined him at a very strong post within about five miles of St. Pierre.

“ The British troops consisted of the grenadiers, light infantry, and marines from the fleet, with the Carolina Black Corps, amounting in all to about 1100 men. The corps of Royalists was said to be about 800. This force was thought to be perfectly adequate to the service proposed. We were retarded in our operations, by the difficulty of bringing up the six pounders to their stations, where they did not arrive till the 17th in the afternoon, when the enemy made an attack upon one of them, but were very soon driven back by the piquets of the light infantry; but, I am sorry to say, with the loss of Captain Dunlop, and three men of the Royal Americans.

“ The plan we had concerted was the attack of two batteries, which defended St. Pierre, the taking of which would immediately put us in possession of that town.

“ The morning of the 18th was the time fixed; and we were to move forward in two columns, the one consisting of the British troops, the other of the Royalists. For this purpose, the troops were put in motion before day-break: but unfortunately some alarm having taken place among the Royalists, they began

began in a mistake firing on one another: and their Commander being severely wounded on the occasion, his troops were immediately disconcerted, would not submit to the controul of any of the other officers, and instantly retired to the post from which they had marched.

“ This conduct strongly proved that no dependence could be placed on them, and the attack against St. Pierre must solely have been carried on by the British troops, to which their numbers were not equal; and, as they luckily were not yet engaged with the enemy, they were ordered immediately to return to their former post, from whence they embarked on the 19th; and the 21st regiment likewise embarked from their post on the 21st; the navy, as usual, giving the most ready assistance.

“ As the Royalists would certainly fall sacrifices to the implacable malignity of the Republican party as soon as we quitted the island, it became in a manner incumbent on us, in support of the national character, to use our utmost exertions, to bring these unhappy people from the shore; and although the necessity of impressing such vessels as could be found, and the purchasing provisions from the merchant-vessels attending the army, will incur a great expence, I have ventured upon it, trusting to the generous and humane disposition exhibited by the nation on all similar occasions, and being perfectly assured of finding in you an advocate for rescuing so many unfortunate persons from certain death.

“ We therefore were employed in embarking these people from the 19th to the 21st. Besides Whites, there were a number of Blacks, whose situation was equally perilous: I have distributed them among the islands in the best manner that the shortness of our time would admit.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.

“ T. BRUCE.

“ Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.”

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, December 9.

The dispatches, of which the following are copies, extracts, and translations, were received this day by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Copy of a letter from Major-General Williamson, dated Jamaica, October 8, 1793.

“ S I R,

“ I had the honour to inform you, in my letter of 8th of September, that the next day, the 13th regiment, the two flank companies

companies of the 49th, and a detachment of artillery, were to sail, to take possession of Jeremie, the propositions of capitulation having been accepted.

“ Commodore Ford, in whose praise I cannot say too much, sailed with the expedition. The greatest part of the troops were embarked on board his Majesty's ships. Transports were necessary for the provisions and stores.

“ The whole arrived at Jeremie the 19th, in the evening; and a deputation was sent from the Council, requesting the English colours, that they might be immediately hoisted; but it was judged best to land early the next morning, when the whole disembarked, and the colours were hoisted on both forts, with two salutes of twenty-one guns, and answered by the Commodore and his squadron. The troops were received with the loudest acclamations from all ranks.

“ I mentioned in my letter, that a Monf. Carles, of the Etat Major of the Mole, was on board of the Commodore.

“ The Commodore only remained a few hours at Jeremie after the troops were landed, and sailed for the Mole, where he arrived the 22d, and sent Monf. Carles on shore. The next day, at seven in the morning, a deputation of twenty persons came on board the Commodore, who was cruising off the entrance of the Mole, to inform him, that they wished to accept of the same capitulation as Jeremie, and begged the Commodore to grant it them, which was accordingly done, and the Europa sailed up the harbour. When the fort at Presque-isle, saw the ship under way, they fired three guns as a signal, and hoisted the English colours, the same as at fort Orleans; and when the Europa came to an anchor, she was saluted with twenty-one guns from all the forts and all the vessels in the harbour, which was answered by the Commodore. Fifty marines were landed, under Captain Robertson, who took the command of the garrison. The Commodore sent a fast-sailing schooner to Jeremie for some troops; the grenadier company of the 13th regiment was immediately embarked, and arrived at the Mole the 28th.

“ It being a place of such importance, and literally the key of St. Domingo, I judge it necessary to strengthen the garrison. Accordingly Lieutenant-Colonel Dansey, with five companies of the 49th regiment, sailed the 7th on board two of the frigates; and I shall order the remaining three companies to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation on board of another frigate.

“ The packet not sailing till the 21st, and two ships sailing the 10th, one for London and the other for Liverpool, I have the honour to send you a short sketch of our operations, and shall be more explicit by the packet.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.

“ ADAM WILLIAMSON.

“ Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.”

Terms of Capitulation proposed by the Inhabitants of La Grande Anse, including the Quarter at Jeremie, represented by Mons. de Charmilly, possessed of full powers by a commission from the Council of Public Safety of the aforesaid place, dated the 18th of August, 1793, and presented to his Excellency Major-General Williamson, his Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor at Jamaica, for his acceptance.

Art. I. That the proprietors of St. Domingo, deprived of all recourse to their lawful Sovereign to deliver them from the tyranny under which they now groan, implore the protection of his Britannic Majesty, and take the oath of fidelity and allegiance to him; and supplicate him to take their colony under his protection, and to treat them as good and faithful subjects till a general peace; at which period they shall be finally subjected to the terms then agreed upon between his Britannic Majesty, the Government of France, and the Allied Powers, with respect to the sovereignty of St. Domingo.

Answer. Granted.

Art. II. That, till order and tranquillity be restored at St. Domingo, the Governor appointed by his Britannic Majesty shall have full power to regulate and direct whatever measures of safety and police he shall judge proper.

Answer. Granted.

Art. III. That no one shall be molested on account of any interior disturbances, except those who are legally accused, in some Court of Justice, of having committed murder, or of having destroyed property by fire, or of having instigated others to commit those crimes.

Answer. Granted.

Art. IV. That the Mulattoes shall have all the privileges enjoyed by that class of inhabitants in the British islands.

Answer. Granted.

Art. V. That if, at the conclusion of the war, the colony remains under the sovereignty of his Britannic Majesty, and order is established therein; in such case, the laws respecting property and all civil rights, which were in force in the said colony, before the revolution in France, shall be preserved: nevertheless, until a Colonial Assembly can be formed, his Britannic Majesty shall have the right of determining provisionally upon any measures which the general good and the tranquillity of the colony may require; but that no assembly shall be called till order is established in every part of the colony; and, till that period, his Britannic Majesty's Governor shall be assisted in all the details of administration and police by a Committee

mittee of six persons, which he shall have the power of choosing from among the proprietors of three provinces of which the colony consists.

Answer. Granted.

Art. VI. That, in consequence of the devastations which have taken place in the colony by insurrections, fire, and pillage, the Governor appointed by his Majesty, on taking possession of the colony, to satisfy the demand of the inhabitants in this respect, shall be authorised to grant, for the payment of debts, a suspension of ten years, which shall be computed from the date of the surrender; and the suspension of all interest upon the same shall begin from the period of the 1st of August 1791, and terminate at the expiration of the ten years abovementioned, granted for the payment of debts; but all sums due to minors by their guardians, or to absent planters by those who have the management of their property, or from one planter to another, for the transfer of property, are not to be included in the above suspension.

Answer. Granted.

Art. VII. That the duties of importation and exportation upon all European commodities shall be the same as in the English colonies.

Answer. Granted. In consequence the Tarif shall be made public and affixed, that every one may be made acquainted therewith.

Art. VIII. That the manufacturers of white sugars shall preserve the right of exporting their clayed sugars, subject to such regulations as it may be necessary to make with respect to them.

Answer. Granted. In consequence the duties upon white sugars shall be the same as were taken in the colony of St. Domingo in 1789.

Art. IX. That the Catholic religion shall be preserved and maintained, but that no other mode of evangelic worship shall be excluded.

Answer. Granted. On condition that such priests as have taken the oath prescribed by the persons exercising the powers of government in France shall be sent away, and replaced by others.

Art. X. The local taxes destined to acquit the expences of garrisons, and of the administration of the colony, shall be assessed in the same manner as in 1789, except the alleviations and remittances which shall be granted to the inhabitants whose property has suffered by fire, till their possessions are repaired. An account shall be kept by the colony of all the sums advanced on the part of Great-Britain, for supplying the deficiency of the said taxes; which deficiency, as well as all the public expences

of the colony (except those of his Majesty's naval forces destined for its protection) shall always be defrayed by the said colony.

Answer. Granted.

Art. XI. His Britannic Majesty's Governor of St. Domingo shall apply to the Spanish Government, to obtain restitution of the negroes and cattle sold upon the Spanish territory by the revolted slaves.

Ans. Granted.

Art. XII. The importation in American bottoms, of provisions, cattle, grain, and wood of every kind, from the United States of America, shall be allowed at St. Domingo.

Answer. Granted. On condition that the American ships, which shall be employed in this trade, shall have only one deck; and this importation shall be allowed only as long as it shall appear necessary for the re-establishment or subsistence of the colony, or until measures have been taken for putting it in this respect upon the same footing as other English colonies; and an exact account shall be kept of the said vessels, with the description of their cargoes, and shall be transmitted every three months to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, as well as to one of the principal Secretaries of State; and on no account whatsoever shall any of the said vessels be allowed to take in return any production of the colony, except molasses and rum.

Art. XIII. No part of the aforesaid conditions shall be considered as a restriction to the power of the Parliament of Great Britain, to regulate and determine the political government of the colony.

Answer. Granted.

*The Address from the Members of the Council of Public Safety
at Jeremie to his Majesty.*

“ S I R E,

“ Permit your new subjects to offer their first homage to your Majesty, and to pay to you the tribute of gratitude due to your kindness to us.

“ Fame had long ago informed us of your Majesty's many excellent virtues, by which your Majesty has been guided in the generous part you have taken respecting the misfortunes of France, and of the Island of St. Domingo.

“ We were informed by Mons. de Charmilly, one of our countrymen, who came to this part of the world with orders from your Majesty's Ministers, of the deep concern your Majesty had felt at our misfortunes, from which we have been delivered by the goodness of your Majesty, to whom we owe our present happiness.

“ Governor Williamfon, Commodore Ford, and Colonel
Whitelocke,

Whitelocke, animated by the same sentiments as your Majesty, have already made us sensible of the great advantage of belonging to your Majesty.

“ We humbly supplicate your Majesty to be persuaded that our gratitude will be equal to the kindness we have experienced, and that your new subjects will emulate those who have long lived under your laws, in obedience, submission, and respect.

“ We are, Sire, your Majesty’s very humble, and very faithful Subjects,

“ The Members of the Council of Safety,

(Signed) LACOMBE, *President.*

CHAPEAU. TATTEGRAIN.

MATHIEU. FAVERANGE.

DOBIGNIER. CATTEGRAIS.

P. TROZE MAGNAN, *Sec.*”

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel William Dansey to Major-General Williamson, dated Cape Nicholas Mole, Oct. 18, 1793.

“ In consequence of the commission you honoured me with, I took the command of this town and garrison on the 12th inst. I found every thing properly arranged by Major Robertson, and I had then nothing to do but confirm his orders and regulations. I have since been menaced with an attack by Mr. Santhonax, who is come into the neighbourhood, and continues his threats. No exertion of mine shall be wanting on that head.

“ You have already heard from Commodore Ford, the situation and importance of this post, which nothing can more manifest, than his remaining here to protect us.”

Admiralty-Office, December 9.

Letters were this day received from Commodore Ford, Commander in Chief of his Majesty’s ships and vessels at Jamaica, to Mr. Stephen; of which the following are extracts, together with copies of papers therein referred to.

*Europa, Mole of Cape St. Nicholas,
Sept. 26, 1793.*

“ In my letter of the 8th instant I informed their Lordships that I was proceeding to Jeremie with a detachment of troops, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke of the 13th regiment, to take a post at that place in the name of his Britannic Majesty, agreeable to a capitulation signed by General Williamson and Mons. Charmilly; and I have the satisfaction to

add, that the Squadron arrived there on the evening of the 19th, and that the troops landed the subsequent morning, and were received by the inhabitants with every demonstration of joy and fidelity, and the British colours hoisted under a royal salute, with the usual ceremonies on such occasions. No time was lost in landing the artillery and stores, and, as the weather was suspicious, the anchorage bad, and a heavy sea setting in, I judged it best to quit the bay in the evening, there being no danger to be apprehended from the naval force of the enemy; and, in order to give Colonel Whitelooke an opportunity to secure himself as soon as possible, I directed Captain Rowley, of his Majesty's ship *Penelope*, to take the *Iphigenia*, *Hermione*, and *Spitfire* schooner, under his command, and proceed to Bay des Flamands, near St. Louis, on the south side of the island, and endeavour, by way of a diversion, to take or destroy some merchant ships that were to remain there during the hurricane months, and I proceeded myself, with the *Europa*, *Goelan* brig, and *Flying-Fish* schooner, towards the Mole, with Major Carles, a French officer belonging to the town of the Mole of Cape St. Nicholas, who had been captured and carried into Nassau, by a Providence privateer, and afterwards sent by Lord Dunmore to Jamaica, where he arrived the day before the Squadron sailed, with letters to the governor and myself. Upon examination of the Major, it appeared that the garrison and inhabitants would surrender themselves to the arms of Great Britain, provided a certain number of troops could be sent to support them; and it was agreed that I should carry him up in the *Europa* to Jeremie; and, when the troops were landed, to send him with a flag of truce to the Mole to sound their dispositions, and then for him to return to Jamaica and fix on the plan; but, as I found at Jeremie, that a speedy attack on the Mole was meditated by the Civil Commissaries, I thought it would be most conducive to his Majesty's service to proceed there myself, in order to give all possible countenance to the mission; and, in consequence, I sent Major Carles, on the evening of the 21st, on board the *Flying-Fish* schooner, to be landed in the night at a certain spot, and directed the *Goelan* to keep between the *Flying-Fish* and *Europa*, to give him support if necessary. Soon after day light, a signal that an enemy was in sight, was discovered on board the *Flying-Fish*; and upon the *Europa* opening the south point of the Mole, several armed vessels were seen in chase of her, but which returned to the town immediately, by which circumstance, Lieutenant Prevost was enabled to join me, and from whom I was informed that the Major, with three other French gentlemen, a midshipman and boat's crew, had been taken in landing by an armed schooner, and carried to the town, from which I drew a conclusion not very favourable to our views,

views, and the day passed in silent apprehension for the Major's safety: but, about five P. M. a gun was fired from the Piesque-isle, and, with joy I discovered the private signal, which I had previously concerted with the French officer; on which I approached the battery as near as possible, under the necessary precautions; and, about nine o'clock, a boat came off with several officers belonging to Dillon's regiment, with professions of friendship and fidelity to the King of Great Britain; at the same time assuring me that unless they received immediate support, all would be lost; that the blacks and mulattoes at Jean Rabel, amounting to eight or ten thousand, were expected every hour to attack them; that the inhabitants, from severe duty and extreme misery, were divided and relaxed into despondency, and in contemplation to fly to America; and that their goods were embarked in the vessels in the port for that purpose; that the troops of the line, through the intrigues of the Civil Commissaries, manifested strong symptoms to a general mutiny, and that they had sent fifty-five mutineers of Dillon's regiment to Charleston the day before. From these circumstances, I evidently saw that no time was to be lost; and I determined, from that moment, to try what could be done with the force of the squadron; to which end I sent the officers on shore to get the capitulation signed, it being exactly the same as that of Jeremie, with the addition of the last article respecting the officers and troops of the garrison, with which they returned soon after day light in the morning; and, having publicly accepted it on the quarter-deck, with *Vive le Roi d'Angleterre* and three cheers on each side, I proceeded to the anchorage without hesitation, hoisted the British flag on several batteries, and took possession of the town and its dependencies, the parish of Bombarde and Platform included, in the name of his Britannic Majesty, with the marines of the Europa, commanded by Captain Robinson, an officer of distinguished merit and abilities in his profession; and whom I have directed to act as Brevet-Major for the present, in order to give him superior rank to the late Commandant, till General Williamson can make the necessary arrangements; holding 200 seamen in readiness to land if necessary, at a moment's warning; and I have the satisfaction of informing their Lordships, that we are in possession of the finest harbour in the West-Indies, guarded by batteries incredibly strong. An account of the ordnance, ammunition, and military stores in the magazines, you will receive herewith.

"I cannot conclude my letter, without expressing my approbation of the firm and regular conduct of the officers, seamen, and marines, of the squadron under my command, particularly Captains Gregory and Wolley, whose zeal and attention have been unusually conspicuous on this occasion. And I should be wanting

in justice to the officers and troops of the garrison, if I did not state their merit, in having so long resisted the dangerous principles of the Civil Commissaries, and maintained with firmness and energy, those of a monarchical government, which no persuasion could shake, or intrigue confound.

“ I am, &c.

“ JOHN FORD.”

ARTICLE XIV.

Being the last of the Capitulation, referred to in the preceding Letter.

The Staff, the detachment of the corps of Royal artillery, and the Second Battalion of Dillon, composing the garrison of Cape Nicholas Mole, accept the above conditions, request to continue upon their establishments, and to be taken into the pay of Great Britain; and if, at the general peace, the colony of St. Domingo shall remain in the possession of his Britannic Majesty, and that the above-mentioned French officers cannot, by the laws of England, continue in his service, they shall in such case be entitled to half-pay for life.

We, the Commanders and Staff-Officers of Cape Nicholas Mole; Commanders, Officers, and Soldiers of the Second Battalion of Dillon; Officers and Soldiers of the Corps of Royal artillery; Inhabitants and Proprietors of the town of the Mole; accept, as far as we are individually concerned, and for all other Inhabitants of the same, the fourteen Articles of the above capitulation, promising faithfully to adhere to every part of them.

Done at Cape Nicholas Mole, Sept. 22, 1793.

Signed by the Staff Officers, the officers of the Royal artillery, and those of Dillon; and several inhabitants of Cape Nicholas Mole; and accepted by Commodore Ford.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Artillery Stores, in the Magazines, upon the Batteries, and in the different Posts established in the Mole Town and its Dependencies, Sept. 25, 1793.

Nature of the guns, ammunition, &c. and quantity.

Powder.

307 Barrels, containing each 200 lbs.
322 Barrels and boxes, containing each 100 lbs.
101 Barrels of fine powder, containing each 24 lbs.

Cannon.

Iron. 24 Pounder	-	107
21 Ditto	-	4
12 Ditto	-	10

Carriages.

Garrison.	24 Pounders	43
Sea Service.	24 Ditto	96
	12 Ditto	5

Cannon.

<i>Cannon.</i>				<i>Carriages.</i>			
Iron.	9 Pounders	-	4		8 Pounders	4	
	8 Ditto	-	2	Travelling.	4 Ditto	-	6
Brafs.	4 Ditto	-	6		2 Ditto	-	3
	2 Ditto	-	3				
Iron Mortars, 12 Inch							23
Iron Beds for 12 Inch Mortars							23
Shells, for 12 Inch Mortars							1,434
Round Shot.	24 Pounders	6882		Round Shot.	8 Pounders	386	
	18 Ditto	-	372		4 Ditto	-	886
	12 Ditto	-	733		2 Ditto	-	1,100
Grape Shot.	24 Ditto	-	703	Grape Shot.	8 Ditto	-	612
	12 Ditto	-	202		4 Ditto	-	200
Cartridges for Infantry							40,000
Sheet Lead in 11 Rolls, weighing lbs.							5,000
Pig Lead, 82 Pigs, each weighing 60 lbs.							5,420
Cartridges, Langrege.				12 Pounders	-	-	60
				4 Ditto	-	-	200
				2 Ditto	-	-	1,200
Musquets.	New	-	50	Ladles.	4 Pounders	-	100
	Repairable,	-	500		2 Ditto	-	150
Slow Matches, lbs				Tompions,	-	-	1,000
Wadhooks				Port Fires,	-	-	125

Given at Mole, September 25, 1793.

(Signed) DUMAS, *Principal Store-Keeper,*

Certified as a true Return,

DENEUX, *Commanding the Artillery,*

September 29, 1793,

Europa, Mole of Cape St. Nicholas,
Oct. 27, 1793.

“ In addition to my letter of the 26th ult. you will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that the Flying-Fish schooner, which I sent to Colonel Whitelocke, at Jeremie, with a requisition for a small force for the present, returned on the 28th ult. with the grenadier company of the 13th regiment; and his Majesty's ships Penelope and Iphigenia arrived on the 11th and 12th instant from Jamaica, with five companies of the 49th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Dansey, whom Governor Williamson has appointed Commandant of this district. On the arrival of these ships, I was informed of the success of the frigates, which I had ordered to make a diversion at Flamand's Bay, near St. Louis; and have enclosed an account of the captures they made, though the merchant ships, to a considerable amount, had escaped to

to Aux Caves, upon their receiving intelligence of British troops being landed at Jeremie.

“ You will also acquaint their Lordships, that I seized, upon my arrival here, a large schooner in the service of the Republic, commanded by Monsr. Anquetin, formerly a Lieutenant of the Jupiter; and, as she is a very fine vessel, mounting ten six and four pounders, I have taken her into His Majesty’s service.

“ The schooner was at that time called the National Convention; but formerly the Marie Antoinette, which last name I have thought proper to continue, and have given the command of her to Lieutenant Perkins, an officer of zeal, vigilance, and activity.”

OPERATIONS IN THE EAST INDIES,

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor and Council at Bengal, in their Political Department, to the Court of Directors, dated Bengal, April 1, 1793.

ON the 11th of June we received from the Governor in Council, at Fort St. George, by the Drake cruizer, which had arrived there from Suez on the 1st, copies of dispatches, dated the 16th of April, from Mr. Baldwin, his Majesty’s Consul at Alexandria, with the detail of intelligence from Europe, notifying in positive terms, that the French had declared war against England and Holland, on the 1st of February, 1793. We therefore issued orders, which were effected without resistance, for the taking possession of Chandernagore and the several French factories in this country, and seizing the vessels here that carried the French flag.

The Government of Madras immediately commenced the necessary preparation for the siege of Pondicherry, where Colonel Floyd, with a detachment, arrived on the 11th of July, to blockade it on the land side; while the Commodore, with His Majesty’s frigate the Minerva, and three of our China ships, the Triton, Warley, and Royal Charlotte, were employed to prevent supplies from being imported by sea; and the French factories of Karical and Yanam have been taken possession of by the officers of the Madras Government,

To General Braithwaite, Commanding in Chief the English Army.

S I R,

Pondicherry, Aug. 22, 1793.

Humanity, and the interests of this colony, have engaged me to propose a capitulation: I ask, in consequence, four and twenty hours to reduce it to form; during which time you will establish, as well as me, a perfect suspension of arms, and cease to continue your works against the place, as I shall cease to continue mine in its defence.

I have the honour to be, with the most perfect esteem, and the highest consideration, Sir, your most humble and most obedient servant,

(Signed)

CHERMONT.

To Mr. Chermont, Governor of Pondicherry, &c. &c.]

S I R,

Camp before Pondicherry, Aug. 22, 1793.

Humanity, and the real interest of the city of Pondicherry, induced me to offer you the most honourable and humane terms on my appearing before this place, with such a superiority of force, as entitled me to say, that humanity alone induced me to make those offers.

You, Sir, contrary to the dictates of humanity, and the real interests of the colony under your command, rejected those terms; and, without any probability of defence, continued to fire upon my people, to do as much mischief as you could; and now, that my batteries are opened, you begin to think of humanity, that is, for your own people, for you have indicated none for those under my command; but, thank God! they are not in a situation to require it. Matters being thus circumstanced, I will give you till to-morrow morning, at eight o'clock, to surrender at discretion, and trust to the known humanity and generosity of the English nation. Till then I will cease to fire, unless fired upon, but I will not cease to work, and if a shot is fired from you before the surrender of the place, all farther application will be unnecessary. If the place is surrendered, the whole may depend upon security to their lives, and that liberal treatment which the English nation always shews to prisoners. In short, they shall be treated as prisoners of war, surrendering themselves into the hands of a brave and honourable people. Precisely at eight o'clock to-morrow morning, I shall begin to fire, with no intention of ceasing, till I am established in the full possession of Pondicherry. You have once, Sir, refused a fair

fair and honourable offer; this is the second, and I believe a third is never made.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

(Signed)

J. BRAITHWAITE,

To General Braithwaite.

S I R,

Pondicherry, Aug. 22, 1793.

The cruel situation in which myself and a number of brave men have found themselves, and which I believed was known to you, has forced us to the conduct we have held. I send you an Officer of merit, whom I beseech you to hear. I hope he will be able to obtain from you a capitulation, and the twenty-four hours I have asked.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your very humble and very obedient servant,

(Signed)

CHERMONT,

To Mr. Chermont, Governor of Pondicherry, &c. &c.

Camp before Pondicherry, Three o' Clock, P. M.

S I R,

August 23, 1793.

I have said in my letter to Mons. Chermont, that, in surrendering at discretion, he might confide in the humanity and generosity of a brave nation; but as he desires assurances, to quiet the minds of such as are alarmed at the idea of surrendering at discretion,

I promise, that if the place, with all public property, stores, ammunition, arms, ordnance, treasure, and provisions, is faithfully delivered up, all private property belonging to individuals shall be saved and inviolable: It being understood that arms, warlike or naval stores, though in the hands of private merchants, must be considered as public property, and faithfully delivered up as such.

II. The place must be surrendered to the troops that I shall send to take possession, as soon as they appear at the Madras and Vallenour Gates. The English troops, and the native troops in the British service, shall behave with good order and discipline. The French troops must do the same.

III. The garrison must lodge their arms in the Arsenal, and march out without arms or colours. They will be considered as prisoners of war, and treated humanely as such. They shall be marched to Aria Coupang, (the native troops excepted, who shall have liberty to go where they please) and lodged and fed there,

there, till tents, &c. can be prepared to send them to Madras; and I pledge myself they shall be sent to Europe by the first opportunity.

IV. With regard to the Officers, they shall wear their swords, and be prisoners on their paroles of honour, reserving their private properties.

V. Hostages, two Officers of rank, must be sent to me before nine o'clock to-morrow morning, for the faithful acquiescence to these terms: and on the arrival of those hostages, I will send troops to take possession of the place, and to escort the French foldiers to Aria Coupang.

VI. Rigour would justify me, under present circumstances, in insisting upon harsher terms; but humanity induces me to spare persons and private property; and the inhabitants remaining in Pondicherry, provided they demean themselves with due obedience to our Government and Laws, shall be treated and considered as inhabitants under the protection of the British Government.

VII. This is final. If not acceded to by the arrival of the hostages, I shall recommence hostilities at nine o'clock precisely.

Given under my hand, solely for the present, in the absence of Admiral Cornwallis,

J. BRAITHWAITE.

To General Braithwaite.

S I R,

Pondicherry, Aug. 23, 1793.

I have the honour to send you, as prescribed, the capitulation which you offer me, and which is accepted, as also the Lieutenant Colonels Gautier and Joffet.

You may at nine o'clock take possession of the Vallenour and Madras Gates. I have given orders to the troops to be ready at that hour to surrender themselves at Aria Coupang.

You will find here a signed copy of the capitulation.

I have the honour to be, with the most perfect esteem, and the highest consideration, your very humble, and very obedient servant,

(Signed)

CHERMONT.

General Orders by Colonel Braithwaite.

*Head Quarters, Camp before Pondicherry,
Aug. 23, 1793.*

Colonel Braithwaite has the honour and happiness to announce, to the gallant army under his command, the news of the surrender of Pondicherry, on terms dictated by himself; terms, which he flatters himself must ever remain as a memorial to the French nation,

nation, that no superiority of fire, no advantage of circumstances, no misconduct of an enemy, will cause a British Commander to deviate from that humanity, which is the distinguishing characteristic of a brave nation.

He has spared the whole garrison, and the properties of individuals, which the rigid law of arms would have justified him in treating otherwise. He has spared an enemy that continued to act offensively and destructively while unmolested, but who sunk under the first impressions of his superior force. Actuated by the same sentiments, he has no doubt but that the whole of the army under his command will consider their infatuated and unfortunate prisoners entitled (being now their prisoners) to their most humane attention.

It is not necessary for him, at this time of day, to give to this so eminently distinguished army any orders on that head; the generals under whom they have served have taught them that an enemy conquered is an enemy no more; and he is convinced that the British troops, about to garrison Pondicherry as conquerors, or about to take charge of French prisoners, will convince both the inhabitants and their prisoners, that they can be as orderly, generous, and humane, in the discharge of these duties, as they have been active and brave in the duties of the trenches.

To a cheerful, unanimous, and zealous perseverance in their several duties, and to their established character for bravery, must be attributed the success of the present day; and their commander will ever remember it with pleasure and gratitude.

To thank corps or individuals, in an army so wholly entitled to his warmest thanks and approbation, cannot be attempted: he thanks and approves the whole with all his heart, and will not fail to speak these his sentiments of them to his superiors.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, Jan. 24.

The dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from Sir Charles Oakley, Bart. Governor of Madras.

S I R,

Fort St. George, Aug. 24, 1793.

I have the pleasure to inform you, that the Fort of Pondicherry surrendered to our army, under the command of Colonel Braithwaite, on the 23d instant.

In consequence of intelligence received here on the 1st of June, from Mr. Baldwin, that war had been declared by France against England and Holland, we ordered the army to assemble
near

near Pondicherry, and having prepared and forwarded all the necessary equipments for the siege of that fortress, our operations commenced early in the present month, and have thus happily terminated. Permit me, on this occasion, to offer you my warmest congratulations, and to express a well-grounded hope, that so important a conquest will afford complete security to our possession of India. The French settlements in Bengal and on the Malabar Coast have all likewise surrendered to the British arms.

Our measures, on the receipt of Mr. Baldwin's intelligence, were honoured by the fullest approbation of the Governor-General in Council. Marquis Cornwallis determined to take the first opportunity of coming himself to the Coast; and, as no frigate could be spared to convey him, he requested the Triton Indiaman might be sent for that purpose. She sailed from Bengal, on the 31st of last month, and I expect her return in a few days.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. OAKLEY.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

Whitehall, January 24.

The dispatches, of which the following are copies, were this morning received over land from India, by the Court of Directors for Affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Copy of a letter from the Governor and Council of Madras, to the Court of Directors, dated Fort St. George, August 24, 1793.

“ HONOURABLE SIRS,

“ We have had great satisfaction in reporting to your honourable Court that Pondicherry was surrendered to the army under Colonel Braithwaite on the morning of the 23d instant.

“ As we forward this address *via* Bombay, we shall embrace another opportunity of giving you a detailed account of the operations of the army. It will be sufficient to mention here, that not a moment was lost after our receipt of the intelligence of the war, (which reached us on the 1st of June, in a letter from the British Consul at Alexandria) in making preparations for the siege. An enfilading battery was opened against the fort on the 20th instant; and on the 22d a battery opened on the face to be attacked, and in a short time completely silenced the enemy's guns. That same evening the Governor sent out a deputation, with proposals to surrender; and early the next morning our troops took possession of the place.

“ We have the honour to transmit a copy of Colonel Braithwaite's last dispatch, with a copy of the articles of capitulation, and to offer our warmest congratulations to you on an event so honourable, and important to your interests in this country.

“ All

“ All the French settlements in Bengal, as well as those on the two Coasts, have been surrendered to the British arms.

“ We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Honourable Sirs, your faithful humble servants,

CHA. OAKLEY,
E. W. FALLOFIELD.

To the Hon. Sir Charles Oakley, Bart. Governor in Council.

*Camp on the Red Hills,
August 25, 1793.*

“ HONOURABLE SIR,

“ Captain Braithwaite, my Aid-de-camp, will have the honour to deliver this to you; it encloses copies of my correspondence with Monsieur de Chermont, and a copy of the terms which humanity alone induced me to grant to the French garrison, who, in many instances, behaved very ill; but it seems they were under little or no control of their officers, who were hourly in apprehension for their own lives; and this day I was greatly alarmed by repeated information that some of them had surrounded the governor's house and menaced his life, and pressing me to push forward the troops, which was accordingly done, and I had the pleasure to learn that though matters had for some time worn a disagreeable appearance, they had never had recourse to their arms, or any act of violence; they were mostly drunk, straggling about in various directions, but without arms: however, they have been mostly collected, and will, before night, be perfectly secured in the church at Arian Coupang.

“ I have also the honour to enclose a copy of the orders I issued this day, and to remain, with respect, honourable Sir, your very obedient servant,

(Signed)

“ JOHN BRAITHWAITE.”

P. S. Admiral Cornwallis did me the honour to dine with me this day, and I shall to-morrow send to him a duplicate of the capitulation for his signature, if he pleases to sign it, and shall get one in exchange from Monf. Chermont also, for the Admiral.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor and Council of Bombay, in their Political Department, to the Court of Directors.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Having authentic intelligence, by the Drake cruizer from Suez, that hostilities had actually commenced between Great Britain and France, we issued the necessary orders for reducing the Fort of Mahe, and taking possession of their factory at Surat, which we have the pleasure to acquaint you have been effected without resistance.

FROM

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 8.

Whitehall, Feb. 5.

A letter of which the following is a copy, was this day received from the Most Noble the Marquis Cornwallis, K. G. by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

DUPLICATE*.

“ S I R,

Fort St. George, Sept. 16, 1793.

“ Advice of the war with France arrived at Fort St. George on the 2d, and at Fort William on the 11th of June, from Mr. Baldwin, his Majesty's Consul at Alexandria; and this gentleman was so anxious to promote the public service, and so desirous to enable the Company's governments to derive every possible advantage from his communication, that he declared himself responsible in his public character for the truth of the information, and assured them that they might act upon it with confidence; adding, that all the British and Dutch vessels in the ports of France had been seized.

“ Upon the receipt of this intelligence, all the small factories belonging to the French on the Continent of India, as well as their ships in our ports, were taken possession of; and the government of Fort St. George proceeded immediately to make preparations for the attack of the important fortress of Pondicherry, which place was in full as good a state of defence, as when it was attacked at the breaking out of the last war.

“ It was reported at Pondicherry, that considerable reinforcements were expected from the isle of France, under the convoy of the Sibylle, of forty guns, and three small frigates; and we were in some doubt whether Admiral Cornwallis, who blocked up the place by sea with the Minerva frigate and three Indiamen, would have been able to prevent the succours from being landed; but the Sibylle, which was the only ship of the enemy's that appeared during the siege, went off immediately upon being chased by Admiral Cornwallis, and has not since been heard of on this coast.

“ I was very desirous of giving my personal assistance in carrying on the last piece of service that was likely to occur during my stay in India, and embarked on board a small French vessel, that had been seized and armed in Bengal, as soon as I could avail myself of the convoy of the Woodcote Indiaman, which had been taking in new masts at Calcutta, and without which I did not think I could with prudence hazard the voyage, at least while I held the office of Governor General. The Triton Indiaman, which Admiral Cornwallis and Sir Charles Oakley sent, at my

* The original sent by the Scorpion with Capt. Braithwaite is not yet arrived.

request, on account of the difficulty and uncertainty in equipping the Woodcote, arrived a few days before we sailed, and returned with us.

“ By the great and meritorious exertions of the government of Fort St. George, in transporting the ordnance, stores, &c. for so considerable an undertaking, and those of Colonel Braithwaite, and of the troops under his command, in carrying on the attack, our batteries were opened against the place sooner than I expected; and the mutinous and dastardly conduct of the garrison obliged the governor to surrender the forts several days before my arrival, and before the arrival of five companies of Bengal artillery, and twelve companies of Lascars, which I had embarked on board of the Woodcote and three other vessels, which were likewise employed in bringing rice, on Government's account, to this Presidency.

“ I shall beg leave to refer you, for the particulars of the operations against Pondicherry, to the enclosed letter, and the accompanying papers which I have received from Colonel Braithwaite, and to his Aid-de-Camp, Captain Braithwaite, of the 72d regiment, who will have the honour of delivering to you my dispatches; and who likewise carries to England the colours that were taken from the enemy.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.

“ CORNWALLIS.

“ Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.”

To the Most Noble Marquis Cornwallis, K. G. Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Forces, Commander in Chief in India, &c.

“ MY LORD,

Fort St. George, Sept. 15.

“ As soon as Colonel Floyd, under whose command the forces most contiguous were assembled at Wallyabad, was in force sufficient, I ordered him to march forward and encamp within a few miles of Pondicherry; and as I knew all the ground well, from having served as second in command at the last siege, and from having commanded myself in Pondicherry some months, I directed him, as his force increased, to occupy the Pagoda of Villenore, lying southwest of the Fort, and the village of Arian Coupang to the southward, which would prevent the garrison from drawing supplies from those parts of the country from which they had been in the habit of drawing them chiefly, and to distress them as much as he could in that way, but to give *cowel*, or protection, to the villages in the French districts that applied for it, and shewed any disposition to assist the army. I also informed Colonel Floyd of the ground I intended to take with the army, which, having become an entire forest, I directed him to clear, and forwarded a supply of tools to him for that purpose.

“ In

“ In the mean time the Admiral in the *Minerva* frigate, reinforced by three Indiamen, blockaded the port most effectually, and took a vessel from the islands, on board of which were some shot and shells, and gave chase to the *Sibylle* frigate, which, however, escaped, and never appeared more; the intention of this frigate, as we learned from Tranquebar, was to land some farther supplies, and an officer of artillery, with about 150 men, and the preventing this was a service of great importance.

“ By means of the post at Arian Coupang, which is near the mouth of the river, and some boats furnished by Mr. Kentworthy, the resident at Cuddalore, the means of a direct and speedy communication with the Admiral was established.

“ While these things were doing, our preparations in the ordnance department went briskly on; and government took most active measures to secure sufficient supplies, by making large purchases of rice on the Company's account, and by calling on his Highness the Nabob, and the Rajah of Tanjore, both of whom, it is but justice to say, shewed much zeal to forward the service by striking off all customary duties, and holding out every encouragement to their respective countries to furnish supplies to the army: and as no tax or imposition of any kind was allowed of in camp, the army was abundantly supplied.

“ Having seen every thing so completely brought forward, I joined, and took the immediate command of the army on the 28th of July. The grand park of artillery from the Mount was but little behind me, great part of the stores had arrived in camp, and large depots of them well advanced on the road, and arriving daily.

“ I immediately rode over the ground on which I intended to encamp, and had every reason to be satisfied with the progress that had been made in clearing it, as it was nearly sufficiently cleared to admit of our encampment. On the 30th the grand park of artillery, under the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Giels, halted a few miles in my rear; and, on the 31st, I moved forward with the whole, and took up my ground on the Red Hills.

“ I then prepared a letter of summons to the Governor, Colonel Prosper de Chermont, which I communicated to the Admiral, proposing that he should also summon the place. The Admiral did me the honour to approve my summons, and returned it to me, accompanied by one from himself, both of which I sent in with a flag.

“ I immediately reconnoitered the south face of the fort, which I found greatly improved and much extended since I saw it before; and that, by this extension of it, very little ground was left to attack it, on account of the contiguity of a branch of the river and some salt works, and that the ground was very low, and liable to be flooded if any heavy rain set in; and in this opi-

nion the Chief Engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel Maule, concurred; I however determined upon a post at a house and garden on the bank of the river, about 1200 yards from the fort, which I resolved immediately to occupy, and in some measure fortify, and brought forward to it Major Petrie's corps, consisting of the flank companies of his Majesty's 71st and 74th regiments, which had been stationed at Arian Coupang, where I stationed a small party, now fully sufficient for all our purposes. I caused gabions and fascines to be brought down to the new post, so that they could be seen from the fort, to deceive them into an idea that I meant to attack that side; and it had the effect, for they brought more guns to that face, and kept up a continued fire, not but they still fired in every direction where they saw any body, expending several shot even at individuals. I established piquets, detached guards and patrols of horse, which kept up an uninterrupted communication between these posts and the main piquet in front of the army, which was well advanced towards the Villenore gate of the fort, under the cover of a village and a large garden house. On the next day I reconnoitred the north face of the fort, which was not so strong as when I had seen it before, the works here being much lower, though otherwise of the same construction as those we had destroyed after the last siege, and I found the ground contiguous most favourable for an attack, a very light soil, and so high as convinced me it must be perfectly dry, even in a monsoon; and I caused two of the engineer corps to embark on a country boat, and reconnoitre the sea face, and particularly the stockade and defences behind the N. E. angle bastion; and every thing concurring to determine me, I approved, with very little alteration, a plan of attack of the north face, calculated to work round the N. E. angle into the fort suggested by the Chief Engineer.

“ I established the Engineer's park in the rear of the village of Mootalpettah, on the bank of a creek on the sea side, under cover of Major Vigor's corps, consisting of the flank companies of the Honourable Company's 1st and 2d European battalions, caused the village to be traversed, and every thing well secured; and, from this I extended the piquets, guards, and patrols, as on the right, to keep up a communication with the main piquet: and thus the place was completely invested from sea to sea. The engineer's post was so situated as to land every thing most conveniently from the sea, and was distinguished by St. George's flag, of which notice was given to Madras and Cuddalore, and large quantities of the rice purchased by Government, and great supplies of fascines and gabions, prepared at Cuddalore by the activity of Mr. Kentworthy, the Resident, were soon sent to it, with a supply of boats to facilitate their landing; and to this end the Governor of Madras also very politely sent me a farther supply of boats.

“ The

“ The pioneers were put under the Chief Engineer, and all the artificers and detachments of working men furnished from the different corps to the amount he desired, to collect and make up materials, and the progress was reported to me daily; and on the 10th I found that we might begin, with a certainty that no want of materials could possibly prevent us from following up the attack with vigour. I therefore resolved that night to begin a battery, on the west face of the fort, on a spot previously determined. It was to consist of eight 12-pounders, and two 8-inch mortars, and at a distance of about 800 yards; was well calculated to enfilade the works of the north face of the fort, against which our attack was directed, and to keep down the fire of them; and, under cover of this battery, which I expected would be ready in eight and forty hours, I meant to break ground to the northward. But the site of this battery, pitched upon by the Engineer to answer the purpose of a complete enfilade, was in a low, moist ground, and the soil an obstinate, stiff clay; and these causes, with the rains which unfortunately set in at this time for a few days, occasioned the progress to be very slow indeed, and gave the enemy so much time and leisure to get the exact distance, that we consequently suffered some loss. I found it impossible to get on with this battery with any degree of celerity; and as every thing was prepared to commence the attack to the northward, I determined to break ground on the 12th at night, and made the necessary arrangements, relieving the flank corps from the stations they had occupied by other corps, and encamping them on the left of the line, so as to be most ready to support the attack, and for any duty; and appointed a strong detachment, for the purpose of covering, and ordered down Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, who commanded the left wing, to make the proper dispositions, and to command the whole during the night, but to return to camp in the morning, leaving the whole under the field officer of the trenches. The dispositions were made with great judgment, and a very great work was carried on without interruption; for though the enemy shewed blue lights, and threw several fire-balls, probably from hearing some noise, it is evident they did not discover the party, as they fired only a few shot, and those very ill directed; and their main fire and attention was still directed against the enfilading battery, and the post to the southward, which they evidently wished to dislodge, and where I had that evening made more shew.

“ In the morning, however, they clearly discovered our intention, and began to fire very briskly from all the works on the north face of the fort on our approaches; and this fire was continued and well-directed; and we suffered some loss from it, and particularly on the 15th at night when the chief engineer was killed returning from the trenches, till the 20th at noon, when I was at last able to open the enfilading battery, against which the

enemy had kept up a very inveterate fire; but from the moment that opened, it was visible their fire greatly slackened, and was so ill directed, that every shot passed considerably over.

“ They however continued to ply the works with shells from mortars, covered by epaulments, and their shells were generally well thrown.

“ On the 20th, in the course of the night, (Capt. Trapaud, who was now at the head of the engineer department, having carried on the works with great spirit) a battery, which I had ordered to be erected to the right, and had called the royal battery, was completed to receive fourteen 24-pounders, and I meant to have opened the 21st; but the exertions of Lieut. Col. Giels failed, and the guns could not be got into it that night. On the 21st, the enemy plied it very briskly with shells of fourteen inches diameter, and damaged two of the merlins and two of the platforms; but they were expeditiously and well repaired in the course of the night, the battery rendered very complete, and the guns got into it; and on the 22d in the morning, at day-break, I went down, and had the satisfaction to see it opened with great effect. The enemy's fire was now quite confused, and gun after gun was withdrawn and their embrasures filled with sand bags; and after nine o'clock they fired no more, except now and then a gun from the most distant works to the North East, and some few shots from the South West, intended for the enfilading battery; and they threw but few shells: while on our part an incessant fire was kept up, and about noon a mortar battery of four 10-inch mortars, at a small distance to the left of the royal battery, was opened upon the enemy, and well served. At half an hour past four in the afternoon flags of truce were exhibited on all the salient angles of the fort; upon which orders were given for our fire to cease every where, and the Town Major came out with a flag, and a short letter from the Governor, desiring to capitulate, and to be allowed twenty-four hours to reduce the terms into form. In my reply I refused this, and demanded that the place should be surrendered at discretion, at eight the next morning, till when I would cease to fire, but not work, and I immediately dispatched an express to the Admiral, who was gone to Cuddalore for water, with copies of the Governor's letter to me and my reply, which the Admiral did me the honour to approve. In the night a deputation came to me from the Second in Command in the fort, Col. Touffreville, and the Town-Major, who brought a second letter from the Governor, and they stated the great alarm that my answer had occasioned, and the universal dread of all classes of people of the consequences of a surrender at discretion, and conjured me to abate somewhat of the rigour of that determination, and hold out some assurance of security for life and private property.

“ Upon this I thought it necessary to advise with Colonel
Floyd

Floyd and Lieut. Col. Maxwell, whom I sent for, and finally dictated those terms upon which the place surrendered the next day to Col. Floyd and Lieutenant-Col. Maxwell; who, with detachments of cavalry, artillery, and flank companies from every corps in the lines, entered the place by the Villenore and the Madras gates. They were punctually adhered to by the French Governor, so far as he was able. The place was surrendered and evacuated by all the troops, but they did not march out in that order or under that discipline I had prescribed. Indeed they were all much intoxicated; and the Governor had sent to press forward the arrival of our troops, lest the people, in this state, should again have recourse to their arms and commit some outrages; and our troops hastened their march: but nothing of the kind happened, and great part surrendered themselves peaceably, without the gate, to the party ordered to conduct them to Arian Coupang, and the rest were soon collected and sent thither. Much anarchy and confusion seem to have prevailed in the place, and the various departments appear to have been latterly not subject to much method. I have the honour to enclose your Lordship a copy of a return of the strength of the garrison at the time it surrendered, signed by the Governor. This comprehends the whole except the Gardes Nationales, composed of the inhabitants, armed, clothed, and disciplined, and which amounted, I am told, to between 2 and 300. Also a copy of the list of ordnance and stores collected by our Deputy Commissary-General, signed by himself; but some trifling articles have since been found, and many chests of small arms; and more are still expected to be found. The colours of our 12th native battalion which garrisoned Cuddalore when it was taken last war by the French have been found in the arsenal; and these I mean to return to that battalion: also a return by the casualties in the army I had the honour to command. The loss on the side of the enemy was very trifling; for, from the time our fire opened, there appeared to have been but few people on the works.

“ I cannot more fully or strongly express my sentiments to your Lordship, with regard to the army I had the honour to command, than by repeating, what I issued in orders on the surrender of the place, which I request leave to quote to your Lordship: “ To thank corps or individuals, in an army so fully entitled to his warmest thanks and approbation, cannot be attempted: He thanks and approves the whole with all his heart, and will not fail to speak these his sentiments of them to his superiors.”

“ To your Lordship, however, it is unnecessary, as you are so well acquainted with the characters which composed this army; the zeal, unanimity, and subordination, has been such as must lead to success.

“ This packet will be presented to your Lordship by Captain Braithwaite my first Aid-de-camp, who has had the honour to

serve under your Lordship, and whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's patronage.

" I have the honour to remain, &c.

" JOHN BRAITHWAITE."

General state of the Military at Pondicherry, Aug. 23.

EUROPEANS.

Officers. Four colonels; seven lieutenant-colonels; thirty-eight captains; thirty-two lieutenants; thirty-five second lieutenants; five navy officers.

Soldiers. Twenty-two serjeant-majors and quarter-masters; forty-five serjeants of brigade; eighty-five corporals; 437 grenadiers and gunners; seven musicians, forty-nine sailors. Total 645.

SEPOYS.

Officers twenty-nine. Non-commissioned officers and privates 985. Total 1014.

(Signed) AUGUSTE SEGUIN.

Return of Ordnance, &c. found in the garrison of Pondicherry, the 25th and 26th of Aug. 1793.

Ordnance.

Brass guns, 26 pounder	-	3	Ditto, 5-one-half inch	
Ditto, 12 ditto	-	5	Iron guns, 26 pounder	
Ditto, nine ditto	-	3	Ditto, twenty ditto	
Ditto, six ditto	-	9	Ditto, eighteen ditto	2
Ditto, four ditto	-	20	Ditto, sixteen ditto	1
Ditto, three ditto	-	2	Ditto, fourteen ditto	4
Ditto, one ditto	-	6	Ditto, twelve ditto	19
Ditto, one swivel	-	6	Ditto, nine ditto	12
Howitzers, 6-one-half inch	8		Ditto, eight ditto	6
Ditto, 5-one-half inch	-	2	Ditto, six ditto	11
Ditto, 4-one-half inch	-	2	Ditto, four ditto	14
Mortars, thirteen inch	-	8	Ditto, three ditto	5
Ditto, 9-inch	-	2	Howitzers, 8-one-half inch	2
Ditto, 6-one-half inch	-	5		

Shot.

Round, 26 pounder	-	7,132	Grape, 26 pounder	-	51
Ditto, 24 ditto	-	4,025	Ditto, 24 ditto	-	39
Ditto, 20 ditto	-	308	Ditto, 20 ditto	-	22
Ditto, 18 ditto	-	311	Ditto, 18 ditto	-	275
Ditto, 14 ditto	-	10,566	Ditto, 14 ditto	-	83
Ditto, 12 ditto	-	10,172	Ditto, 12 ditto	-	163
Ditto, 9 ditto	-	11,715	Ditto, 9 ditto	-	46
Ditto, 8 ditto	-	3,875	Ditto, 8 ditto	-	63
Ditto, 6 ditto	-	660	Ditto, 6 ditto	-	150
Ditto, 4 ditto	-	17,578	Ditto, 4 ditto	-	200

Shells

Shells.

13 Inch - - -	2,318	Ditto, 8 ditto - - -	3
10 and 9 Inch - -	228	Ditto, 6 ditto - - -	8
8 and 6-one-half Inch	934	Ditto, 4 ditto - - -	4
5 and one-half Inch	2,962	Carriages, without limbers,	
Beds, mortar 13 Inch -	8	7-one-half - - -	2
Ditto, 9 Inch - - -	2	Ditto, with limbers, 8	
Ditto, 6-one-half inch -	5	inch - - -	3
Ditto, 5-one-half ditto -	4	Ditto, 5-one-half inch -	7
Carriage, field, with lim-		Ditto, spare, 9 pounder -	2
bers, 26 pounder - - -	4	Ditto, 4 ditto - - -	3
Ditto, 20 ditto - - -	1	Tumbrils of forts - - -	68
Ditto, 18 ditto - - -	1	Carriages, transporting -	3
Ditto, 14 ditto - - -	1	Limber in the park - - -	14
Ditto, 12 - - -	18	Musquets with bayonets,	
Ditto, 8 ditto - - -	8	serviceable and repair-	
Ditto, 6 ditto - - -	10	able - - -	3,782
Ditto, 4 ditto - - -	25	Carbines, cavalry ditto	492
Ditto, 1 ditto - - -	2	Blunderbuffes - - -	2
Ditto truck, 18 ditto -	1	Pistols - - -	668
Ditto, 12 ditto - - -	1	Pikes, unserviceable - -	11
Ditto, 4 ditto - - -	3	Halberts - - -	4
Ditto of forts (spare) -	11	Swords, troopers - - -	830
Ditto, field, with limbers,		Ditto, grenadiers - - -	268
26 pounder - - -	2	Ditto, American - - -	178
Ditto, 16 ditto - - -	1	Vices standing - - -	7
Ditto, 14 ditto - - -	2	Anvils of forts - - -	11
Ditto, 12 ditto - - -	6	(Signed) J. G. SCOTT,	
Ditto, 9 ditto - - -	4	Dep. C. G. S.	

General Return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the Army commanded by Colonel J. Braithwaite, during the Siege of Pondicherry, the place having surrendered on the 23d of Aug. 1793.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Maule, chief engineer, killed.

Royal artillery. One bombardier, 3 gunners wounded.

1st battalion coast artillery. Two matrosses wounded.

2d ditto. Two matrosses killed; one wounded.

Major Petrie's flank companies. Two privates killed; lieutenant Murray, one serjeant, five privates wounded.

Major Vigor's flank companies. One private killed; three privates wounded.

His Majesty's 36th regiment. One serjeant, 4 privates killed; nine privates wounded.

52d regiment. Lieutenant Lane, two privates killed; four privates wounded.

72d regiment. Eight rank and file killed; fourteen privates wounded.

73d regiment.

73d regiment. Captain Galpine, Ensign Todd, Lieutenant M'Gregor, seven rank and file killed; three rank and file wounded.

3d European battalion. One private missing.

European pioneers. Four killed.

1st Native battalion. Two sepoy's killed; eight rank and file wounded.

2d Ditto. Lieutenant Cawthorn, six rank and file killed; twelve rank and file wounded.

6th Ditto. Three sepoy's killed; five rank and file wounded.

7th Ditto. One jemedar, one drummer, one fifer, seven sepoy's killed; one drummer, 9 rank and file wounded.

8th Ditto. Five sepoy's killed; eight rank and file wounded.

17th Ditto. One sepoy wounded.

19th Ditto. Four sepoy's killed; three sepoy's wounded; one missing.

23d Ditto. One sepoy killed; three sepoy's wounded.

24th Ditto. Two sepoy's killed; ten rank and file wounded.

25th Ditto. One sepoy killed; Lieutenant Fenwick, one serjeant, one jemedar, eight sepoy's wounded.

Lascars attached to the Royal artillery. One tindale, three lascars missing.

Ditto attached to the 1st bat. of Artillery. Twelve lascars killed; fourteen lascars wounded.

Ditto 2d bat. Five lascars killed; two lascars wounded.

Native pioneers. Five pioneers killed; 1 jemedar, 1 havildar, twelve pioneers wounded.

Europeans. One lieutenant-colonel, one captain, three lieutenants, one ensign, one serjeant, ten rank and file killed; two lieutenants, two serjeants, forty-six rank and file wounded; one rank and file missing. Total eighty-eight.

Natives. One jemedar, two drummers and fifers, fifty-three rank and file killed; two jemedars, one havildar, ninety-four rank and file wounded; five rank and file missing. Total 159.

(Signed) B. CLOSE, *Adjutant-General of the Army.*

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* Distinguishes the Papers never before published in England,

† Papers never before perfectly published in England.

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P R I N T E R S :

*W. M'Dowall, Pemberton Row, Gough Square, and
T. Burton, Little Queen-street.*

1802.

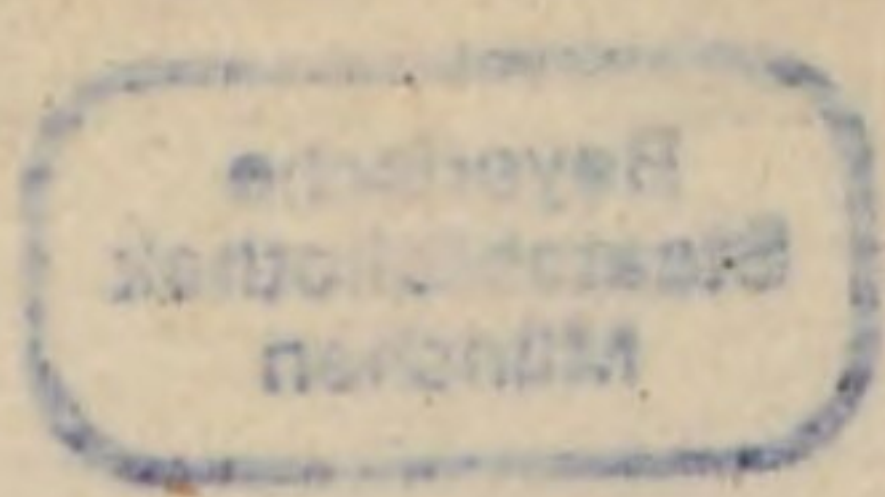
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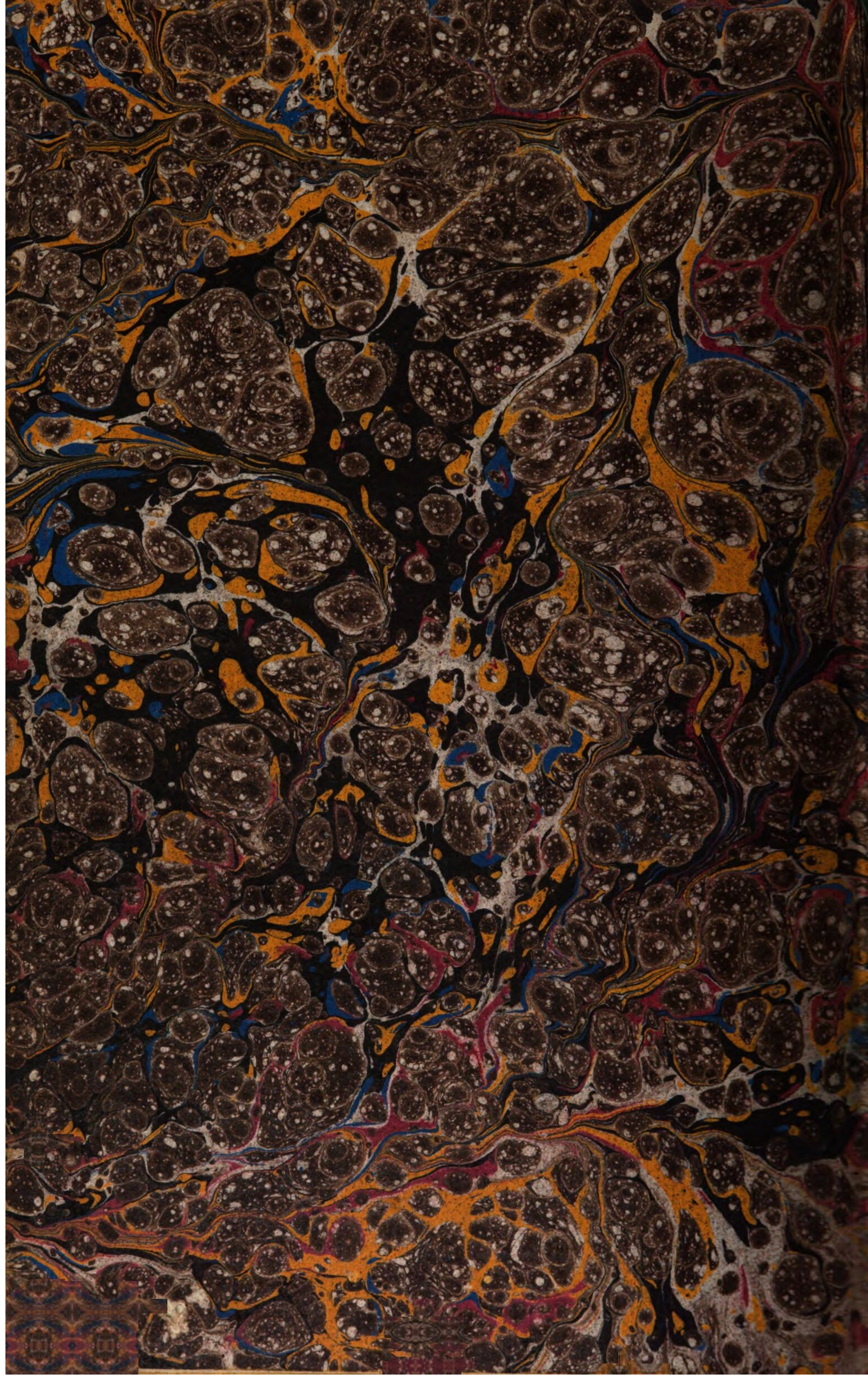
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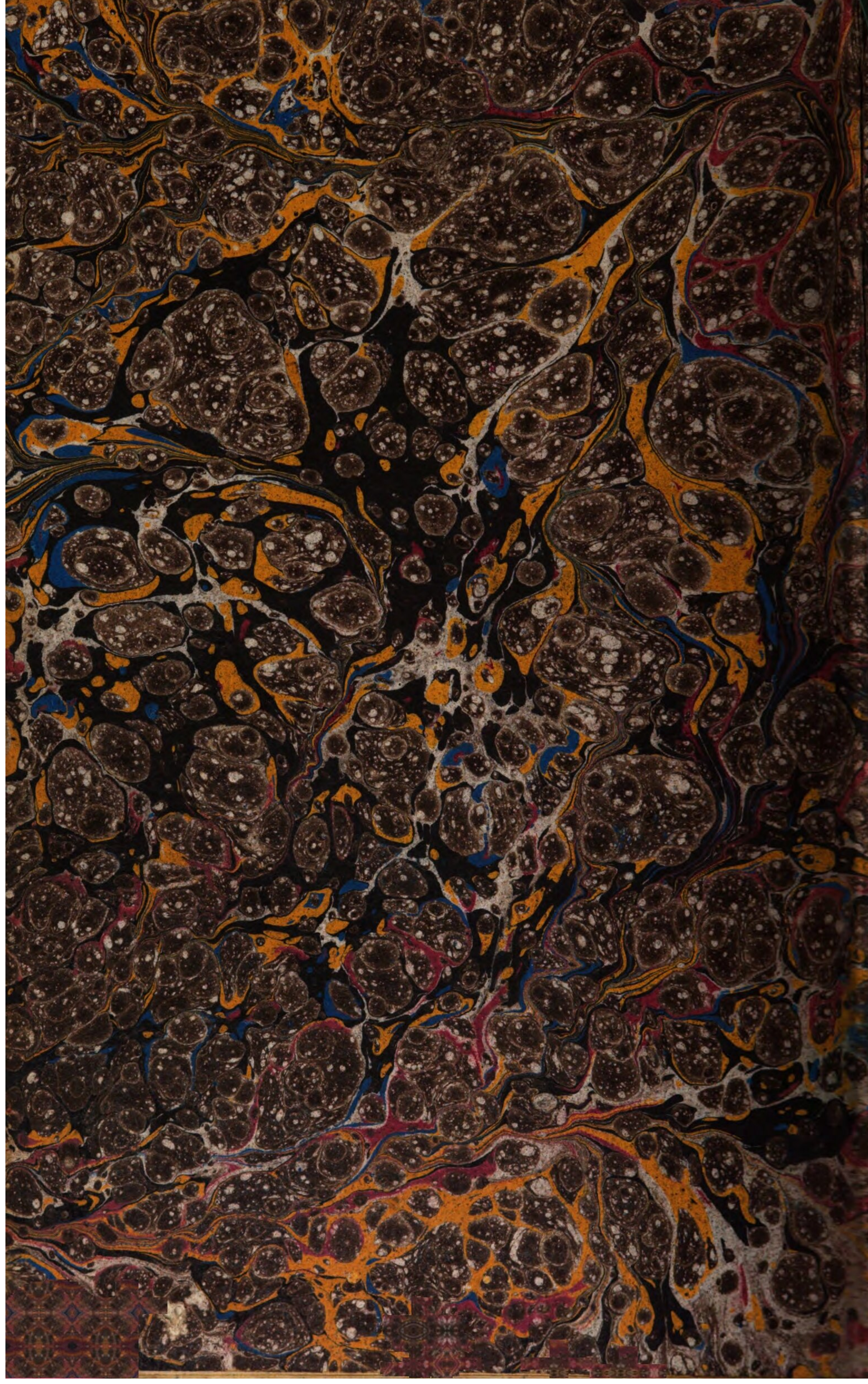












A Collection Of State Papers, Relative To The War against France Now
Carrying On By Great Britain And The Several Other European Powers ...
Many Of Which Have Never Before Been Publoshed In England
Bd.: Vol. I

London 1802

Bibl.Mont. 1765-1

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